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THE

TRAVANCORE

DIRECTORY

FOR

1939

Part II

PUBLISHED BY ORDER

OF

THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA

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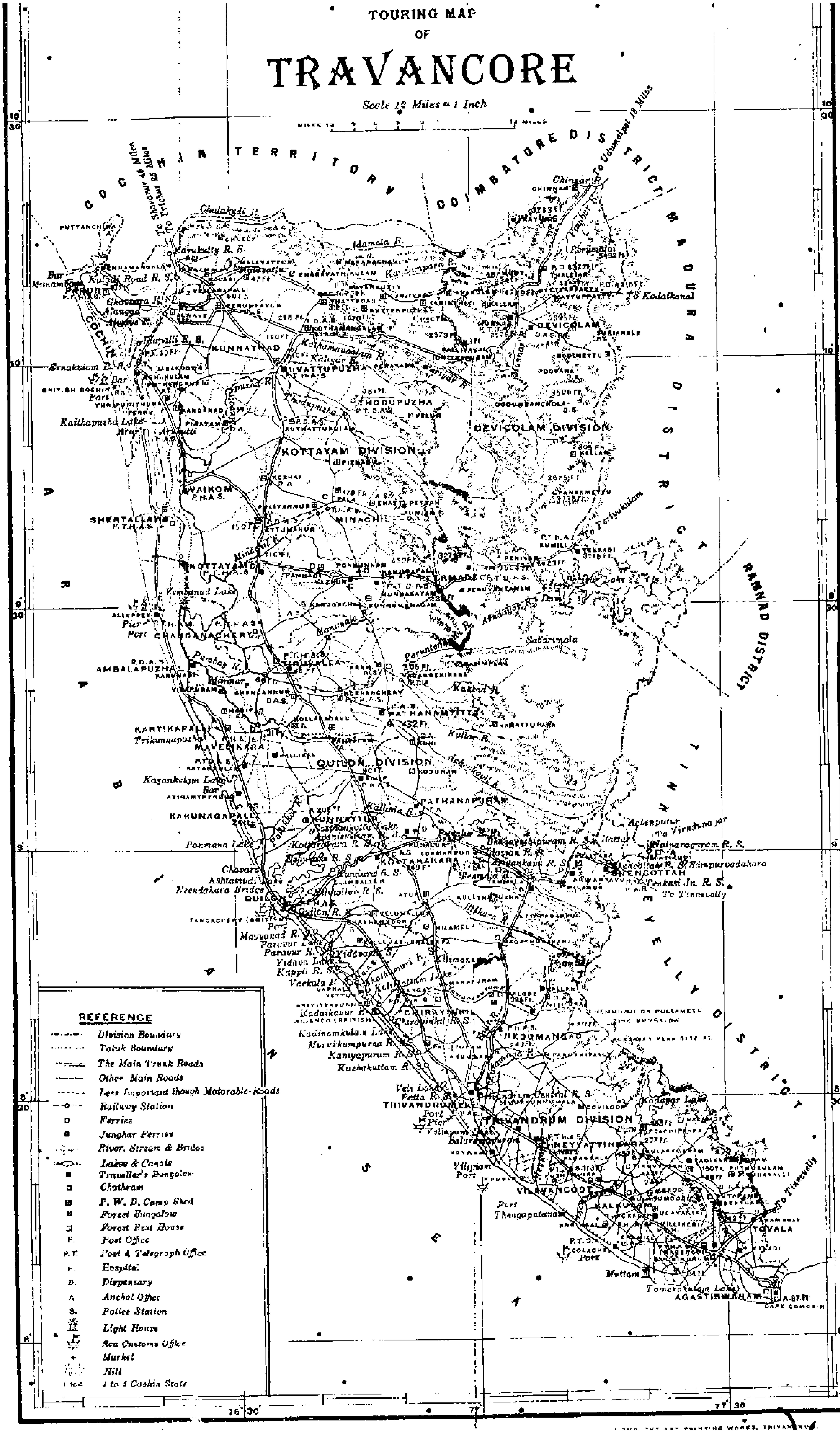
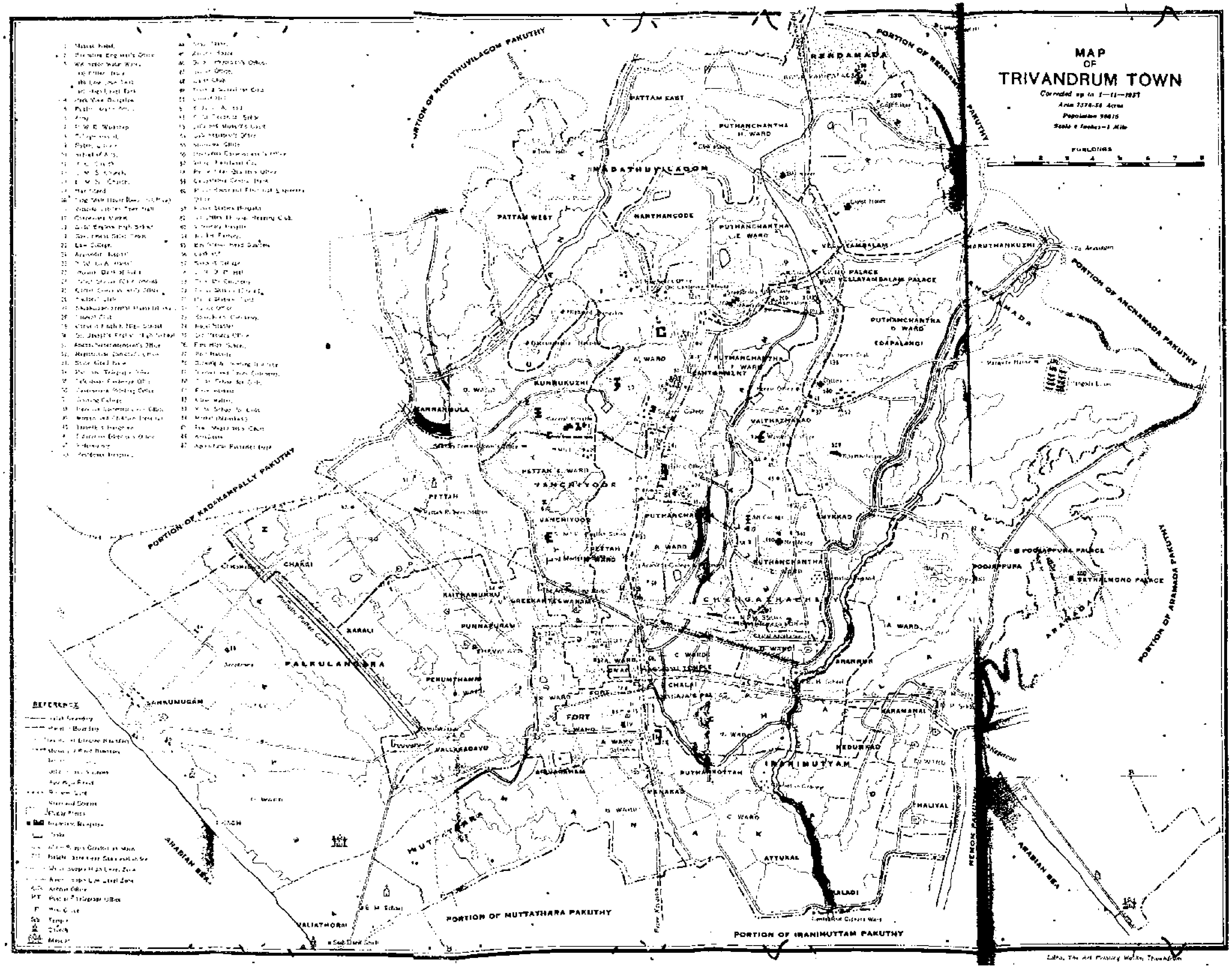


TOURING MAP
OF
TRAVANCORE
Scale 12 Miles = 1 Inch
COCHIN TERRITORY
COIMBATORE DISTRICT
MADURA DISTRICT
RAMNAD DISTRICT
TINNEVELLY DISTRICT
ARABIAN SEA
DEVICOLAM DIVISION
KOTTAYAM DIVISION
QUILON DIVISION
TRIVANDRUM DIVISION
DEVICOLAM
MUVATTUPUZHA
KUNNATHAD
THODUPUZHA
VAIKOM
SHERTALLAI
MINACHIL
KOTTAYAM
PEERMADE
CHANGANACHERY
AMBALAPUZHA
THIRUVALLA
PATHANAMTHITTA
KARTIKAPALLI
MAVELIKARA
KARUNAGAPALLI
PATHANAPURAM
KUNNATHUR
KOTTARAKARA
QUILON
CHIRAYINKIL
NEDUMANGAD
TRIVANDRUM
NEYYATTINKARA
VILAVANCODE
KALKULAM
TOVALA
AGASTISWARAM
SHENCOTTAH
Sabarimala
Vembanad Lake
Ashtamudi Lake
REFERENCE
Division Boundary
Taluk Boundary
The Main Trunk Roads
Other Main Roads
Less Important though Motorable Roads
Railway Station
Ferries
Junghar Ferries
River, Stream & Bridge
Lakes & Canals
Traveller's Bungalow
Chathram
P. W. D. Camp Shed
Forest Bungalow
Forest Rest House
Post Office
Post & Telegraph Office
Hospital
Dispensary
Anchal Office
Police Station
Light House
Sea Customs Office
Market
Hill
1 to 4 Cochin State


MAP
OF
TRIVANDRUM TOWN
FURLONGS
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
PORTION OF KADAKAMPALLY PAKUTHY
PORTION OF MUTTATHARA PAKUTHY
PORTION OF IRANIMUTTAM PAKUTHY
PORTION OF ANCHAMADA PAKUTHY
PORTION OF ARAMADA PAKUTHY
ARABIAN SEA
PATTAM EAST
PATTAM WEST
PUTHANCHANTHA
NANTHANCODE
KUNNUKUZHI
VANCHIYOOR
PETTAH
CHALAI
FORT
KARAMANA
NEDUNKAD
IRANIMUTTAM
MUTTATHARA
VALLAKADAVU
ATTUKAL
POOJAPPURA
THALIYAL
PALKULANGARA
SANKUMUGAM
REFERENCE

SECTION I.

Descriptive and Historical.

A BRIEF SKETCH OF TRAVANCORE.

Description.—Travancore (Mal. Tiruvitankur, Sans. Srivardhanapuri or place of growing prosperity) the Southern most division of Kerala, is situated between 8° 4′ and 10° 21′ North Latitude and between 76° 13′ and 77 ° 38′ East Longitude. It is the most southerly of the Indian States and occupies the south-west portion of the Indian Peninsula. Forming an irregular triangle with its apex at Cape Comorin, the Land's End of India, the State is bounded on the north by the State of Cochin and by the British Indian District of Coimbatore, and on the east by the Western Ghats and the Districts of Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevelly, while on the south and west it is washed by the Indian Ocean and the Arabian Sea. The State has an area of 7,624·84 square miles. The State ranks next after Hyderabad and Mysore amongst the Indian States in point of population and has a revenue of over two and a half crores of rupees. The State is in subsidiary alliance with the British Government to which it pays an annual subsidy of Rs. 8,00,000.

Ruling Family.—The Ruling House of Travancore traces its descent, direct and unbroken, from the old Chera Kings of Southern India, referred to as independent in the Edicts of Asoka Maurya of the third century B. C. The State, however, attained its present territorial configuration during the reign of Maharaja Martanda Varma who ruled from 1729 to 1758 A. D. and who entered into an alliance with the English East India Company; and the friendly relations with the British Crown, then established and cemented during the Mysore Wars, have continued unshaken to the present day. Maharaja Martanda Varma, after consolidating the State into its present form, took the remarkable step of dedicating the State to Sri Padmanabhasvami, the tutelary deity of his House, and administered the State as *Sripadmanabha Dasa*, a title still borne by successive Rulers. His Highness Sri Chittira Tirunal, the present Maharaja, has sedulously adhered to the traditions of his House; and has recently signalised his reign by a Proclamation throwing open the temple of Sri Padmanabhasvami and all the temples under his control and that of his Government to all Hindus including those hitherto described as untouchable and depressed classes—a reform which has evoked universal commendation and gratitude not only within the State, but all over the world.

Physical Geography.—Travancore is one of the most picturesque portions of India. The mountains which separate it on the north and east from British India are clothed with magnificent primeval forests, while the belt of flat

country, to an average width of 10 miles inland from the sea, is covered with dense plantations of cocoanut palms which in a great measure constitute the wealth of the country. The whole surface is undulating, and presents a series of hills and valleys, traversed from east to west by numerous rivers. At the southern end of the State lies Nanjinad, with its clusters of houses, palmyra groves and extensive paddy fields, resembling in some respects the neighbouring District of Tinnevelly.

The hill scenery has peculiar beauties, among which are the wild, rocky and precipitous acclivities and fantastic forms of the mountains in the southern parts. The valleys are studded with temples and churches. The numerous houses and gardens scattered over the country give it an appearance entirely different from that of the east coast of India.

The hilly region is very extensive and is a marked feature of the country. The mountains possess every variety of climate and vegetation and can boast of extensive tea and rubber plantations run both by Indian and European agencies. The elevation varies, the loftiest—the Anamudi Peak (8,837 ft. above sea-level)—being the highest in India south of the Himalayas.

The State has an area of nearly 2,500 square miles under forests in which more than 600 species of timber trees alone occur, among which the chief are teak, blackwood, ebony, *kampagam, anjili, vengai, tempavu, and marutu* useful for building construction and for furniture. The State forests equally abound in a variety of wild animals and big game among which may be mentioned the elephant, bison, sambur, bear, tiger, panther, deer, ibex, wild boar and monkeys of different species Special attention is paid by the State to the preservation of wild animals and a sanctuary has been opened for this purpose round about the Periyar Lake.

The climatic variations of the whole of India may be experienced in Travancore, though a warm humidity is one of the special features of its climate. At the higher elevations, the climate is cool always and cold at certain seasons. From January to May the heat is oppressive in the lowlands, although the temperature seldom rises above 90° in the shade.

Numerous rivers rise in the Ghats and flow by tortuous courses, through high banks and rocky beds, into the backwaters and the sea. Most of these are navigable for some distance inland. The most important of these rivers is the *Periyar* rising in the High Ranges, which after a course of 142 miles, enters the backwater of Kotungallur (Cranganore). A portion of its enormous discharge of water is now diverted into Madura by the Periyar irrigation works. The rivers next in importance are the *Pampa* (90 miles), the *Kallata* (70 miles), the *Kulakkata* (70 miles), the *Manimala* (62 miles), the *Muvattupuzha* (62 miles) the *Karamana* (42 miles), the *Tamravarni or Kuzhittura*

(37 miles), the *Neyyar,* the *Minachil,* and the *Vamanapuram* (35 miles each). The *Tamravarni* has been bunded up and the reservoir so formed irrigates an extant of about 70,000 acres of wet land in South Travancore. The Karamana river is dammed up about 11 miles above the Trivandrum City with a masonry dam of the overflow type. thereby forming an impounding reservoir in very picturesque surroundings which forms the source for the water-supply for the city.

A succession of lagoons or backwaters, connected by navigable canals, extends along the coast, almost throughout its length, forming a most important means of communication. This system of water communication extends from Tirur, in British Malabar, to about 20 miles south of Trivandrum. Between the latter place and Quilon, there rises at Varkala a high promontory about 6 miles in breadth, the highest portions of which have been tunnelled through in two places to a length of over a mile, while the remaining portions have been cut open into a canal, thus making the line of water communication complete. A strip of land, from sevenmiles to about half a mile wide, separates these backwaters from the sea. There are however, several outlets from them to the sea. The bulk of the country has been opened up by a network of roads and canals, and in Central and South Travancore there is a mile of road to almost every square mile of country. North Travancore is, however, not so well served by roads, and strenuous efforts are being made to bring it up to the same level as Central and South Travancore. The Cardamom Hills are the only area in the whole State that have not yet been opened up for wheeled traffic. One line of Railway about a hundred miles in length now cuts across the State from east to west and thence runs along the coast from north to south.

Geology of Travancore.—The country consists mostly of archaean rocks, on the western fringe of which rests a sedimentary formation known locally as the Varkala formation. This formation is in some places overlaid by recent sediments. Among the economic minerals of Travancore, monazite has acquired a world reputation, the deposits of this mineral in Travancore being some of the richest in the world. Zircon and ilmenite are found in association with monazite and these are also exploited to some extent. Mica and graphite occur in the archaean rocks. The extensive deposits of lignite and china clay or kaolin in the Varkala formation are believed to be of considerable economic value.

Production—Travancore is essentially an agricultural country. A feature peculiar to the agriculture of the State is that the proprietors and the tenants of the land mostly live on the land itself. The chief food grain of the country is rice or paddy (Oryza Sativa); great millet or cholam (Sorghum Valgare),

chama (Panicum Milliare) and ragi (Elusina Coreana) are also grown. The following are also produced.—

Pulses :—1. Horse-gram (Dolichose biflorus) 2. Red-gram Pigeon pea (Cajanus indicus) 3. Green-gram (Phaseolus Mungo) 4. Black-gram (Phaseolus Roxburghii) 5. Vatakkan payar 6. Kozhinji or Perum payar (Phaseolus Coccineus).

Condiments and spices :—1. Turmeric (Circuma longa) 2. Pepper (Piper nigrum) 3. Betel (Piper betel) 4 Ginger (Zingiber officinale) 5. Cardamoms (Elettaria cardamomum) 6. Chillies (Capsicum frutescens) 7. Tamarind (Tamarindu) indicus) 8. Onions (Allium cepa) 9. Garlic (Allium sativums 10 Coriander (Coriandrum sativum) 11. Cumminseed (Cumi-num cyminum) 12 Mustard (Brassica nigra) 13. Fenugreek (Trigonella Foenum-Groecum.)

Garden products :—1. Cocoanut (Cocos nucifera) 2. Arecanut (Areca catechu) 3. Plantain (Musa sapientum) 4. Mango (Mangifera indica) 5. Jack (Artocarpus integrifolia) 6. Bread fruit (Artocarpus incisa) 7. Lime (Citrus acida) 8. Pomegranate (Punica granatum 9. Cashew-nut (Anacardium occidentale)

Edible roots :—1. *Chena*, Elephant yam (Amorphophallus campanulatus) 2. *Chempu* Egyptian Aram (Colocasia) antiquorum) 3, *Kachil* White (Dioscorea aculeate), Red (Dioscorea rubellum) 4. Tapioca (Manihot utilissima) 5. Sweet-potato (Ipomea batatas) 6. Arrow-root (Curcuma angustifolia) 7. *Chirak kizhangu* 8, *Cherukizhangu*.

Oil-seeds .—1. Gingelly (Sesamum indicum) 2. Castor (Ricinus communis) 3, Laurel (Calophyllum inophyllum).

Other crops : 1. Palmyra Palm (Borassus flabellifer) 2. Sugarcane (Saccharum officinarum).

Planting products .—1. Tea 2. Coffee 3. Rubber.

As in other parts of India, rice is the staple article of food. The tapioca root supplements it very largely. Pepper and cocoanut contribute mostly to the wealth of the country.

Population.—The total population of the State as enumerated at the Census of 1931 is 5,095,973. Hinduism is the predominant religion of the State, its followers constituting about two-thirds of the entire population. Christianity, which was probably established in the land in the first centry of the Christian era itself, comes next, with over a fourth of the entire population. The Mahomedan religion claims a sixth of the population and its adherents rank numerically the third.

In education, as compared with British India and other Indian States, Travancore occupies a foremost position. According to the Census of 1931, the number of literates per 1,000 of the population excluding children under 5 years of age is 289. For males, the figures are 408 per 1,000 and for females 168.

GAZETTEER.

Trivandrum is the capital of the State and the residence of the Ruler. It forms the southern terminus of the Travancore branch of the South Indian Railway. The celebrated shrine of Sri Padmanabhasvami within the Fort has made it a great religious centre and attracts pilgrims from all parts of India. The Fort and its neighbourhood constitute the most crowded part of the town. The Kawdiar Palace, the Military cantonment, the Government offices and other public buildings and the residences of the upper classes are picturesquely situated on small eminences, each commanding a refreshing scene of verdure all around. The town has efficient electric supply and is well equipped with colleges, schools and hospitals. The city is provided with the Willingdon Water Works giving a protected water supply on most up-to-date lines, the water supplied being of a high standard of purity, copious and under adequate pressure. A Drainage and Sewage Scheme on up-to-date lines is under execution. The convenience and comfort of travellers who visit Trivandrum are well attended to by the Mascot Hotel near the Museum and Public Gardens. There is a well laid-out Park with a Museum and menagerie. The avenue Road, one of the best roads in South India, with the Kawdiyar Square and the Vellayampalam Square, is one of the attractive drives in the town. The Aerodrome at Sankhumukham brings Trivandrum within easy reach of the important towns in India. An Air Mail runs between Trivandrum and Bombay. The seaport is at Valiatural, about one mile from the town. It is an open road-stead, with deep water close to the shore. A pier for the landing and shipment of cargo, 750 feet in length, and fitted with two stream cranes, has been erected. The five fathom depth line is about 600 feet off the end of the pier, but steamers anchor in $12\frac{1}{4}$ fathoms. 4/10 of a mile off shore. It is a port of call for coasting steamers when inducement offers. The offices, important business houses and private residences are connected by telephone, the system being worked by Government; and it will soon be linked up with the Indian Trunk Line. An annual exhibition and fair is held in connection with the Birthday of His Highness the Maharaja in October-November. Ivory works of art and laced cloths, for the production of which Travancore workmen have long been famous, are available for sale in large quantities. The magnificent white sands make the beach a delightful evening resort; and there are facilities for safe bathing in the sea. Trivandrum is now the seat of a new University, designed to give a new orientation to education generally and wedded to high ideals in regard to the development of scientific research, technological education, and the study of Kerala art and culture.

Alleppey, famed for its almost all-the-year-round sea-port, and the most important commercial town of Travancore, owes its origin to Raja Kesava Das, the State's great Dewan in the latter half of the 18th century. It has often been called the 'Venice of Travancore' on account of its being almost wholly surrounded by sea and backwaters and the many canals that intersect the town, carrying country-craft laden with merchandise. A very striking feature of the Alleppey Port is its oily mud-bank which sustains even in the

height of the monsoon weather a stretch of smooth water $2\frac{1}{2}$ by 6 miles. It is supposed that this wonderful phenomenon of still water in the midst of a raging sea is caused by an underground efflux of a mud-and-oil mixture from the backwaters to the sea under pressure of the heavy monsoon discharges of the rivers.

The port was opened to foreign trade in 1762, when Kesava Das built three ships for trade with Bombay and Calcutta. Alleppey is the world's supplier of coir-matting and coir-yarn. It also exports cocoanuts, cocoanut-oil, pepper, ginger, rubber and cashew-nuts. The town is the second largest in Travancore, containing a population of nearly 50,000. It has a pier 773 feet long and 21 feet broad fitted with two steam cranes and two hand cranes for handling cargo, and has also large godown accommodation. The port is closed during the S. W. monsoon generally from about the 15th May till the 15th August. Steamers, however, call at or near the port during the monsoon, when weather conditions permit, and when the mud-bank is sufficiently developed to afford smooth water for shipping operations, as may be notified by the Marine Department. The port is also provided with a light house. The town is connected with the Trunk Telephone; and a water works scheme is under execution. It boasts of a small Jain colony and contains a Jain temple. The town is expected to be supplied with electricity from the P. H. E. Project during the course of the year.

Alwaye on the banks of the river Periyar in North Travancore affords the finest summer-bathing in South India and is a busy little town in the summer months of March, April and May, when it is swelled to several times its size by a great influx of holiday-makers who come here for the sake of the sparkling mineral waters for which the river is famous at this spot. The Shoranur-Cochin Railway passes through the place which forms one of the larger stations on the line. The Periyar bifurcates at Alwaye, the two distributaries making, before they empty into the sea, an extensive delta filled with paddy, sugar-cane and cocoanut-palm cultivation. At the head of the two branches is a famous image dedicated to Siva, a mid-stream shrine festooned with legend and tradition. The famous Alwaye *Sivaratri* in February-March attracts thousands of pilgrims from all over South India, an added attraction for the visitors being the great fair which lasts several weeks and is one of the biggest annual fairs in India. In 1790 the river Periyar by its impassability at this place in the monsoon-time thwarted the ambition of Tippu Sultan to overrun Travancore as he had done Cochin. Alwaye is well supplied with educational institutions, including a residential first grade college set amidst charming surroundings and is a rising industrial centre. The Sri Chitra Rayon Mill named after His Highness the Maharaja is run by Messrs. E. D. Sassoon Ltd., of Bombay. The Pallivasal Hydro-Electric Scheme and the development of the Cochin Harbour have invested Alwaye with a future full of promise. The town is now lit with electricity from a thermal station.

Ampalappuzha is eight miles to the south of Alleppey and was once the capital of the Chempakasseri principality annexed to Travancore by Maharaja Martanda Varma in 1754. Here is an ancient temple dedicated to Sri Krishna, the sanctity of which is known throughout the Malabar country and which has often been called the "Dvaraka of the South." An interesting circumstance

connected with the shrine is the special *Nivedyam* offered to the deity. The fame of this Ambalapuzha *Palppayasam* has travelled far and wide on account of both its intrinsic excellence and the holiness associated with it. The place is accessible by both land and water.

Anamuti is the highest peak in Southern India. The thickly wooded plateau known as the HighRanges in the north-eastern part of the State spreads itself like a wheel round its axis Anamuti, 8,837 feet high. Anamuti is the Elephant-Crown of the Anamalais, the Elephant-Hills as the High Range is often called.

Anjengo is at present little more than a fishing village on a spit of sand protruding into a heavy sea but possesses a history marked by stirring vicissitudes. The English established a factory here in 1684, which growing rapidly in importance was at one time second only to Bombay among the Company's settlements in India. Among its sons is Robert Orme, the historian, and among its daughters, Eliza Sclater, the object of Lawrence Sterne's *Letters to Eliza*, justly celebrated for their romantic fire. Anjengo is still one of the two British possessions in Travancore, the other being Tangacherry adjoining Quilon.

Aramboly is the mountain pass through which runs the ancient highway to British India from South Travancore. The chain of hills that shuts off Travancore on the east misses a link at Aramboly, leaving a gap about 3 miles wide. Through this pass invasions from Tamilnad have surged from time to time into South Travancore where Tamil influence including the language of the people still forms a striking feature. Aramboly is also a little hive of trade, forming as it does the gateway of South Travancore and has a customs house for the inspection of goods passing to and from the State. About a mile to the west is Tovala, a typical Nanjinad village famed for its produce of flowers.

Aranmula is a rising summer resort 6 miles north-east of Chengannur in Central Travancore. Among its cherished possessions are an ancient shrine dedicated to Parthasarathi and an incredible kind of metal mirrors the fame of which has travelled abroad. The mirrors made of bronze or bell-metal are one of those old-world wonders that baffle modern science. Happily, the secret of their manufacture still runs down in two families of the place, who, however, are proof against every inducement to reveal it. Both the artisans and their mysterious wares are worth visiting. An added attraction is an annual boat-race in August-September on the Pampa river flowing past the village, which draws thousands of spectators and in which a fine standard of sportsmanlike competition is displayed.

Ariyankavu is a small village on the ghats section of the Travancore railway, overlooking the mountain pass zigzagging from Madura and Tinnvelley to Travancore through the thronging hills and forests. The railway here passes through a tunnel about half a mile long. Enchanting mountain scenery unrolls itself all round. Near the railway station is the Aryankavu temple dedicated to Sasta, the guardian of the hills. It is believed that this is one of the five temples dedicated to the same deity and established on the

ghats by Parasurama himself, the divine incarnation who is said to have caused the Malabar country to rise from the Arabian Sea. The woodland deity is worshipped, especially during the *Mangalapuja* and *Tirukkalyanam* in December, by hundreds of devotees from Madura, Viravanallur and other places in the Tamil country.

Arukkutti is on the Cochin frontier. The traveller who comes to Travancore from the north passes the first few miles over Cochin backwaters and enters the State at Arukkutti, where naturally there is a customs house. The Kaitappuzha *kayal* stretching from Arukkutti to Vaikkam is one of the deepest lagoons in Travancore. Forests of coconnut palms sweeping away inland on the shores greet the traveller throughout his journey from Ernakulam to Quilon.

Aruvikkarai, eleven miles north of Trivandrum, contains the head-works of the water-supply to the Capital. Here an overflow dam arrests a prattling woodland stream, impounding the element in a great reservoir. Below the dam, over which the stream glides in lace-likefalls, the currents coming up a confusion of rocks break into shrill rapids. A Bhagavati temple overlooks this medley of rocks and waters. The surrounding places present virgin wood-land scenery. About a quarter of a mile above the rapids are the goddess's sacred fish, which pilgrims to the temple seldom omit to feed. Aruvikkarai is an ideal holiday resort.

Aruvippuram is a lovely spot on the Neyyar, two miles from Neyyattinkara in South Travancore. The foamy rapids in the stream at this place make a pretty sight while on either side of it are steep hills draped in lush vegetation. A small temple founded by Sri Narayana Guru, the famous Travancore saint, attracts large numbers during the Sivaratri festival. This is an excellent spot for week-ending holiday.

Attingal, half-way between Quilon and Trivandrum, is interesting on account of the fact that the principality of which it was once the capital used to be governed by women rulers till 1730. It was a Rani of Attingal who in 1684 gave permission to the East India Company to establish a trading station at Anjengo. Again, another Rani of Attingal was the mother of Martanda Varma (1729-58), the warrior king who, by a series of brilliant campaigns, enlarged the small kingdem which he had inherited to the dimensions that the State to-day occupies on the map. A treaty concluded between Martanda Varma and the Attingal Rani laid down that the rulership of Travancore should go only to the princes born of the Ranis of Attingal. The Maharanis of the Travancore Royal Family are to this day called Attingal Tampurans.

Balaramapuram is a prosperous weaving centre nine miles south of Trivandrum on the Main Southern road. It was founded in 1810 in the reign of Maharaja Bala rama Varma after whom it is named. It specialises in the production of gold lace cloth of fine quality.

Cape Comorin, Kanyakumari, is the Land's End of India, a place of pilgrimage and a health resort. Three seas meet at this point, and those who have not seen the sunrise and the sunset at the Cape have missed a most glorious sight. Good accommodation can

be had at Government and private *Satrams* at the place; and the Cape Hotel run by the Government affords all modern conveniences. A swimming-pool providing all the pleasures of sea-bathing with none of its risks has been constructed on the sea-front. The place is connected with Nagercoil by regular bus service. Leepuram containing possibilities for a sheltered harbour is within 2½ miles of the Cape on the east coast, while the ancient fort known as Vattakkotta is five miles away.

Changanaseri, situated eleven miles south of Kottayam on the Main Central Road, once the capital of an autonomous principality, is to-day noted for its weekly fair, one of the biggest in the State, its chief commodities being pepper and banana. It possesses the grandest Syro-Roman Church on the Malabar Coast and a first grade college with several feeder high schools. The town is expected to be supplied with electricity from the P. H. E. Project shortly.

Chittirapuram is an infant settlement, but a most picturesque one, containing the quarters and offices of those engaged in the Pallivasal Hydro-Electric works and named after His Highness the Maharaja in honour of his visit to the place on March 1, 1935. Three thousand and eight hundred feet above sea-level and commanding wonderful scenery all round, it bids fair speedily to become as important as Munnar and Devicolam, the two older hill-towns on the Travancore High Ranges.

Colachel is the southern-most sea-port, whose name at once recalls the great battle of Colachel in 1741 in which Martanda Varma, the maker of modern Travancore, inflicted a crushing defeat on the Dutch, putting an end once for all to their ambitious projects in this part of India. It is noteworthy that one of the prisoners, taken on that occasion, D Lannoy, later rose high in the great Maharaja's service as an Army Officer. It is the chief outlet today for the fibre and mineral sands of South Travancore. The exported fibre is obtained from the palmyra palm and aloe plant growing profusely in the hinterland. The mineral sands of the sea-shore in this part of the State are chiefly valued for their yield of ilmenite, of which Travancore may almost be said to be the world's supplier. Shipping from the port is made easier by a group of outlying rocks forming a partial breakwater. Steamers anchor in 7 fathoms of water 3/10 of a mile off the shore. Small vessels anchor in about 5 fathoms, less than a quarter of a mile off.

Devicolam (new) is the headquarters of the taluk of that name and is situated in a valley near the summit of the High Ranges. It is already the queen of hill-stations in Travancore and bids fair to achieve a wider reputation. When it is very hot in the plains, ideal weather prevails in Devicolam. There is a Traveller's Bungalow which visitors can occupy. Arrangements are nearing completion for the supply of electricity to the town.

Devicolam (old) lies ten miles to the south-east of Munnar and is connected with it by a motor-road, a journey along which reveals to the eye an endless riot of colour and scenery. The place takes its name from a dreaming lake which lends variety to the scene. Evergreen forests and still mountain slopes clothed with lush verdure succeed one another in the emerald panorama on either side. Devicolam was formerly the headquarters of the Cardamom Department, but such commercial activities have been shifted to Munnar, and the place remains a sanctuary for the lover of nature.

Etatva in the Ampalappuzha taluk is well-known for its ancient St. George's Church. The annual festival of the Saint is conducted on the 4th Metam (April—May) and attracts thousands of pilgrims.

Harippad, 33 miles northward on the Quilon-Alleppey road, is noted for its Subrahmanya temple, which was rebuilt in the ancient style of Malabar architecture after having been accidentally destroyed by fire a few years ago. Another famous temple, dedicated to Nagaraja who is glorified by 30,000 of his images, is only one mile away.

Kalati, famous as the birth-place of Sri Sankaracharya, is on the north bank of the Periyar about 6 miles east of Alwaye. It lies on the Main Central Road five miles from Perumpavur, and can be reached also from the Ankamali or Kalati Road station on the Shoranur-Ernakulam railway. The *Sanketam* premises, belonging to the Sringeri Mutt, Mysore, contain two temples, one dedicated to the great reformer and the other to Saradamba. Here are a Sanskrit School conducted by the Mut and a *Satram* maintained by the Government. A quiet retreat where the bustle of modern times seems to have stopped short, the place affords excellent river-bathing in the summer months.

Kallil, six miles from Perumpavur, is known for its Bhagavati temple situated on a hill. Visitors come here to admire a big boulder 75' X 45' X 25' which seems to rest without proper support. Buddhist pilgrims are reported to resort to the place on account of the above rock-cut temple.

Kayankulam, a country-town on the Kayankulam lake half-way between Alleppey and Quilon, was the capital of the principality of the same name till about 1746 A. D. when it was absorbed by Travancore. The Kayankulam bar affords passage to small coasters from the open sea into the lagoon and the place naturally enjoyed a certain reputation as a port from very ancient times. It is still a centre of considerable internal trade. The town is expected to be supplied with electricity from the P. H. E. Project shortly.

Konni, 18 miles from Punalur, is on the Achankoil river. The surrounding scenery, consisting of hills and dales covered with vegetation, is enchanting. An Agricultural School, a Pepper Farm and an Agricultural Colony to which are attached young men trained in modern methods of agriculture and tilling the parcels of land allotted to them by the Government on concessional terms are local institutions of interest.

Kottar, a suburb of Nagercoil, is one of the oldest trade centres in the State with a history reaching back to the beginnings of the Christian Era. The place is intimately associated with St. Francis Xavier who spent some time in 1544 in this part of the State and left a great name behind him on account of his piety and simplicity, and zeal in his evangelical mission. The Church was built in the early part of the sixteenth century and an annual festival is celebrated on the 3rd of December.

Kottayam, the outlet for the products of the Peermade hills, is a flourishing town. It was one of the capital of the Tekkumkur Rajas and formed the scene of the earliest activities of the C. M. S. in Travancore. An ancient Syrian Church known as Valiya Palli treasures two Crosses with inscriptions in Pehlevi believed by some to

be the handiwork of Apostle St. Thomas; but the smaller cross has been assigned to a much later date. The site of the Church is the free gift of the Tekkumkur Rajas made in the 16th century. The ruins of an old fortress, *Taliyil Kotta*, its arsenal and trenches are visible. Two of the renowned Ashtavaidyas of Malabar belong to Kottayam. Kumaranallur, a stronghold of the Nambutiries and the famous Ettumanur temple are within three and seven miles respectively. Kottayam is situated on the banks of the Minachil river, and is accessible by land and water. It is an educational centre and is claimed to be the place where the first English school in the State was established. The town is supplied with electricity from a thermal station.

Kovalam, about 10 miles from Trivandrum across a vivid beautiful landscape, affords the finest sea-bathing of any place in India. A rocky headland jutting into the waves secures the bather a certain amount of safety even when the sea is rough. An up-to-date bathing ghat has been recently provided. The sea-view from the headland is enthralling. "See Naples and die" may without exaggeration be applied to this delightful and perennially fresh little bay on the Trivandrum coast.

Kozhancheri, on the left bank of the Pampa river, is ten miles east of Tiruvalla. It is a flourishing business centre and contains a beautiful and elegant Mar Thoma Syrian Church. Close to the town, on the sands of the river-bed, dry during the summer months, tens of thousands of Christians assemble every year in the month of February in connection with the religious convention at Maramannu, at which eminent divines from various parts of the world attend and deliver religious discourses. Nature has provided an ideal amphitheatre for this great gathering.

Kulattuppuzha a picturesque village, on the 40th mile of the Trivandrum-Shencotta road and six miles from the Tenmala Railway Station, is famous for its Sasta temple. The bathing place in the river abounds in sacred fish which feed from the hands of pious visitors.

Kumarakovil is a famous shrine of Subrahmanya, about two miles to the north-east of Takkala. Velimala is within easy distance.

Kurivilangad, in the Minachil taluk, contains one of the most ancient churches (St. Mary's Church) in Travancore.

Lockhart Gap, on an elevation of 5,584 feet is one of the beauty spots in the State and commands an extensive view of the Cardamom Hills. To go to the Gap to gaze at the endless panorama of green hills and forests is alone worth the journey from the plains. Almost the whole of the Cardamom Hills covering 1300 square miles, lies stretched at one feet with the Peermade Hills wrapped in a pleasant haze. Grandeur, remoteness and an eternal verdure charm the eye and fascinate the heart. The View Point, 65 miles eastward on the Alwaye-Munnar road, also affords a most beautiful view of the Cardamom Hills and of Chittirapuram and its buildings set in scenes of loveliness.

Malayattur, 18 miles to the east of Alwaye and only 5 miles from Perumpavur, has a salubrious climate and the sparkling waters of the Periyar with its clean sandy bed afford excellent facilities for

bathing. The deep pools in the river also furnish good fishing. The Forest camp-shed is available for occupation with the permission of the Conservator of Forests. The famous Cross Hill on the opposite shore with a church on its summit is a place of pilgrimage to Catholics. The belief is that a golden cross would be visible in the Church to the pious devotee.

Manjanikara, on a hillock three miles west of Pattanamtitta, is now a place of pilgrimage to a section of Jacobite Christians as containing the tomb of His Holiness Mar Ignatius Elias III, the Patriarch of Antioch, who visited Travancore about eight years ago and died in the Jacobite Church at this place in February 1932 (on the 1st Kumbham 1107). Thousands of persons from Cochin and Travancore come here on the anniversary of that date, when a festival is held in memory of the pious Patriarch.

Mavelikkara, is the seat of a collateral branch of the Travancore Royal House. Here are the remains of a large fort two miles in circumference with 24 bastions, each side having a gateway in the centre. Nearby is a small Buddha temple. The town is expected to be supplied with electricty from the P. H. E. Project during the year.

Martandam, at the 24th mile on the Trivandrum-Nagercoil road, has in recent years attracted wide-spread attention on account of the rural reconstruction work vehicle is done there under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A.

Munampam, to the south of the Cranganore bar where the waters of the Periyar are discharged into the sea, contains an ancient fort, in a good state of preservation. This and the Kottappuram fort a few miles to the east were purchased by the Travancore Government from the Dutch in 1789 A. D.

Munnar stands almost on the summit of the High Ranges. It possesses fine roads, electricity and other civic amenities. It is easily accessible from the plains by the Neriyamangalam—Pallivasal road—92 miles from Kottayam and 72 miles from Alwaye. The town is also linked up with Coimbatore by the northern outlet road skirting tea estates, through Chinnar to Udumalapet and Coimbatore. Munnar is the centre of the tea industry in Travancore, and the Kanan Devan Hills Produce Company and others have converted a wild forest region into smiling plantations. The tea is mostly exported through Tuticorin, part of the transport over the hills being done on an aerial ropeway 18 miles long. The Bottom Station of the ropeway is connected by a motor road to Bodinayakkanur on the South Indian Railway. Munnar, as its name implies, is situated at the confluence of three rivers—the Kundala Ar, the Kanni Ar and the Nallatanni Ar. It combines the amenities of a modern holiday resort with scenery that appeals to the heart, being quiet, green and restful.

Muttukkuzhivayal, a health resort on an elevation of about 4,400 feet, is about 32 miles from Nagercoil and near the Pechipara reservoir and can be reached by a bridle path. During the gold rage, about fifty years ago, a company of Europeans acquired the necessary mining rights and dug for gold here. There is an old Palace at the place.

Nagercoil stands within 7 miles of the Aramboly Pass through which runs the highway from Tinnevelly to Travancore, and is the only important town south of the Capital. With Nagercoil proper as the nucleus, the town comprises a number of villages, *viz.*, Kottar, Vativisvaram, Ozhukanasseri and Vatasseri. Of these, Kottar and Vadasseri form the trading and manufacturing centres. The town owes much of its improvement and its position to the efforts of Christian missionaries. The town is lighted with electricity supplied by the Nagercoil Electric Supply Corporation.

Neyyattinkara is a small municipal town twelve miles south of Trivandrum and contains an important vegetable and cattle market at Aralummutu. An old jack tree standing in the precincts of the Sri Krishnaswami temple of the place and known as *Ammachi-pilavu* is held in affectionate veneration by the people for its service in having afforded protection to Maharaja Martanda Varma who hid himself in the hollow of it, giving the slip to his pursuing enemies. A Health Unit under the auspices of the Rockfeller Foundations has been at work here for some years.

Nilākkal, in the Rajampara reserve forest, is reputed to contain one of the seven Churches established by the Apostle St. Thomas in the Malabar country. Remains of old houses, temples and churches indicate that the place, which is now the abode of wild animals, was at one time thickly populated by human beings.

Ochira, a village in the Karunagapalli taluk, not far from Kayankulam, is noted for its annual mock-fight held about the middle of June. This shadow battle draws many thousands of people from far and near. The festival is accompanied by a fair, which converts the quiet village into a mammoth bazaar for about a month. There is no temple building and the presiding deity is Parabrahma and people of all castes and creeds were allowed to worship there even formerly. Krishnapuram nearby was the capital of the Raja of Kayankulam.

Padmanabhapuram was once the capital of the State and the residence of the Royal Family. It is about a mile to the north-west of the Udayagiri Fort and a mile from Takkala. The old palaces are in excellent preservation and not only present remarkable specimens of architecture but contain mural paintings dating back to the 15th century, and in almost all their original freshness of delineation. They form a valuable treasure and a distinct contribution to the artistic heritage of India. The Palace is now preserved as an ancient monument and it attracts numerous visitors. An archaeological mesuem has been recently opened there. The fort within which the Palace stands has an area of 156 acres. The Palace tower has a very old clock made by a local smith. Its workmanship, though primitive, is remarkable and it still keeps accurate time. The elaborate carvings in wood on the ceiling of the council hall should not be missed.

Peermade, 40 miles north east of Kottayam and 3,500 feet above sea level, is a hill station with a delightfully cool climate during the hot months of the year. It owes its name to a Mahomedan saint whose tomb is at Kuttikkanam, four miles away. Recent excavations in the Tengakkal Estate near Vantipperiyar have

resulted in the discovery of large dolmens, cromlechs and menhirs, which throw considerable light on the burial customs of pre-historic races in South India. * Rubber and tea plantations are numerous in the region.

Perumtenaruvi owes its name to clusters of bee-hives formerly found there. There is a motor road up to Perunad north of Vadasserikkara, and another seven miles have to be negotiated on foot of reach the waterfall, situated eight miles up from the confluence of the Pampa river with its tributary the Kakkattar The water rushes from the rocky bed of the Pampa into a precipitous ravine sixty to one hundred feet deep.

Ponmuti, 3,000 feet above sea level, is 38 miles to the north east of Trivandrum with which it is connected by an excellent metalled road. The climate is agreeable, being cool and bracing and the place possesses potentialities for development as a sanatorium near the Capital. There are two furnished Government buildings here which can be occupied with permission.

Pulayanarkotta, about five miles north-west of Trivandrum, has a fine forest reserve affording shady walks and a glorious view over the Veli Lake to the sea. The State Ayurveda Department has its botanical garden here. There is a Boat Club possessing modern boats and other conveniences.

Punalur, the headquarters of the Pattanapuram taluk, is on the Shencotta-Quilon railway and marks the beginning of the Ghat Section of that line. The suspension bridge across the Kallata river here was constructed in 1877 and is still going strong and attracting visitors. A paper mill is situated nearby. Pine-apples are exported in large quantities from Punalur to all parts of India

Quilon, the State's second sea-port town, is celebrated in history for its trade in spices. In the palmy days of the spice trade, it seems to have been a city of palaces as is evidenced by the Malayalam saying that, if you saw Quilon, you would need no home any more! The Malabar Era, otherwise known as the Kollam Era, takes its name from this town. The tradition is that St. Thomas himself built a Church here. It is also worthy of note that John D' Marignolli arrived on Palm Sunday 1348 at "a very noble city called Coilum where the world's pepper is produced". Ibn Batuta forced to land here in 1324 speaks of Quilon as "one of the finest cities in Malabar with magnificent markets and very wealthy merchants". It is today an industrial and commercial centre of increasing importance with its tile factories, cashewnut factories, spinning and weaving mill and engineering workshop. The mineral factories of Nintakara and Chavara are within a dozen miles. The town stands on the Ashtamudi Lake, the Loch Lomond of Travancore. It has a reef of rocks for its beach on which cocoanut trees grow so near the water's edge that their shadows fall on the beating surf, a rare thing to meet with in any part of the world. The port is an open road-stead situated off a bight in the coast formed by the Thangacheri point, a small British possession with a light-house. The town is lit with electricity.

Ranni is connected by a ten-mile road to the Punalur Railway Station and by the Pampa river to Alleppey. It has an old church

belonging to Kanaya Syrian Christians, situated on a rock overhanging the river. A manuscript Bible written in Syriac is reported to have been presented to Dr. Claudius Buchanan by the authorities of this church and to be preserved in the British Museum.

Sabarimala is famous for its Sasta temple, and the annual influx of pilgrims to the shrine for the *Makaravilakku* festival in the middle of January is nowadays phenomenally on the increase. The last stage of the journey to the temple lies through dense forests infested with wild beasts, but pilgrims band themselves into strong parties to negotiate this perilous lap, while their high-pitched pilgrim-cries reverberate through the still cimmerian woods.

Sastankotta is on the bank of a lake of the same name, the largest fresh water lake in the State. It is about 12 miles from Atur and is also within easy reach of Quilon. It has an ancient and important Sasta temple. A residential school conducted by the American Mission is beautifully situated on an adjacent hill. This smiling happy village is a beauty spot, a health resort and a place of pilgrimage.

Shenkotta, the headquarters of the taluk of that name, lies at the foot of the Ghats on their eastern side. The main road that runs through it connects the British town of Tinnevelly with the port of Quilon. There are several coffee estates in its neighbourhood. This is the first railway station in the Travancore territory on the Tinnevelly-Trivandrum line. Within a distance of three miles are the celebrated Courtallam Falls largely used as a sanatorium by the people of South India during the monsoons when the falls are full and a bath under them is most pleasant and invigorating.

Suchindram, three miles south of Nagercoil, on the way to Cape Comorin, is famous for its ancient and celebrated Siva temple of which the annual *car fastivl* in December attracts thousands of pilgrims from all over Travancore and the adjacent British Indian Districts.

Tekkati, on the Periyar Lake, is within 2 miles of Kumili and 14 miles from Cumbum. The Periyar Dam, eight miles from Tekkati is one of the highest in the world. The water is taken for irrigation in the Madura District through a tunnel over a mile in length. Not far from Tekkati on the Periyar Lake is the Royal Game Sanctuary where elephant, tiger, bison, panther, bear, sambur, spotted deer and other fauna can be seen at close quarters grazing or roaming on the shores of the lake or on the adjacent hills. A cruise on the lake to see these animals in their natural state and to enjoy and admire the magnificent scenery, nowhere excelled in the East, is alone worth a trip to Travancore. A State camp shed and two British Government camp-sheds at the place afford accommodation to the visitor.

Tiruvalla is a prosperous town of importance on the Main Central Road. It possesses many educational institutions and also a very ancient temple. The town is expected to be supplied with electricity from the P. H.E. Project shortly.

Tiruvizha in the Shortala taluk is well known for its temple where people from all places come for the consecrated medicine which is believed to possess the miraculous power of neutralising all varieties of poison in the human body.

Tittuvila is a suburb of Bhutappanti, the headquarters of the Tovala taluk. It is a flourishing village famous for the manufacture of *Kora* grass mats.

Trikkakkara, 6 miles from Alwaye, contains a very ancient temple, with the presiding deity of which Onam, the national festival of Kerala, is indissolubly associated. The Attachamayam ceremony conducted annually by the Cochin Royal Family is believed to have some historical connection with this place. The Archaeological Department has done some excavations here.

Udayagiri Fort is near Takkala, ten miles to the north east of Nagercoil. One of the ancient military stations in the State, the fort was built of granite blocks round an isolated hill by the Flemish Commander of the Travancore Forces, General Eustace D'Lannoy in the 18th century. The tomb of D'Lannoy can still be seen inside a partly ruined chapel within the fort. There is an excellent Travellers' Bungalow built on one corner of the fort. The Sugar factory, now run by Messers Parry & Co , is situated near-by

Vaikkam was one of the capitals of the Vatakumkur Rajas whose territory was annexed to Travancore in 925 M. E. The famous Siva temple at the place attracts numerous pilgrims for the Ashtami festivals in the months of November-December and February-March. The place is on the banks of the Vembanad Lake and is also accessible by car from Ernakulam and Kottayam on either side.

Varkala, on the Trivandrum-Quilon railway, is 22 miles north of Trivandrum. To the Hindu pilgrim it is known as Janardanam and is as sacred as Gaya in northern India. The Varkala cliffs eerily overhanging the sea are an interesting geological study. The mineral waters, the bracing weather and the glorious natural scenery of the place have made it a popular holiday resort. There are two tunnels constructed about sixty years ago to provide through water communication from the north to Trivandrum. One of them is 924 ft. long and the other 2,364 ft. long. The longer one is provided with a ventilating shaft. The maximum width is 18 ft. and the maximum height 17 ft.

Vizhinjam, 15 miles south of Trivandrum, was one of the earliest centres of trade in the State. During the eleventh century the town was overrun the Cholas. In 1644 it was granted by the king of Travancore to the English who built on the site their first factory in the State. Its importance declined with the rise of Anjengo ; and to-day it is little more than a fishing village for all its background of a memorable past.

CHRONOLOGICAL ACCOUNT OF THE STATE.

Compiled from historical sources.

47 A. D. Discovery of a new route to India.

52 A. D. The advent of St. Thomas to Malabar.

216 A. D. Installation of the first Perumal.

350 A. D. A colony of Syrian Christians, brought over by a merchant, Kona Thoma, settled in Malabar.

729 A. D. Vira Martanda Varma ascended the Musnad.

825 A. D. From this year commenced the Malabar Era, otherwise called the Kollam Era.

79 M. E. / 904 A. D. Advent of the Pantalam chiefs.

292 M. E. / 1117 A. D. Nanjinad was conquered from its Kurava Chief and annexed to Travancore.

389 M. E. / 1214 A. D. Construction of the temple of Mahadeva at Kathinamkulam by Sri Vira Umayamma, daughter of Sri Vira Rama Kerala Varma.

468 M. E. / 1293 A. D. Marco Polo visited Quilon.

480 M. E. / 1305 A. D. Two princesses from Kolattunad were adopted and installed at Attingal.

488 M. E. / 1313 A. D. The coronation of Ravi Varma Kulaśekhara as Emperor of South India, on the bank of the Vegavati.

499 M. E. / 1324 A. D. Friar Jordanus of Severac visited Quilon and built the St. George's church.

517 M. E. / 1342 A. D. Ravi Varma The king of Onattukara secured certain privileges over Iringalakuta temple.

522 M. E. / 1347 A. D. Ibn Batuta visted Quilon.

522 M. E. / 1347 A. D. Marignolli of Florence, the Papal Legate, visited Quilon.

584 M. E. / 1409 A. D. Mahuan visited Malabar.

617 M. E. / 1442 A. D. Abd-Er-Razzak visited Malabar.

661 M. E. / 1486 A. D. Jayasimha Virakerlavarma alias Jayasimhadeva II, granted several privileges to the backward class inhabitants of Parasurama Perumteruvu, Kottar, including freedom of religious worship.

673 M. E. / 1498 A. D. Vasco De Gama, the portughese sailor, reached Calicut.

675 M. E. / 1500 A. D. Cabral reached Calicut.

689 M. E. / 1514 A. D.	Duarte Barbosa visited Travancore.
691 M. E. / 1516 A. D.	The Portughese treaty with the Queen of Quilon.
694 M. E. / 1519 A. D.	The Portuguese fort St. Thomas, at Quilon, completed.
718 M. E. / 1543 A. D.	Arrival of Francis Xavior in South Travancore
741 M. E. / 1566 A. D.	The foundation of the great Gopuram (Tower) of the Padmanabhaswami temple, Trivandrum, was laid.
809 M. E. / 1634 A. D.	Invasion of Nanjinad by Tirumala Nayak of Madura
819 M. E. / 1644 A. D.	Unni Kerala Varma granted Vizhinjam to the English Company to build a fort.
828 M. E. / 1653 A. D.	The Dutch captured Cochin from the Portughese.
848 M. E. / 1673 A. D.	Puja stopped in the Padmanabhaswami temple due to internal discord among the Yogakkar. The temple was consequently shut up for four years.
852 M. E. / 1677 A. D.	The demise of Aditya Varma at Darbhakulangara, Kalkulam.
852 M. E. / 1677 A. D.	Invasion of Trivandrum by Vira Kerala Varma of Nedumangad and the Raja of Elayedattu Swarupam to establish the former's right of successor to the musnad.
853 M. E. / 1678 A. D.	Umayamma Rani became the Regent on behalf of the young Prince Iravi Varma, the rightful successor of Aditya Varma.
855 M. E. / 1680 A. D.	A Mahomedan political adventurer popularly known as Mukilan, entered the country with a party of armed followers but was defeated and driven away by Kerala Varma of Kottayam who was adopted into the Royal House as the Prince of Hiranyasimhanallur.
859 M. E. / 1684 A. D.	Iravi Varma assumed Royal powers.
860 M. E. / 1685 A. D.	The English East India Company settled at Anjengo with the consent of Umayamma Rani, then the Senior Rani of Attingal,
1861 M. E. / 1686 A. D.	Two princesses were adopted from Kolattunad, one of whom birth to Martanda Varma, the founder of modern Travancore.
873 M. E. / 1698 A. D.	Mankammal, the Queen Regent of Madura, sent an expedition to Travancore under the command of her general Narasappayya
903 M. E. / 1728 A. D.	The village of Kilimanur in Chirayinkil taluk was assigned to the father of Kartika Tirunal Maharaja.
904 M. E. / 1729 A. D.	The fort of Anjengo was built. The Rani by a silver plate deed permitted the trade of the Honourable Company, on condition that they should pay an annual rent of 75 gold coins.

905 M. E. / 1729 A. D.	Martanda Varma the founder of modern Travancore ascended the throne.
905 M. E. / 1729 A. D.	Azhakappa Mutali appeared in South Travancore with a force sent by the Nawab of Trichinopoly to enforce the alleged claims of the two rebel Tambis, the sons of the former Maharaja.
907 M. E. / 1732 A. D.	Declaration of war with Desinganad.
909 M. E. / 1734 A. D.	The death of the Raja of Kayamkulam in a battle with the Travancore forces.
910 M. E. / 1735 A. D.	Travancore acquired Shencotta, Kalakkad, Karakkudi, Nedumangad, Kottarakkarai and Pattanapuram.
914 M. E. / 1739 A. D.	The first Revenue Settlement of the State by Mallan Chempakaraman.
914 M. E. / 1739 A. D.	The erection of the golden flag staff in the Sri Padmanabhaswami temple.
916 M. E. / 1741 A. D.	The Dutch worsted at Colachel. D'Lannoy, popularly known as the Valiya Kappittan and a few other Flemings were taken prisoners.
917 M. E. / 1742 A. D.	The treaty of Mannar between Kayamkulam and Travancore. Quilon was annexed to Travancore.
919 M. E. / 1744 A. D.	The Bhadradipam ceremony was performed for the first time.
921 M. E. / 1746 A. D.	The principality of Kayamkulam was annexed to Travancore.
923 M. E. / 1748 A. D.	Two Princesses were adopted into the Royal Family from Kolattunad.
925 M. E. / 1750 A. D.	Dedication of the State which then comprised the territories between Tovala in the south and Kavanar in the north, to Sri Padmanabha. The title of Sri Padmanabhadasa was assumed by the Maharaja.
925 M. E. / 1750 A. D.	The sexennial State ceremony called Murajapam was first performed.
926 M. E. / 1751 A. D.	A new Survey or Revenue Settlement was commenced. It was completed in 929 M. E.
927 M. E. / 1752 A. D.	Travancore purchased the fort of Kalakkad and adjoining places.
928 M. E. / 1753 A. D.	Karappuram, the present Shertalai taluk, was conquered from Cochin.
929 M. E. / 1753 A. D.	A treaty between Travancore and the Dutch East India Company by which the Dutch solemnly promised to pursue a strictly noninterfering policy so far as Malabar politics were concerned thereby leaving Martanda Varma to carry on his ambitious programme of conquest and annexation without any opposition worth the name.

929 M. E. / 1753 A. D.	A treaty between Travancore and Cochin by which the latter agreed to render no assistance to the enemies of Travancore. This took place at Mavelikkara. The Cochin Raja however broke it soon after.
929 M. E. / 1753 A. D.	The principality of Ampalappuzha was finally annexed to Travancore.
930 M. E. / 1755 A. D.	The territories of Kalakkad &c., acquired by purchase in 927 M. E. were lost; but were re-conquered soon.
933 M. E. / 1758 A. D.	Rama Varma, (popularly known as Dharma Raja, succeeded to the Musnad.
937 M. E. / 1762 A. D.	A treaty of friendship and perpetual alliance between the Maharjas of Travancore and of Cochin at the request of the latter at the holy shrine of Suchindram.
937 M. E. / 1762 A. D.	The territories of Alangad and Paravur together with Karappuram were ceded to Travancore by the Cochin Raja for the help rendered by the former against the Zamorin.
937 M. E. / 1762 A. D.	Puttenchira was bestowed by the Cochin Raja on Ayyappan Martanda Pillai Dalava, who in turn surrendered it to the Government of Travancore.
938 M. E. / 1763 A. D.	The Zamorin came to Padmanabhapuram and entered into a treaty with Travancore.
941 M. E. / 1766 A. D.	Hyder Ali invaded Malabar.
941 M. E. / 1766 A. D.	The chief of Paravur ceded his territory to Travancore.
941 M. E. / 1766 A. D	Treaty between Travancore and the Nawab of the Carnatic.
948 M. E. / 1773 A. D.	Revenue Settlement supervised by Kumaran Chempakaraman Pillai.
959 M. E. / 1784 A. D.	The Dharmaraja's pilgrimage to Rameswaram.
962 M. E. / 1787 A. D.	Travancore bought the Dutch possessions north of Kayamkulam up to Arukutty for Rs. 1,08,333.
963 M. E. / 1788 A. D.	The demise of Prince Makayiram Tirunal, the heir-apparent to the throne of Travancore.
964 M. E. / 1789 A. D.	Two Princesses Bharani Tirunal and Uttram Tirunal were adopted into the Royal Family, from Kolattunad.
964 M. E. / 1789 A. D.	Two battalions of the Honourable English East India Company's Sepoys were stationed in Travancore at her cost to defend the country against Tippu Sultan.
964 M. E. / 1789 A. D.	The Forts of Cranganore and Ayakkotta were purchased by Travancore from the Dutch for a sum of three Lacs of Rupees.
964 M. E. / 1789 A. D.	Tippu Sultan invaded Travancore from the northern frontier but was completely repulsed by the Travancore soldiers.

968 M. E. / 1792 A. D.	The treaty of Seringapattam between Tippuand the English.
968 M. E. / 1793 A. D.	Alleppey founded by Raja Kesavadas.
969 M. E. / 1794 A. D.	Demise of Prince Rama Varma, Aswati Tirunal.
971 M. E. / 1795 A. D.	Treaty with the English Company and the Travancore Government.
973 M. E. / 1798 A. D.	Rama Varma Dharma Raja died and was succeeded by Bala rama Varma, Avittam Tirunal.
978 M. E. / 1803 A. D.	The resettlement of wet lands and garden lands.
981 M. E. / 1805 A. D.	The final treaty between Travancore and the Honourable East India Company was concluded.
984 M. E. / 1809 A. D.	At this time an insurrection broke out headed by Velu Tampi Dalava.
984 M. E. / 1809 A D.	The Proclamation of Velu Tampi from Kuntara.
986 M. E. / 1811 A. D.	Rani Lakshmi Bai succeeded to the musnad.
986 M. E / 1811 A. D.	Colonel Munro, the British Resident, was appointed to hold the charge of the Dewan also.
987 M. E. / 1912 A. D.	Prohibition of the purchase and sale of slaves. This was the first step towards the amel oration of the slaves in the State
888 M E. / 1813 A. D.	Rama Varma, Swati Tirunal was born.
990 M. E. / 1815 A. D.	Uttram Tirunal, Martanda Varma, was born.
990 M. E. / 1816 A. D.	Rani Parvati Bai became the Queen Regent on behalf of Swati Tirunal.
991 M. E. / 1816 A. D.	Commencement of the survey of Travancore and Cochin by Lt Ward and Conner.
992 M. E. / 1817 A. D.	Consecration of the Iringalakkuta temple rebuilt after the destruction of the same by Tippu in 965 M E.
992 M. E. / 1817 A. D.	Appointment of paid teachers in various places of the State for educat ng children.
993 M. E. / 1818 A. D.	Appointment of a committee for writing text books.
993 M. E. / 1818 A. D.	Appointment of a committee for selecting able and loyal men for public service recruitment.
998 M. E. / 1823 A. D.	Tankacherry was leased out to Travancore by the British Government for a period of 24 years.

999 M. E. / 1824 A.D.	The Trivandrum-Kolittottam canal was opened.
999 M. E. / 1824 A D.	The Quilon Canal was constructed.
1004 M. E. / 1829 A. D.	Rama Varma, Swati Tirunal, ascended the musnad. The ceremony of Tulabharam was performed.
1005 M. E / 1830 A. D.	The first gubernatorial visit to Travancore (Mr. Lushington).
1007 M. E. / 1832 A. D.	Rama Varma, Ayilyam Tirunal was born.
1007 M. E. / 1832 A. D.	Establishment of Munsiffs' Courts.
1009 M. E. / 1834 A. D.	Establishment of the first English school.
1010 M. E. / 1035 A. D.	The First Code of Regulations promulgated.
1011 M. E. / 1836 A. D.	Establishment of the Observatory at Trivandrum.
1012 M. E. / 1837 A. D.	Rama Varma, Visakham Tirunal was born.
1012 M. E. / 1837 A. D.	The establishment of the Government Press at Trivandrum.
1022 M. E. / 1847 A. D.	Martanda Varma, Uttram Tirunal succeeded his brother.
1026 M. E. / 1851 A. D.	The Maharaja sent an ivory throne to the London Exhibition and received valuable presents from Queen Victoria in return.
1028 M. E. / 1852 A. D.	The demise of Rani Parvati Bai.
1033 M. E. / 1857 A. D.	Two Princesses Lakshmi Bai and Parvati Bai were adopted into the royal family.
1033 M. E. / 1858 A. D.	Lord Harris, the Governor of Madras, visited Trivandrum.
1036 M. E. / 1860 A. D.	Maha raja, Rama Varma, Ayilyam Tirunal ascended the throne.
1036 M. E. / 1860 A. D.	A great famine broke out in Travancore.
1036 M. E. / 1861 A. D.	Sircar Anchal Service was thrown open to the use of the Public.
1038 M. E. / 1862 A. D.	Sir William Denison, the Governor of Madras, visited Travancore.
1038 M. E. / 1862 A. D.	The Maharaja visited Madras ;(this was the first instance of a Travancore Maharaja visiting Madras).

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1042 M. E. / 1866 A. D.	The title 'Maharaja' was formally recognised by the British Government.
1042 M E. / 1866 A. D.	The Maharaja again visited Madras to receive the insignia of Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.
1044 M. E. / 1868 A. D.	Lord Napier, Governor of Madras, visited Trivandrum.
1045 M E. / 1870 A. D.	The Maharaja proceeded to Madras to meet His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh.
1050 M. E. / 1875 A. D.	The Maharaja proceeded on a tour to Madras, and from there to North India.
1051 M. E. / 1876 A. D.	The Maharaja proceeded to Madras to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and thence to Calcutta to take part in the Chapter of the 'Star of India'. (December 1875 and January 1876).
1055 M. E. / 1880 A. D.	Succession of Visakham Tirunal Maharaja.
1059 M. E. / 1883 A. D.	Visakham Tirunal Maharaja's pilgrimage to Rameswaram.
1061 M. E. / 1885 A. D.	Succession of Sri Mulam Tirunal Maharaja.
1063 M. E. / 1887 A. D.	Lord Connemera, Governor of Madras, visited Travancore.
1063 M. E. / 1888 A. D.	The Maharaja visited Bombay.
1063 M. E. / 1888 A. D.	Establishment of the Travancore Legislative Council.
1064 M. E. / 1888 A. D.	Conferring of K. G. C. S. I. on the Maharaja.
1065 M. E. / 1889 A. D.	Albert Victor, Prince of Wales, visited Travancore.
1065 M. E. / 1890 A. D.	The Maharaja toured to Benares and Upper India.
1076 M. E. / 1900 A. D.	H. H. Setu Lakshmi Bai and H. H. Setu Parvati Bai were adopted into the Royal family.
1076 M. E. / 1900 A. D.	Lord Curzon, Viceroy of India, visited Trivandrum.
1088 M. E / 1912 A. D.	Birth of H. H. Sri Chitra Tirunal, the present Maharaja.
1099 M. M. / 1924 A. D.	Demise of Mulam Tirunal Maharaja.
1100 M E. / 1924 A. D.	Durbar in connection with the installation of H. H. Sri Chitra Tirunal Maharaja on the Musnad and H. H. Setu Lakhmi Bai, the Senior Maharani as the Regent.
1100 M. E. / 1924 A. D.	Title of Maharani bestowed upon H. H. Setu Lakshmi Bai. and H. H. Setu Parvati Bai.

PART II.

1105 M. E. / 1929 A. D.	H. E. Lord Irwin, Viceroy and Governor General of India, visited Trivandrum.
1107 M. E. / 1931 A. D.	Investiture of H. H. Sri Chitra Tirunal Maharaja with ruling powers.
1109 M. E. / 1933 A. D.	Visit of H. E. Lord Willingdon, Viceroy and Governor General of India, to Trivandrum.
1111 M. E. / 1936 A. D.	Investiture of H. H. the Maharaja with the Insignia of G. C. I. E.
1112 M. E. / 1936 A. D.	Royal Proclamation granting entry into the state temples to all Hindus.
1113 M. E. / 1937 A. D.	Establishment of the Travancore University.

MEMORABLE EVENTS.

Date.	January.
1	Proclamation of Queen Victoria's assumption of the title of Empress of India, 1877.
	Coronation Darbar at Delhi, 1903.
3	Investiture of His Highness Sri Mulam Tirunal Maharaja with the insignia of G. C. I. E., 1903.
5	Birth of H. H. Avittam Tirunal, The First Prince of Travancore, 1938.
14	University of Madras opened, 1853.
21	Inauguration of the Varkala Junction Canal Works, 1870.
24	Opening of the Victoria Jubilee Town Hall, Trivandrum, 1896.
25	The Pallikkettu ceremony of Her Highness the First Princess (Kartika Tirunal), 1934.
	February.
1	Investiture of His Highness Ayilyam Tirunal Maharaja with the insignia of G. C. S. I., 1867.
2	Investiture of His Highness Visakham Tirunal Maharaja with the insignia of G. C. S. I., 1883.
4	Tirumatampu ceremony of His Hghness Sri Chitra Tirunal Maharaja, 1927.
26	Assumption of sovereignty by His Highness Utram Tirunal Maharaja, 1847.
	March.
1	His Highness the Maharaja laid the Corner Stone of the Power House for the Pallivasal Hydro-Electric Scheme, 1935.
7	Investiture (informal) of His Highness Sri Chitra Tirunal Maharaja with the insignia of G. C. I. E., 1936.
8	Trivandrum first lighted with electricity, 1929.
20	Opening of His Highness the Maharaja's College buildings, 1873. Laying of the foundation stone of the Napier Museum, Trivandrum, 1873.
22	Birth of His Highness Utratam Tirunal, Elaya Raja, 1922.
28	Alleppey Light House first lighted, 1862.
	April.
8	His Highness Sri Chitra Tirunal Maharaja left Bombay for Europe, 1933.
12	Devaswam Proclamation issued, 1922.
13	Resumption of the Munro Island and certain other ptoperties, belonging to the C. M. S. by Government, 1930.
20	Assumption of sovereignty of Svati Tirunal Maharaja, 1829.
25	The Pallikkettu of Her Highness Maharani Setu Parvati Bai 1907.
27	His Highness Sri Chitra Tirunal Maharaja left Trivandrum for the Netherlands East Indies.

MEMORABLE EVENTS—(*contd*).

Date	
	May.
6	The Pallikkettu of Her Highness Maharani Setu Lakshmi Bai, 1906.
19	Her Highness Maharani Setu Parvati Bai left Bombay for Europe, 1932.
28	Appointment of a Special Magistrate for the trial of Europeans, 1875.
30	Institution of Courts in each taluk for trying civil and criminal cases, 1832.
30	Demise of His Highness Ayilyam Tirunal Maharaja, 1880.
	June.
3	The title of G. C. I. E., conferred on His Highness Sri Chitra Tirunal Maharaja, 1935.
14	Demise of Her Highness Bharani Tirunal, C. I., Senior Rani of Travancore, 1901.
17	Investiture of Her Highness Bharani Tirunal, Senior Rani of Travancore, with the insignia of C. I., 1881.
17	Assumption of sovereignty by Visakham Tirunal Maharaja, 1880.
	July.
13	His Highness Sir Rama Varma Mulam Tirunal Maharaja, G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E., appointed Honorary Colonel, 1923.
31	The first meeting of the Sri Mulam Assembly and the Sri Chitra State Council, 1933.
	August.
4	Demise of His Highness Visakham Tirunal Maharaja, 1885.
7	Demise of His Highness Sri Mulam Tirunal Maharaja, 1924.
14	Introduction of vaccination in Travancore, 1878.
15	Grant of pensions and rules therefor (Royal Proclamation). 1864.
17	Opening of the Rubber Factory at Trivandrum by His Highness Sri Chitra Tirunal Maharaja, 1935.
18	Silver Jubilee of His Highness Sri Mulam Tirunal Maharaja, 1910.
18	Demise of Utram Tirunal Maharaja, 1860.
19	Assumption of sovereignty by Sri Mulam Tirunal Maharaja, 1885.
20	Patiyettam of His Highness Sri Chitra Tirunal Maharaja, 1924.
22	New Public Offices, Trivandrum, opened, 1869.
27	Arrival of His Highness the Maharaja in Trivandrum from his European tour, 1933.
31	Adoption of Her Highness Setu Lakshmi Bai and Her Highness Setu Parvati Bai as Junior Rani and First Princess of Travancore, respectively, 1900.

Memorable Events—(*contd.*)

Date.	September.
1	Durbar in connection with the installation of His Highness Sri Chitra Tirunal Maharaja on the musnud and Her Highness Setu Lakshmi Bai, Maharani as the Regent, 1924.
1	The title of Maharani conferred on Her Highness Setu Lakshmi Bai and Her Highness Setu Parvati Bai, 1924.
5	Victoria Hospital and School for Women established, at Quilon, 1887.
12	The Pallikkettu ceremony of H. H. the Second Princess (Utratam Tirunal), 1938.
13	Trivandrum first lighted with gas, 1890.
17	Birth of Her Highness Kartika Tirunal Lakshmi Bai, First Princess of Travancore, 1916.
22	Demise of Kerala Varma C. S. I., Valiya Koil Tampuran, 1914.
24	Shashtyabdapurti of His Highness Sri Mulam Tirunal Maharaja, 1917.
25	Opening of the Sri Chitralayam by His Highness Sri Chitra Tirunal Maharaja, 1935.
30	Laying the foundation stone of His Highness the Maharaja's College, Trivandrum, 1869
	October.
1	Travancore brought under direct relations with the Government of India, 1923.
2	Presentation of a banner to His Highness Maharaja Ayilyam Tirunal by Queen Victoria, Empress of India, 1877.
3	Opening of the Sri Mulam Shashtyabdapurti Memorial Institute, 1927.
15	Demise of Her Highness Bharani Tirunal, Junior Rani of Travancore, 1893.
19	Assumption of sovereignty by Ayilyam Tirunal Maharaja, 1860.
21	The First Session of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly opened, 1904.
23	Birth of Her Highness Princess Kartika Tirunal, Indira Bai. India Bill, 1926.
26	Durbar in connection with the Birthday of His Highness the Maharaja, 1935.
29	Opening of the Air Service between Trivandrum and Bombay, 1935.
30	Issue of silver half rupee and quarter rupee coins, 1889
	November.
1	Establishment of the Travancore University, 1937.
6	Investiture of His Highness Sri Chitra Tirunal Maharaja with Ruling Powers, 1931.
6	Inauguration of Birthday Honours by His Highness Sri Chitra Tirunal Maharaja, 1934.
7	Birth of His Highness Sri Chitra Tirunal Maharaja, 1912.
8	Birth of Her Highness Setu Parvati Bai Maharani, 1896.
9	First Public Durbar held in the New Durbar Hall, Trivandrum, 1886.

MEMORABLE EVENTS—(*concld.*)

Date.	November—(*contd.*)
12	[illegible]al Proclamation allowing entry into temples to all Hindus, 1936.
13	Levy of Court fees on all plaints before Civil Courts, 1814.
19	Birth of Her Highness Setu Lakshmi Bai Maharani, 1895.
22	His Excellency Lord Curzon, Viceroy of India, visited Trivandrum, 1900.
29	Royal Proclamation introducing stamped cadjans for executing documents for the transfer of immovable properties, 1817.
	December.
3	Issue of copper cash with conch on one side and sivalinga and date on the other, 1830.
3	Prince Albert Victor visited Travancore, 1889.
4	Investiture of His Highness Sri Mulam Tirunal Maharaja with the insignia of G. C. S. I., 1888.
4	Royal Proclamation prohibiting the purchase and sale of slaves, 1811.
7	His Excellency Lord Irwin, Viceroy of India, visited Trivandrum, 1929.
8	Investiture of Her Highness Setu Lakshmi Bai Maharani with the insignia of the order of the Crown of India, 1929.
8	Laying the foundation stone of the New Public Offices at Trivandrum, 1865.
10	Visit of His Excellency Lord Willingdon, Viceroy of India, to Trivandrum, 1933.
11	Opening of the Willingdon Water Works in Trivandrum by His Excellency Lord Willingdon, 1933.
12	Laying the foundation stone of the New Council Chamber of the Travancore Legislature by His Excellency Lord Willingdon, 1933.
21	Adoption of Princesses Bharani Tirunal Lakshmi Bai and Bharani Tirunal Parvati Bai as the Senior and the Junior Rani, respectively, of Attingal, 1857.
29	Exempting non Hindu Virutikkars from supplying provision for use in temples, etc. (Royal Proclamation), 1815.
30	Birth of Her Highness Princess Utram Tirunal, Lalitamba Bai, 1923.

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Sovereigns of Travancore.

No.	Name.	Period. M. E. From.	Period. M. E. To.	Period. A. D. From.	Period. A. D. To.
1	Ayyan Atikal Tiruvati*	45	65	870	890
2	Ramar Tiruvati	65	85	890	910
3	Srivallabhan Kotai	125	150	950	975
4	Govardhana Martandan	150	205	975	1030
5	Ramar Tiruvati, *alias* Rama Varma	275	290	1100	1115
6	Vira Kerala Varma	290	315	1115	1140
7	Vira Goda Kerala Varma	315	325	1140	1150
8	Vira Ravi Varma	325	339	1150	1164
9	Vira Aditya Varma	339	352	1164	1177
10	Vira Udayamartanda Varma, *alias* Goda Martanda	352	370	1177	1195
11	Vira Rama Varma, *alias* Manikantha Rama Varma	370	383	1195	1208
12	Vira Rama Kerala Varma, *alias* Vira Devataran Kerala Varma	383	391	1208	1216
13	Vira Ravi Kerala Varma	391	411	1216	1236
14	Vira Ravi Udayamartanda Varma, *alias* Padmanabha Martanda Varma	411	428	1236	1253
15	Umayamma Rani and Jayasimha	428	471	1253	1296
16	Vira Ravi Varma Kulasekhara, Sangramadhira	471	495	1296	1320
17	Vira Udaya Martanda Varma	495	505	1320	1330
18	Vira Rama Martanda Varma	505	525	1330	1350
19	Vira Ravi Aditya Varma	525	540	1350	1365
20	Vira Ravi Ravi Varma	540	550	1365	1375
21	Vira Aditya Varma, Sarvanganatha	550	574	1375	1399
22	Vira Kerala Martanda Varma	574	610	1399	1435
23	Vira Rama Martanda Varma Kulasekhara, *alias* Chera Udaya Martanda Varma	610	644	1435	1469

*NOTE :—The names of the early sovereigns and their dates are gleaned from epigraphic and other records. The list is tentative and the dates are only approximate.

Sovereigns of Travancore—(*contd.*)

No.	Name.	Period. M. E. From.	Period. M. E. To	Period. A. D. From.	Period. A. D. To
24	Vira Goda Aditya Varma, Akhilakalavallabha, *alias* Chempaka Aditya Varma	644	660	1469	1485
25	Vira Kerala Varma, Jayasimha	660	675	1485	1500
26	Vira Rama Martanda Varma, *alias* Udaya Martanda Varma ...	675	723	1500	1548
27	Vira Martanda Varma	723	729	1548	1554
28	Vira Vanchi Aditya Varma	729	750	1554	1575
29	Vira Ravi Varma	750	752	1575	1577
30	Makayiram Tirunal, Senior Rani of Attingal, Regent ...	752	753	1577	1578
31	Vira Martanda Varma	753	767	1578	1592
32	Vira Ravi Varma Kulasekhara	767	784	1592	1609
33	Vira Rama Varma	784	785	1609	1610
34	Vira Aditya Varma	785	...	...	1610
35	Vira Ilaya Rama Varma	785	...	...	1610
36	Vira Ravi Varma Kulasekhara	785	837	1610	1662
37	Vira Rama Varma	837	846	1662	1671
38	Vira Aditya Varma	846	852	1671	1677
39	Umayamma Rani, Regent	852	859	1677	1684
40	Vira Ravi Varma	859	893	1684	1718
41	Vira Aditya Varma	893	896	1718	1721
42	Vira Rama Varma	896	904	1721	1729
43	Sri Padmanabhadasa Vanchi Bala Martanda Varma Kulasekhara ...	905	933	1729	1758
44	Sri Padmanabhadasa Vanchi Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Kiritapati Manne Sultan Maharajaraja Rama Raja Bahadur Shamsher Jung	933	973	1758	1798

Sovereigns of Travancore—(concld.)

No.	Name.	Period. M. E. From.	M. E. To	A. D. From	A. D. To
45	Sri Padmanabhadasa Vanchi Bala Rama Varma Kulasekara, etc ...	973	986	1798	1810
46	Sri Padmanabhavallabhi Vanchidharmavardhani Rajarajesvari-Rani Gauri Lakshmi Bayi—Regent	986	990	1810	1814
47	Sri Padmanabhasevini Vanchidharmavardhani Rajarajesvari Rani Gauri Parvati Bayi—Regent	990	1004	1814	1829
48	Sri Padmanabhadasa Vanchi Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhara, etc.,	1004	1022	1829	1847
49	Sri Padmanabhadasa Vanchi Bala Martanda Varma Kulasekhara, etc., ...	1022	1036	1847	1860
50	Sri Padmanabhadasa Vanchi Bala Sir Rama Varma Kulasekhara, etc., Maharaja, G. C. S. I.	1036	1055	1860	1880
51	Sri Padmanabhadasa Vanchi Bala Sir Rama Varma Kulasekhara, etc., Maharaja, G. C. S. I.	1055	1060	1880	1885
52	Colonel Sri Padmanabhadasa Vanchi Bala Sir Rama Varma Kulasekhara etc., Maharaja. G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E. ...	1061	1099	1885	1924
53	Her Highness Sri Padmanabhasevini Vanchidharmavardhani Rajarajesvari Maharani Setu Lakshmi Bayi, C. I., Regent	1099	1107	1924	1931
54	His Highness Sri Padmanabhadasa Vanchi Pala Sir Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Kiritapati Manne Sultan Maharaja Raja Rama Raja Bahadur Shamsher Jung, Maharaja. G. C. I. E. ...	1107	...	1931	...

Dalavas and Dewans of Travancore.

No.	Name.	Period.		Designation.
		M. E.	A. D.	
1	Arumukham Pillai .	904 to 911	1729 to 1736	Dalava.
2	Tanu Pillai .	911 to 912	1736 to 1737	Do.
3	Ramayyan .	912 to 931	1737 to 1756	Do.
4	Tampi Chempakaraman Ayyappan Martandan .	931 to 938	1756 to 1763	Do.
5	Varkala Subbayyan .	939 to 942	1764 to 1768	Do.
6	Krishnan Gopalayyan .	943 to 951	1768 to 1776	Do.
	Kumaran Chempakaraman .	Acting as Valiya Sarwadhi in charge of Rajyakariavicharam till 946 M. E.		
7	Mallan Chempakaraman .	8- 4- 951 to 955	1776 to 1780	Dalava.
8	Vativisvaram Subrahmanya Ayyan .	955 to 957	1780 to 1782	Do.
9	Nagercoil Ramayyan .	957 to 963	1782 to 1788	Do.
10	Krishnan Chempakaraman .	963 to 7- 2- 964	1788 to 1788	Do.
11	Raya Kesava Das .	8- 2- 964 to 8- 9- 974	1788 to - 4-1799	Dewan.
12	Jayantan Sankaran Nampuri .	19- 9- 974 to 6-11- 974	4-1799 to - 6 1799	Valia Sarwadhi.
13	Ayyappan Chempakaraman .	21-11- 974 to 9- 1- 976	-6-1799 to 22-8-1800	Do.
14	Parassala Padmanabhan Tampi Chempakaraman .	10- 1- 976 to 12- 8- 976	23- 8.1800 to 23- 3-1801	Do.
15	Tampi Chempakaraman Velayudhan (Velu Tampi) .	13- 8- 976 to 15- 7- 984	24- 3-1801 to 24- 2-1809	Dalava.
16	Mahudul Mulk Mahumood Daula Dewan Raya raya raya Pratapavanta Padmanabhadas Bahadur Tampi Iravi (Ummini Tampi)	4- 8- 984 to 31- 9- 986	15- 3.1809 to 11- 5 1811	Dewan.

Dalavas and Dewans of Travancore —(*contd.*)

No.	Name.	Period. M. E.	Period. A. D.	Designation.
17	Colonel Munro	23-10- 986 to 1-10- 989	3- 6-1814 to 12- 5-1814	(Resident-in charge)
18	Devan Padmanabhan	12-11- 989 to 25- 4- 990	24- 6-1814 to 8-12-1814	Dewan.
19	Sankaranarayana Ayyan (Sanku Annavi)	15 5- 990 to 30- 3- 991	28 12-1814 to 13-11-1815	Do.
20	Narayanan Raman (Raman Menon)	22-4 - 991 to 28- 6- 992	5-12-1815 to 7- 2-1817	Do.
21	Janardana Rao Venkata Rao (Reddi Rao)	28- 6- 992 to 16 8- 997	7 2-1817 to 27- 3-1822	Do.
22	Gundopandita Venkata Rao	22-12 997 to 26- 4-1005	15- 8-1822 to 9-12 1829	Do.
23	Seshopandita Subba Rao	25 7-1005 to 14- 7-1012	6- 3-1830 to 23- 2-1837	Dewan.
24	Ranga Rao	26 7-1012 to 18- 9 1013	7 3 1837 to 29- 4-1838	Do. (Acting)
25	Raya Raya Raya Gundopandita Venkata Rao (2nd time)	19- 9 1013 to 13- 8-1014	29- 4-1838 to 24- 3 1839	Do.
26	Seshopandita Subba Rao (2nd time)	1- 9-1014 to 1-11-1017	12 4-1839 to 13- 7 1842	Do.
27	Janardana Rao Venkata Rao (Reddi Rao) (2nd time)	29- 7-1018 to 3-10 1020	11- 3-1843 to 14 5-1845	Do.
28	Srinivasa Rao	4 10-1020 to 6- 8-1022	15 5 1845 to 17- 3-1847	Do. (in charge)
29	Krishna Rao	7- 8-1022 to 13- 4-1033	18- 3-1847 to 26-11-1857	Do.
30	Raja Sir T. Madhava Row, K. C. S. I.	12- 6-1033 to 31- 9-1047	13- 1-1858 to 11- 5-1872	Do.
31	Sir A. Seshayya Sastri, K. C. S. I.	12-10-1047 to 32-12-1052	23- 5-1872 to 14- 8-1877	Do.
32	Nagan Narayanan (Nanu Pillai)	3- 1-1053 to 26- 2-1056	17- 8-1877 to 10-10-1880	Do.
33	Ramayyangar, C. S. I.	29- 2-1056 to 30- 5-1062	13-10-1880 to 12- 1 1887	Do.
34	T. Rama Rao, C.I.E.	2- 6-1062 to 32 12-1067	14- 1-1887 to 14- 8-1892	Do.

Dalavas and Dewans of Travancore —(*concld.*)

No.	Name.	Period. M. E.	Period. A. D.	Designation.
35	S. Sankarasubbayyar, C. I. E.	3- 1-1068 to 30- 8-1073	17- 8-1892 to 11- 4-1898	Dewan.
36	Dewan Bahadur K. Krishnaswami Rao, C. I. E.	4- 9-1073 to 31- 7-1079	15- 4-1898 to 13- 3-1904	Do.
37	V. P. Madhava Rao, C. I. E	1- 8-1079 to 13- 8-1081	14- 3-1904 to 26- 3-1906	Do.
38	Dewan Bahadur S. Gopalachari	1- 1-1082 to 32-12-1082	16- 8-1906 to 16- 8-1907	Do
39	Sir P. Rajagopalachari, K.C. S. I.	8- 3-1083 to 29- 9-1089	24-10-1907 to 11- 5 1914	Do.
40	Dewan Bahadur Sir. M. Krishnan Nair.	29- 9-1089 to 24-11-1095	11- 5-1914 to 7- 7-1920	Do.
41	Dewan Bahadur T. Raghavayya, C. S I	25-11-1095 to 5-10-1100	8- 7-1920 to 18- 5-1925	Do.
42	M. E. Watts Bar-at-law	10-11-1100 to 9-11-1104	23- 6-1925 to 23- 6-1929	Do.
43	Dewan Bahadur Rajyasevadhurandhara V. S. Subrahmanya Aiyer	10-11-1104 to 6- 7-1107	24- 6-1929 to 18 2-1932	Do.
44	T. Austin I. C. S., Bar-at law	7- 7-1107 to 8- 7-1109	19- 2-1932 to 19- 2-1934	Do.
45	Nawab, Khan Bahadur Sir M Habibulla, K. C. S. I., K .C. I. E., LL. D.	22- 7-1109 to 16- 2-1112	5- 3-1934 to 1-10-1936	Do.
46	Sachivottama Sir. C. P. Ramasvami Aiyar, K. C. I. E.	23- 2-1112	8-10-1936	Do.

British Residents in Travancore and Cochin.

Colonel C. Macaulay, appointed in 1800, relieved 4th March 1810.
Colonel J. Munro, appointed 23rd March 1810, relieved 24th January 1819
Colonel S. Mc Donall, appointed 23rd April 1819, died 7th November 1820
Colonel D. Newall, C. B., appointed 15th February 1821, relieved 1st May 1827.
Colonel W. Morison, C. B., appointed 13th March 1827, relieved 7th December 1829.
Lieut-Colonel E. Cadogan, (acting) appointed 25th December 1829, relieved 24th June 1834.
J. A. Casamajor, appointed 14th April 1834, relieved 12th January 1836.
Colonel J. S. Fraser, appointed 5th January 1836, relieved 15th August 1838.
Captain A. Douglas, (acting) appointed 3rd August 1838, relieved 1st November 1983
Lieut-Colonel T. Maclean, appointed 4th October 1838, died 31st July 1840.
Lieut-General W. Cullen, appointed 8th September 1840, relieved 11th January 1860
F. N. Maltby, appointed 1st January 1860, relieved 1st May 1862.
Wm. Fisher, appointed 1st May 1862, relieved 7th April 1864.
H. Newill, appointed 15th April 1864
A. Mac Gregor (acting), appointed 26th February 1867.
H. Newill, resumed office 27th May 1867, relieved 25th March 1869.
G. A. Ballard, appointed 29th March 1869.
J. I. Minchin (acting), appointed 31st March 1870.
C. A. Ballard, resumed office 22nd June 1871.
Major A. F. F. Bloomfield, (acting), appointed 13th July 1874.
G. A. Ballard resumed Office 14th October 1874.
Major W. Hay, (acting), appointed 19th April 1875.
A. Mac Gregar, appointad 11th October 1875.
H. E. Sullivan, (acting), appointed 10th March 1877.
J. C. Hannyngton, (acting), appointed 20th February 1878
A, Mac Gregor, resumed Office 28th March 1879.
J. C. Hannyngton, appointed 1st April 1881.
W. Logan, (acting), appointed 5th May 1883.
R. W. Barlow, (Sir Richard Barlow, Bart.), (acting), appointed 25th February 1884
J. C. Hannyngton, resumed office 15th August 1884.
General Sir H. N. D. Prendergast, K. C. B; V. C; R. E., (acting), 7th July 1887.
J. C. Hannyngton, resumed office 7th October 1887.
H. B. Grigg C. I. E., assumed charge 16th July 1890.
J. C. Hannyngton, resumed office 16th October 1890, on leave from 6th July 1891.
H. B. Grigg, C. I. E., assumed charge 6th July 1891.
J. C. Hannyngton, resumed office 5th November 1891.
H. B. Grigg, C. I. E., assumed charge 8th November 1892.
J. D. Rees, C. I. E., (acting), assumed charge 15th April 1895.
J. Thomson, M. A., assumed charge 12th July 1895.
J. D. Rees, C. I. E., assumed charge 8th August 1896.
F. A. Nicholson (acting), assumed charge 15th December 1896.
J. D. Rees resumed office 17th July 1897.
The Hon'ble Mr. F. A. Nicholson, C. I. E., (acting), assumed charge 22nd August 1898
G. T. Mackenzie assumed charge 11th July 1899.
James Andrew assumed charge 19th November 1904.
R. C. C. Carr, (acting) assumed charge 16th March 1906.
L. Davidson, (acting), assumed charge on 24th May 1908.
R. C. C. Carr, (acting) resumed charge 25th February 1909, confirmed 5th August 1909.
A. T. Forbes, assumed charge on 8th October 1910.
R. A. Graham, (acting), assumed charge on 11th February 1912.
A. T. Forbes, assumed charge on 20th March 1913.

R. A. Graham, assumed charge on 25th March 1915.
A. R. Cumming (acting), assumed charge on 18th November 1916.
H. L. Braidwood, assumed charge on 15th February 1917.
H. H. Burkitt, assumed charge on the 2nd December 1920.
C. W. E. Cotton, C. I. E., assumed charge on the 26th June 1923.

Agents to the Governor-General, Madras States.

C. W. E. Cotton, C. I. E., assumed charge, 1st October 1923.
H. A. B. Vernon, (acting) assumed charge, 4th May 1926.
C. W. E. Cotton C. I. E., resumed office, 9th November 1926.
Lt. Col. C. G. Crosthwaite O. B. E., assumed charge, 19th April 1928.

A. N. Ley Cater, C. I. E., I. C. S.	Do.	14th December 1929.
Lt. Col. H. R. N. Pritchard, C. I. E., O. B. E.	Do.	21st October 1930.
Lt Col. D. M. Field	Do.	21st November 1932.
Lt. Col. W. A. M. Garstin, C. B. E.	Do.	22nd February 1935.
C. P. Skrine, O. B. E., I. C. S.,	Do.	20th November 1936.

Resident for the Madras States.

C. P. Skrine, O. B. E., I. C. S. **1st April 1937.**

SECTION II

General Information.

ABSTRACT OF LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENTS IN FORCE ON THE 1ST CHINGAM 1114.

[*Note.* The Regulations marked with an asterisk were passed direct by the Sovereign.]

REGULATION I OF 1010 enacted on the 28th Kumbham 1010/9th March 1835 extends the powers vested in the Munsiffs and defines their jurisdiction. The whole of this Regulation, excepting a part of Section 17, clause (5), relating to the extent to which interest may be allowed in decrees in suits relating to claims for paddy or grain, has been repealed by Regulations I of 1057, I of 1059 and VIII of 1100.

REGULATION IV OF 1010 enacted on the 28th Kumbham 1010/9th March 1835 extends the jurisdiction of Zillah Judges. Only a part of Section 21 relating to the award of interest in grain is now in force, all the rest having been repealed by Regulations I of 1057, I of 1059, II of 1065 and VIII of 1100.

PROCLAMATION dated the 25th Edavam 1037 recognises as legal tender currency notes introduced by the Government of India.

REGULATION OF 1040 enacted on the 27th Makaram 1040/7th February 1865 provides for the appointment of duly qualified Vakils to plead in the Courts. Only Section 31 of the Regulation, which prohibits Government Pleaders from giving any advice to parties opposed to Government, is now in force, the rest having been repealed by the Vakils Regulation, III of 1075. The latter Regulation is even now the law of the land, though the Stamps Regulation IV of 1080, Vakils Amendment Regulation I of 1085, and Bar Council Regulation VII of 1112 have affected it in certain particulars.

PROCLAMATION dated the 21st Edavam 1040/2nd June 1865 enfranchises Sirkar *pattam* lands and puts them on the same footing as Ryotwari lands in the Madras Presidency.

PROCLAMATION dated the 25th Karkatakam 1042/8th August 1867 defines clearly the mutual rights and obligations between *Jenmis* and tenants. Codified by Jenmi and Kudiyan Regulation V of 1071 which latter enactment has been amended by Regulations XII of 1108 and VII of 1110.

PROCLAMATION dated the 17th Mithunam 1044/29th June 1869. By this Proclamation, the Sirkar relinquishes all claims to properties left by a deceased Hindu who leaves no heir of his own faith.

PROCLAMATION dated the 10th Kanni 1050/24th September 1874 prohibits the practice of appointing relations of Peishkars, Tahsildars, and of other superior officers to situations in their own Cutcherries, Divisions or Districts.

REGULATION I OF 1050 enacted on the 29th Thulam 1050/13th November 1874 makes provisions against overcrowding in native passenger ships plying between ports and places in India and in the Red Sea or Persian Gulf.

PROCLAMATION dated the 16th Edavam 1050/28th May 1875 provides for the appointment of European British subjects as Special Magistrates for the trial of such subjects and defines their powers. The Proclamation divests the ordinary Criminal Courts of the land of all jurisdiction to try offences committed by European British subjects.

PROCLAMATION dated the 22nd Thulam 1051/6th November 1875 constitutes and appoints the then European Judge of the Sadr Court to be the Special Appellate Court to hear appeals from the Special Magistrate's decisions and to be the revising authority thereon and restricts powers of the ordinary Courts to take cognizance of contempt of Court so far as European British subjects are concerned, bringing them on a line with the provisions of Chapter XXXII of Act X of 1872. This Proclamation has been modified by a subsequent one dated the 25th Kanni 1084/10th October 1908 in view of the High Court Regulation II of 1057 designating the Sadr Court as High Court, for the purpose of constituting a Special Appellate Court to function during the absence of the Special Appellate Judge.

REGULATION II OF 1054 enacted on the 31st Karkatakam 1054/14th August 1879 makes special provision to prevent thefts of coffee and to repress and punish the offence of receiving or disposing of stolen coffee in the neighbourhood of Coffee Plantations or Estates—based on the Madras Coffee Stealing Prevention Act VIII of 1878.

PROCLAMATION dated the 2nd Mithunam 1056/14th June 1881 notifies that all rights in metals and minerals throughout the State, by whomsoever and under whatever tenure the lands may be held, are Royalties belonging to the Crown.

Proclamation dated the 14th Kumbham 1061/24th February 1886 sketches out the general plan of the Revenue Survey and Settlement and lays down the principle and procedure to be observed in carrying on these operations—intended as the basis of a sound revenue administration, partly amended by Proclamation dated the 3rd Mithunam 1085/17th June 1910.

Proclamation dated the 4th Edavom 1061/16th May 1886 a sequel to the Revenue Settlement Proclamation—lays down the procedure to be followed in the settlement of *Viruthi* and Service *Inam* tenures.

Regulation V of 1063 enacted on the 30th Meenam 1063/10th April 1888 empowers certain revenue officers to issue summonses for the attendance of persons or the production of documents relating to matters of revenue—a measure to facilitate revenue administration based generally on the Madras Revenue Summonses Act, No. III of 1869—amended by Regulations V of 1099 and IV of 1105.

Proclamation dated the 18th Mithunam 1063/30th June 1888 relinquishes the right of Government to certain succession fees which the people following the *Marumakkathayam* law had to pay to entitle them to inherit the property of their distant kindred and also the right of Government to *Adiyara* which members of certain communities following the *Makkathayam* law had to pay at the time of succession to their uncle's property—a measure to remove inequalities of burdens on the subjects.

Regulation V of 1067 enacted on the 31st Karkatakam 1067/14th August 1892 consolidates and amends the law relating to Criminal Procedure based on India Act X of 1182 as amended by India Acts III of 1884 and X of 1886. Absence of trial by jurors or assessors is the main difference from the law in British India—amended by Regulations II and III of 1074, IV of 1082, VII of 1085, VII of 1088, II of 1090, IV of 1094, III of 1095, VI of 1097, IX of 1097, XII of 1097 and III of 1107.

Regulation I of 1068 enacted on the 8th Makaram 1068/19th January 1893 defines the procedure for the realisation of public revenue; modelled on Madras Act II of 1864—amended by Regulations III of 1087, VIII of 1094, X of 1097 and II of 1099.

Regulation II of 1068 enacted on the 8th Makaram 1068/19th January 1893 consolidates the law for the protection and management of the forests—based on

the Madras Act V of 1882 (subsequently amended by Act VIII of 1914) and the Indian Forest Act VII of 1878 —subsequently amended by Regulations IV of 1071, IX of 1085, IV of 1089, VIII of 1097 and XII of 1112.

Regulation III of 1068 enacted on the 8th Makaram 1068/19th January 1893 prescribes the mode of valuing suits and for assessing pleaders' fees for purposes of taxation of costs—based on India Act VII of 1887.

Regulation IV of 1068 enacted on the 8th Makaram 1068/19th January 1893 defines the conditions on which the estates of Kilimanoor and Edapally are administered and legalises the practice of recovering arrears of rent due to those estates as if they were arrears of public revenue—amended by Regulation IV of 1096 and Edavaga Regulation III of 1109.

Proclamation dated the 1st Edavam 1068/13th May 1893 removes certain doubts which had arisen in respect of some portions of the Revenue Settlement Proclamation dated 13th Kumbham 1061 relating to Service *Inam* tenures.

Proclamation dated the 24th Karkatakam 1068/7th August 1893 grants a permanent concession to *viruthicars* considerably reducing the burden and scope of *viruthi* service.

Regulation II of 1070 enacted on the 22nd Edavam 1070/3rd June 1895 amends the Code of Civil Procedure; repealed by Regulations VIII of 1100 and III of 1101 except the provision regarding the jurisdiction of two Munsiffs when they are assigned the same local jurisdiction.

Regulation III of 1070 enacted on the 1st Mithunam 1070/14th June 1895 repeals the Police Superannuation Regulation III of 1060.

Regulation I of 1071 enacted on the 25th Thulam 1071/9th November 1895 provides for the management of prisons; based on India Act IX of 1894.

Regulation II of 1071 enacted on the 12th Meenam 1071/23rd March 1896 extends greater protection to Judges, Magistrates, and others acting judicially, based on India Act XVIII of 1850.

Regulation III of 1071 enacted on the 12th Meenam 1071/23rd March 1896 provides for the punishment of public gambling houses based on India Act III of 1867—amended by Regulation IV of 1086.

REGULATION IV OF 1071 enacted on the 17th Edavam 1071/29th May 1896 amends Forest Regulation II of 1068 by providing for the prevention of fires in areas set aside for reservation.

REGULATION V OF 1071 enacted on the 21st Mithunam 1071/3rd July 1896 defines clearly the relative rights of *Jenmies* and *Kudiyans* for the purpose of better carrying out the intention of the Royal Proclamation dated 25th Karkatakam 1042— amended by Regulation XII of 1108 and VII of 1110.

REGULATION II OF 1072 enacted on the 1st Mithunam 1072/13th June 1897 defines certain words that occur in Regulations and lays down some general provisions applicable to all future Regulations and some applicable to all Regulations—based on Madras Act I of 1891—amended by Regulation XIII of 1112.

REGULATION III OF 1072 enacted on the 7th Mithunam 1072/19th June 1897 provides for the construction, repair and maintenance of irrigation works and for the conservation and distribution of water for purposes of irrigation - amended by Regulations VI of 1090, V of 1097 and II of 1103.

REGULATION II OF 1073 enacted on the 4th Kanni 1073/18th September 1897 provides for the better prevention of the spread of dangerous epidemic diseases.

REGULATION IV OF 1073 enacted on the 3rd Meenam 1073/15th March 1898 consolidates the Abkari Law in Travancore modelled on the Madras Abkari Act I of 1886—amended by Regulations IV of 1074 and I of 1104.

REGULATION VI OF 1073 enacted on the 17th Edavam 1073/29th May 1898 invests officers holding departmental enquiries into the conduct of public servants, with certain powers—modelled on India Act XXXVII of 1850 and Madras Act V of 1893.

REGULATION I OF 1074 enacted on the 2nd Kanni 1074/17th September 1898 provides a general Penal Code for the State based on the Indian Penal Code—exemption of Brahmins and women from capital punishment; penal prohibition of unauthorised erection or opening of cemeteries attached to places of public worship are some distinctive features of the Code. Amended by Regulation I of 1089, IV of 1094, IX of 1097 and III of 1107.

PROCLAMATION dated the 13th Vrischikam 1074/27th November 1898 regulates the erection and use of new places of public worship.

Regulation II of 1074 enacted on the 10th Dhanu 1074/23rd December 1898 amends the Code of Criminal Procedure (Regulation V of 1067) by modifications required by the new Penal Code and certain provisions to facilitate the arrest and conviction of fugitive offenders from British India.

Regulation III of 1074 enacted on the 11th Meenam 1074/23rd March 1899 amends the Code of Criminal Procedure (Regulation V of 1067).

Regulation IV of 1074 enacted on the 11th Meenam 1074/23rd March 1899 amends the Abkari Regulation IV of 1073 by providing for a legal presumption of the guilt of a person unable to account for his possession of intoxicating drugs; based on Madras Act I of 1816.

*Regulation V of 1074 enacted on the 7th Edavam 1074/9th May 1189 provides for the acquisition of land for Railways.

Regulation VI of 1074 enacted on the 18th Edavam 1074/30th May 1899 defines the law relating to Wills—amended by Regulations II of 1100 (Nayar Regulation) and V of 1108 and amplified by Probate and Administration Regulation II of 1105.

Proclamation dated the 9th Kanni 1075/25th September 1899 declares the position of the State in respect of the tract known as Anjenad and Kanan Devan Hills.

Regulation II of 1075 enacted on the 13th Meenam 1075/25th March 1900 codifies and defines the law relating to negotiable instruments—based on India Act XXVI of 1881.

Regulation III of 1075 enacted on the 29th Edavam 1075/11th June 1900 consolidates the law relating to Vakils based on India Act XVIII of 1879 as amended by Act XI of 1896 amended by Stamp Regulation IV of 1080, Regulation I of 1085 and Bar Council Regulation VII of 1112.

*Regulation IV of 1076 enacted on the 30th Mithunam 1076/13th July 1901 makes better provision for the efficient working of the British Postal Department in the State; amended by Regulations V of 1094 and I of 1098.

Regulation II of 1077 enacted on the 15th Meenam 1077/28th March 1902 makes provision for the care of the person and property of minors—based on India Act VIII of 1890—subsequently made subject to the Court of Wards Regulation V of 1110.

REGULATION III OF 1077 enacted on the 30th Edavam 1077/12th June 1902 provides for the segregation and medical treatment of pauper lepers and the control of lepers following certain callings—based on India Act III of 1898—amended by Regulations III of 1089 and IV of 1097.

REGULATION II OF 1079 enacted on the 28th Vrischikam 1079/13th December 1903 provides for the proper regulation of printing presses and periodicals containing news, and for the registration and preservation of copies of books printed in the State—based on India Act XXV of 1867—amended by Regulation I of 1093—amplified so far as those subjects are concerned by the Copyrights Regulation VIII of 1092 and the Newspapers Regulation V of 1101.

REGULATION III OF 1079 enacted on the 28th Vrischikam 1079/13th December 1903 provides for the better administration of certain Hindu Religious Endowments—amended by Regulations VI of 1088, III of 1092, IV of 1100 and III of 1110.

REGULATION IV OF 1079 enacted on the 20th Kumbham 1079/3rd March 1904 provides for the prevention of cruelty to animals based on India Act XI of 1890—amended by Regulations II of 1089 and X of 1096.

REGULATION V OF 1079 enacted on the 20th Kumbham 1079/3rd March 1904 regulates the possession and use of explosives—based on India Act IV of 1884.

REGULATION VI OF 1079 enacted on the 31st Meenam 1079/12th April 1904 gives the force of law to the Standing Orders that may be passed under the Regulation.

REGULATION III OF 1080 enacted on the 13th Karkatakam 1080/28th July 1905 provides for the prevention of loss to Government by the default or misconduct of Public Accounts—based on India Act XII of 1850 and Bombay Act V of 1879.

REGULATION IV OF 1080 enacted on the 22nd Karkatakam 1080/6th August 1905 consolidates the law relating to stamps based on India Act II of 1899—repeals Schedule 2 of the Vakils Regulation III of 1075—amended by Regulations IV of 1087, and Bar Council Regulation VII of 1112.

REGULATION I OF 1082 enacted on the 6th Chingam 1082/22nd August 1906 provides for the extradition of criminals from Travancore—amended by Regulations II of 1094 and II of 1107.

REGULATION II OF 1082 enacted on the 15th Kanni 1082 1st October 1906 provides for the vesting and

administration of property held in trust for charitable purposes—based on India Act VI of 1890.

REGULATION IV OF 1082 enacted on the 22nd Karkatakam 1082/6th August 1907 modifies and supplements the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Regulation V of 1067).

PROCLAMATION dated the 25th Kanni 1084/10th October 1908 provides for the hearing of appeals from Special Magistrates during the absence of the Special Appellate Judge by the constitution of a special Appellate Court--a supplement to the Proclamation dated 22nd Thulam 1051/6th November 1875.

REGULATION II OF 1084 enacted on the 21st Kumbham 1084/4th March 1909 consolidates the law relating to the Civil Courts of Travancore—amended by Regulation VI of 1092.

REGULATION III OF 1084 enacted on the 5th Meenam 1084/18th March 1909 declares the rights of Government and of private individuals with respect to hidden treasure and makes provision for prescribing the rules to be observed on discovery of such treasure—based on India Act VI of 1878.

REGULATION V OF 1084 enacted on the 12th Karkatakam 1084/27th July 1909 consolidates and amends the law relating to arms, ammunition and military stores—based on India Act XI of 1878.

REGULATION I OF 1085 enacted on the 15th Kanni 1085/30th September 1909 amends the Vakils Regulation III of 1075 by exempting Sirkar Vakils from the purview of Sections 6, 13 and 14.

REGULATION IV OF 1085 enacted on the 10th Dhanu 1085/24th December 1909 amends the Public Gambling Regulation III of 1071 by the addition of a set of provisions which create certain helpful presumptions in favour of the prosecution falling under the Regulation —based on India Act III of 1867.

REGULATION VI OF 1085 enacted on the 28th Meenam 1085/10th April 1910 provides for the adoption of a uniform system of weights and measures througout the State—based on India Acts XXXI of 1871 and II of 1889 amended by Regulation IV of 1092.

REGULATION VII of 1085 enacted on the 28th Meenam 1085/10th April 1910 amends the Code of Criminal Procedure (Regulation V of 1067) to enable Government to invest any class of Police officers with the power to conduct prosecutions and meet similar administrative convenience in the Excise Department.

REGULATION IX OF 1085 enacted on the 28th Meenam 1085/10th April 1910 amends the Forest Regulation II of 1068 as amended by IV of 1071 by removing the existing defects in its administrative and legal aspects.

PROCLAMATION dated the 3rd Mithunam 1085/17th June 1910 reduces the *vilayattam* payable by the ryots of the Palliport Farm to ten times the difference bebetween the *kuthakapattam* and *Pandarapattam* assessments thus amends the Proclamation dated 14th Kumbham 1061/24th February 1886.

PROCLAMATION dated the 17th Kanni 1086/3rd October 1910 enhances tax on lands granted for coffee or tea cultivation under the Coffee Land Rules.

REGULATION III OF 1086 enacted on the 1st Dhanu 1086/16th December 1910 consolidates the law relating to the currency of British coinage in the State—amended by Regulation I of 1091.

REGULATION IV OF 1086 enacted on the 22nd Makaram 1086/4th February 1911 consolidates and amends the law relating to trespass by cattle—based on India Act I of 1871—amended by Regulations VII of 1090 and II of 1093.

REGULATION I OF 1087 enacted on the 12th Kanni 1087/28th September 1911 regulates the cultivation, manufacture, possession, sale, transport, import and export of tobacco.

REGULATION II OF 1087 enacted on the 21st Kanni 1087/7th October 1911 amends the law relating to the registration of documents based on India Act XVI of 1908—amended by Regulations II of 1098, I of 1106 and II of 1111.

REGULATION III OF 1087 enacted on the 18th Makaram 1087/31st January 1912 amends the Revenue Recovery Regulation I of 1068 by defining the right of suits of aggrieved parties against Government and by fixing the period of limitation for such suits.

REGULATION IV OF 1087 enacted on the 18th Makaram 1087/31st January 1912 amends the Stamp Regulation IV of 1080.

REGULATION VI OF 1087 enacted on the 12th Kumbham 1087/24th February 1912 modifies and re-enacts the law relating to court fees based on India Act VII of 1870 (as subsequently amended by Act XXXVIII of 1920)—amended by the Civil Procedure Code Regulation VIII of 1100.

REGULATION III OF 1089 enacted on the 7th Thulam 1089/23rd Obtober 1913 makes some verbal alterations in the Lepers Regulation III of 1077.

REGULATION IV OF 1089 enacted on the 7th Thulam 1089/23rd October 1913 amends the Forest Regulation II of 1068 by an addition to Section 21.

REGULATION V OF 1089 enacted on the 15th Thulam 1089/31st October 1913 regulates labour in Factories – based on India Act XII of 1911.

PROCLAMATION dated the 30th Thulam 1089/15th November 1913 makes better provision regarding coinage and mint in respect of weight, fineness, size and design of coins.

REGULATION IV OF 1089 enacted on the 13th Dhanu 1089/27th December 1913 provides for the regulation of hackney carriages—based on Madras Act III of 1879—amended by Regulation I of 1103.

* REGULATION VII OF 1089 enacted on the 19th Kumbhom 1089/2nd March 1914 gives Standing Orders and Rules of the Body Guard, that may be passed under the Regulation, the force of law.

REGULATION IX OF 1089 enacted on the 22nd Meenam 1089/4th April 1914 consolidates and amends the law relating to Anchal Offices in the State—based on Indian Post Office Act XIV of 1866—amended by Regulation IX of 1096.

REGULATION XI OF 1089 enacted on the 26th Mithunam 1089/10th July 1914 consolidates the law for the acquisition of land for public purposes—based on India Act I of 1894—amended by Regulations V of 1096 and I of 1099.

REGULATION XII OF 1089 enacted on the 29th Karkatakam 1089/10th August 1914 makes provision for the preservation and protection of game and fish—based on India Act VIII of 1912—amended by Regulations VI of 1091 and XI of 1097.

PROCLAMATION dated the 31st Karkatakam 1089/15th August 1914 makes provision for the control of the publication in the State of Naval and Military news or information.

REGULATION I OF 1090 enacted on the 26th Chingam 1090/11th September 1114 provides for the establishment of Village Panchayat Courts in the State based on Madras Act I of 1889 (as amended by Act IV of 1904)—amended by Regulation II of 1106.

PROCLAMATION dated the 22nd Meenam 1087/3rd April 1912 introduces new half and quarter rupee and *fanam* silver Sirkar coins calling in those then in circulation.

REGULATION IX OF 1087 enacted on the 30th Edavam 1087/12th June 1912 makes provision for preventing thefts of rubber—based on the Ceylon Rubber Thefts Ordinance.

PROCLAMATION dated the 9th Chingom 1088/24th August 1912 invests the Special Appellate Judge with power to transfer cases from one Special Magistrate to another.

REGULATION III OF 1088 enacted on the 20th Vrischikam 1081/5th December 1912 consolidates and amends the law relating to salt revenue—based on Madras Act IV of 1889.

REGULATION IV OF 1088 enacted on the 11th Dhanu 1088/25th December 1912 provides for the recovery of tolls on public roads and bridges—based on India Act VIII of 1851—amended by Regulation III of 1098.

REGULATION V OF 1988 enacted on the 4th Medâm 1088/16th April 1913 consolidates the law relating to the levy of sea customs duties and management of sea ports—based on Act VIII of 1878—amended by Regulations IV of 1093, I of 1109 and V of 1111.

PROCLAMATION dated the 29th Medam 1088/11th May 1913 makes provision for the better discharge of the *Karanma* service.

REGULATION VI OF 1088 enacted on the 24th Mithunam 1088/7th July 1913 amends the Hindu Religious Endowments Regulation III of 1079 by clarifying the provisions of Section 4 of the Regulation.

REGULATION VII OF 1088 enacted on the 26th Mithunam 1088/9th July 1913 amends the Code of Criminal Procedure (Regulation V of 1067).

REGULATION I OF 1089 enacted on the 7th Thulam 1089/23rd October 1913 amends the Penal Code (Regulation I of 1074) by bringing certain Sections of the Code into conformity with the amendments brought about in the Indian Penal Code by India Acts XXVII of 1870 and IV of 1898.

REGULATION II OF 1089 enacted on the 7th Thulam 1089/23rd October 1913 amends the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Regulation IV of 1079 by the substitution of a fresh Section for the existing Section 8.

Regulation II of 1090 enacted on the 3rd Kanni 1090/19th September 1914 amends the Code of Criminal Procedure (Regulation V of 1067) by the addition of a sub-section to Section 340.

Regulation IV of 1090 enacted on the 4th Dhanu 1090/19th December 1914 consolidates the law relating to the manufacture, transport, export, import, cultivation and sale of opium in the State—based on India Act I of 1878.

Proclamation dated the 16th Meenam 1090/29th March 1915 prohibits financial and other dealings relating to trade, commercial intercourse or other dealings, with enemy States of Sovereign power.

Regulation VI of 1090 enacted on the 18th Karkatagom 1090/3rd August 1915 amends the Irrigation Regulation III of 1072 by empowering Division Peishkars or any duly authorised officers to sanction any urgent work without the previous permission of the Dewan.

Regulation VII of 1090 enacted on the 18th Karkatakam 1090/3rd August 1915 amends the Cattle Trespass Regulation IV of 1086 by providing for the disposal of the unclaimed surplus proceeds of the sale of cattle.

Regulation IX of 1090 enacted on the 22nd Karkatakam 1090/7th August 1915 facilitates the collection of debts on succession and affords protection to parties paying debts to the representatives of deceased persons—based on India Act VIII of 1889—amended by Regulation V of 1092.

Regulation X of 1090 enacted on the 22nd Karkatakam 1090/7th August 1915 makes provision for the protection of inventions and designs—based on India Act II of 1911.

Regulation I of 1091 enacted on the 27th Chingam 1091/12th September 1915 amends the British Coinage Regulation III of 1086 by the introduction of certain verbal alterations and by declaring sovereigns and half sovereigns as legal tender at the rate of fifteen rupees for one sovereign.

Regulation II of 1091 enacted on the 21st Makaram 1091/3rd February 1916 consolidates the law relating to the levy of land customs duties—amended by Regulations III of 1093 and I of 1107.

Regulation III of 1091 enacted on the 2nd Meenam 1091/15th March 1916 makes better provision for the protection and efficient working of the British Telegraph in Travancore.

PROCLAMATION dated the 30th Mithunam 1091/13th July 1916 prohibits the conversion of *Kandukrishi* wet lands into garden lands and building sites as well as other acts causing deterioration of such lands.

REGULATION IV OF 1091 enacted on the 9th Karkatakam 1091/24th July 1916 consolidates and amends the law checking unauthorised occupation of Government lands—amended by Regulation V of 1105.

REGULATION V OF 1091 enacted on the 9th Karkatakam 1091/24th July 1916 provides for the prevention of glanders and farcy among horses—based on india Act XIII of 1890.

REGULATION VI OF 1091 enacted on the 9th Karkatakam 1091/24th July 1916 amends the Game and Fish Protection Regulation XII of 1089 by authorising other officers empowered in that behalf to call for the production of licenses and accounts for inspection.

REGULATION I OF 1092 enacted on the 18th Kanni 1092/3rd October 1916 consolidates the law relating to Trading Companies and other Associations—based on India Act VII of 1913—amended by Regulation II of 1110.

REGULATION II OF 1092 enacted on the 7th Dhanu 1092/21st December 1916 consolidates the law applicable to intestate succession among Indian Christians in the State.

REGULATION III OF 1092 enacted on the 15th Meenam 1092/28th March 1917 amends the Hindu Religious Endowments Regulation III of 1079 by empowering Government to assume the management of mismanaged Devaswoms or to exercise superintendence over them and also to direct the collection of rents and other dues of Endowments as arrears of public revenue.

REGULATION IV OF 1092 enacted on the 15th Meenam 1092/28th March 1917 amends the Weights and Measures Regulation VI of 1085 by certain verbal alterations.

REGULATION V OF 1092 enacted on the 15th Meenam 1092/28th March 1917 amends the Succession Certificate Regulation IX of 1090 by providing Government with power to reduce or remit the fees leviable under the Regulation.

PROCLAMATION enacted on the 22nd Mithunam 1092/5th July 1917 provides facilities for the payment to a public authority of moneys the payment of which is prohibited and prohibits or controls, as the case may be, trading by hostile foreigners and hostile firms,

REGULATION VI OF 1092 enacted on the 20th Karkatakam 1092/4th August 1917 amends the Civil Courts Regulation II of 1084 by providing Government with power for the enhancement of the pecuniary jurisdiction of any Munsiff up to five thousand rupees.

REGULATION VII OF 1092 enacted on the 20th Karkatakam 1092/4th August 1917 defines and amends the law relating to the holding of markets in the State—amended by Regulation VI of 1109.

REGULATION VIII OF 1092 enacted on the 20th Karkatakam 1092/4th August 1917 defines and amends the law relating to copyright in literary and other works published in the State—based on English Copyright Act of 1911 and India Act III of 1911 and India Act III of 1914

PROCLAMATION dated the 11th Chingam 1093/27th August 1917 provides for payment of certain allowances to Jenmies in kind from the *Kandukrishi* granaries or in money from any treasury to be chosen by them.

PROCLAMATION dated the 22nd Kanni 1093/8th October 1917 prohibits the landing at or embarking, from the Ports within the State, of persons without passport.

REGULATION I OF 1093 enacted on the 15th Thulam 1093/31st October 1917 amends the Press Regulation II of 1079 by providing for delivery of copies of newspapers to the officer empowered to receive them and providing for punishment for not doing so.

REGULATION II OF 1093 enacted on the 23rd Medam 1093/5th May 1918 amends the Cattle Trespass Regulation IV of 1086 by legalising the establishment of cattle pounds and by providing for the disposal of the surplus amount realised by sale of cattle.

PROCLAMATION dated the 22nd Mithunam 1093/6th July 1918 provides for the prevention of dissuasion from enlistment in the Military or Police service of His Majesty and provides for the maintenance of supply of commodities to secure public safety.

PROCLAMATION dated the 4th Karkatakam 1093/19th July 1918 provides for extradition between Cochin and Travancore.

REGULATION III OF 1093 enacted on the 27th Karkatakam 1093/11th August 1918 amends the Land Customs Regulation II of 1091 by certain verbal alterations.

REGULATION IV OF 1093 enacted on the 27th Karkatakam 1093/11th August 1918 amends the Sea

Customs Regulation V of 1088 by declaring the levy of certain customs duties as short-levied within Section 40 of the Regulation.

REGULATION I OF 1094 enacted on the 28th Chingam 1094/13th September 1918 amends the law relating to Ports and Port charges – based on India Act XV of 1908.

REGULATION II OF 1094 enacted on the 3rd Kanni 1094/19th September 1918 amends the Extradition Regulation I of 1082.

REGULATION III OF 1094 enacted on the 23rd Vrischikam 1094/8th December 1918 defines and amends the law relating to *chitties*—amended by Regulation VII of 1097, I of 1100 and VI of 1108.

PROCLAMATION dated the 25th Thulam 1094/10th November 1918 provides for the levying of fines under the Indian Defence Force Rules from European British subjects who are members of the Indian Defence Force.

REGULATION IV OF 1094 enacted on the 23rd Vrischikam 1094/8th December 1918 amends the Penal Code (Regulation I of 1074) by the introduction of sections relating to whipping, currency notes and Bank notes, promotion of enmity between classes and certain illustrations to some sections—further amends the Code of Criminal Procedure (Regulation V of 1067) to suit the new changes in the Penal Code.

REGULATION V OF 1094 enacted on the 26th Makaram 1094/8th February 1919 amends the British Post Regulation IV of 1076 by bringing certain postal employees within the definition of public accountant under the Public Accountants Regulation III of 1080.

REGULATION VI OF 1094 enacted on the 26th Kumbham 1094/9th March 1919 consolidates the law relating to motor vehicles in the State– based on India Act VIII of 1914.

REGULATION VIII OF 1094 enacted on the 29th Medam 1094/12th May 1919 amends the Revenue Recovery Regulation I of 1068 by removing its defects regarding the realisation of arrears of land revenue.

PROCLAMATION dated the 29th Medam 1094/12th May 1919 makes temporary provisions for control of articles during the war.

REGULATION IX OF 1094 enacted on the 8th Edavam 1094/22nd May 1919 consolidates the law relating to loans of money to ryots for agricultural improvements based on India Act XII of 1884.

REGULATION X OF 1094 enacted on the 10th Edavam 1094/24th May 1919 consolidates the law relating to survey of lands and settlement of boundary disputes—based on Madras Act IV of 1897 (as amended by Acts IV of 1900, IV of 1911 and VIII of 1914)—amended by Regulation IX of 1112.

PROCLAMATION dated the 5th Mithunam 1094/12th June 1919 makes provisions for the better management of the Koodal-Manickom Devaswom in Irinjalakuda in the Cochin State.

PROCLAMATION dated the 27th Mithunam 1094/11th July 1919 provides for the special protection in respect of civil and revenue litigation of soldiers serving under war conditions.

REGULATION XI OF 1094 enacted on the 24th Karkatakam 1094/9th August 1919 makes provision for the prevention of spread of diseases among animals in the State—based on Madras Act II of 1866.

REGULATION XII OF 1094 enacted on the 24th Karkatakam 1094/9th August 1919 provides for the prevention, arrest and eradication of plant pests and plant diseases in the State.

REGULATION II OF 1095 enacted on the 28th Chingam 1095/13th September 1919 provides for the registry of ships built in the State—based on India Act X of 1841 as amended by Act XI of 1850.

PROCLAMATION dated the 16th Meenam 1095/29th March 1920 provides for regulating and restricting the temporary landing of foreigners at Ports in the State.

REGULATION III OF 1095 enacted on the 1st Mithunam 1095/14th June 1920 amends the Code of Criminal Procedure (Regulation V of 1067) by introducing the required changes necessitated by the Weights and Measures Regulation VI of 1085.

REGULATION IV OF 1095 enacted on the 5th Mithunam 1095/18th June 1920 consolidates and amends the law relating to the Police Force in the State—amended by Regulation IX of 1108.

REGULATION V OF 1095 enacted on the 23rd Mithunam 1095/6th July 1920 makes provision for the organisation and administration of Municipalities in the State—amended by Regulation X of 1108.

REGULATION VI OF 1095 enacted on the 2nd Karkatakam 1095/17th July 1920 declares that the gold coins referred to in the British Coinage Regulation III

of 1086 as amended by Regulation I of 1091, shall cease to be legal tender within the State.

PROCLAMATION dated the 7th Makaram 1096/20th January 1921 provides for the transfer to the imperial Bank of India of the undertaking of the Madras Bank in Travancore.

REGULATION II OF 1096 enacted on the 7th Makaram 1096/20th January 1921 provides for the prevention of the use of tobacco by young persons—based on the Mysore Regulation XI of 1911.

REGULATION IV OF 1096 enacted on the 17th Meenam 1096/30th March 1921 amends the Estates Rent Recovery Regulation IV of 1068 by providing that the estates shall be liable to Government for charges on account of recovery.

REGULATION V OF 1096 enacted on the 29th Mithunam 1096/12th July 1921 amends the Land Acquisition Regulation XI of 1089 'by investing Government with wider powers in the matter of acquisition of lands.

REGULATION VI OF 1096 enacted on the 2nd Karkatakam 1096/17th July 1921 provides for the establishment and management of public canals and ferries in the State—based on Madras Act II of 1890.

REGULATION VII OF 1096 enacted on the 2nd Karkatakom 1096/17th July 1921 makes provision for the registration of births and deaths in rural tracts—based on Madras Act III of 1899.

REGULATION VIII OF 1096 enacied on the 23rd Karkatakam 1096/7th August 1921 provides for the imposition of a tax on incomes derived from certain sources—based on India Act XI of 1922—amended by Regulations V of 1100 and X of 1112.

REGULATION IX OF 1096 enacted on the 23rd Karkatakam 1096/7th August 1921 amends the Anchal Regulation IX of 1089 by the substitution of a new Schedule.

REGULATION X OF 1096 enacted on the 23rd Karkatakam 1096/7th August 1921 amends the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Regulation IV of 1079 by empowering the agents of the Society (S. P. C. A.) to take cognizance of the offences under the Regulation.

REGULATION I OF 1097 enacted on the 29th Chingam 1097/14th September 1921 makes provision for facilitating and regulating the supply and use of electricity—based on India Act IX of 1910.

REGULATION III OF 1097 enacted on the 26th Vrischikam 1097/11th December 1921 provides for the assignment of Government land.

REGULATION IV OF 1097 enacted on the 26th Vrischikam 1097/11th December 1921 amends the Lepers Regulation III of 1077 by widening its scope and by providing for its more satisfactory working.

REGULATION V OF 1097 enacted on the 2nd Dhanu 1097/16th December 1921 amends the Irrigation Regulation III of 1072 with a view to associate the ryots in matters connected with irrigation.

REGULATION VI OF 1097 enacted on the 2nd Dhanu 1097/16th December 1921 amends and introduces certain provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Regulation V of 1067).

REGULATION VII OF 1097 enacted on the 2nd Dhanu 1097/16th December 1921 amends the Chitties Regulation by providing for penalty for default to keep the chitty books as required.

REGULATION VIII OF 1097 enacted on the 12th Dhanu 1097/26th December 1921 amends the Forest Regulation II of 1068 with a view to remove the existing defects in it.

REGULATION IX OF 1097 enacted on the 12th Dhanu 1098/26th December 1921 provides for the punishment of malpractices in connection with elections based on India Act XXXIX of 1920.

REGULATION X OF 1097 enacted on the 12th Dhanu 1097/26th December 1921 amends the Revenue Recovery Regulation I of 1068 with a view to the speedy realisation of the revenue.

REGULATION XI OF 1097 enacted on the 16th Dhanu 1097/30th December 1921 makes better provision for matters relating to fisheries in the State; partly repeals Game and Fish Protection Regulation XII of 1089.

PROCLAMATION dated the 30th Meenam 1097/12th April 1922 constitutes a new Devaswom Department for the better management of Devaswoms in the State and guarantees an annual contribution from the general revenues for the maintenance of Scheduled Devaswoms.

REGULATION XII OF 1097 enacted on the 27th Karkatakam 1097/11th August 1922 amends the Code of Criminal Procedure (Regulation V of 1067) by investing Government with powers to appoint additional District Magistrates.

*Regulation I of 1098 enacted on the 8th Makaram 1098/20th February 1923 amends the British Post Regulation IV of 1076 as amended by Regulation V of 1094.

Regulation II of 1098 enacted on the 1st Mithunam 1098/15th June 1923 consolidates the law relating to destruction of records—based on India Act V of 1917.

Regulation III of 1098 enacted on the 1st Mithunam 1098/15th June 1923 amends the Tolls Recovery Regulation IV of 1088 by providing for penalty for evading payment of tolls.

Regulation I of 1099 enacted on the 27th Vrischikam 1099/12th December 1923 amends the Land Acquisition Regulation XI of 1089 by enabling Government to acquire land at the cost of local authority.

Regulation II of 1099 enacted on the 27th Mithunam 1099/10th July 1924 amends the Revenue Recovery Regulation I of 1068 by removing the bar on the devolution of the Dewan's powers under the Regulation.

Regulation III of 1099 enacted on the 27th Mithunam 1099/10th July 1924 regulates the law relating to Government Securities—based on India Act X of 1920.

Regulation IV of 1099 enacted on the 27th Mithunam 1099/10th July 1924 consolidates and amends the law relating to the High Court of the State.

Regulation V of 1099 enacted on the 27th Mithunam 1099/10th July 1924 amends the Revenue Summons Regulation V of 1063 with a view to give the Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner certain powers.

Regulation VI of 1099 enacted on the 27th Mithunam 1099/10th July 1924 amends the law relating to Reformatories and makes further provision for dealing with youthful offenders—based on India Act VIII of 1897 and Madras Act IV of 1920.

Regulation VII of 1099 enacted on the 27th Mithunam 1099/10th July 1924 amends the law respecting the age of majority.

Regulation I of 1100 enacted on the 18th Thulam 1100/3rd November 1924 amends the Chitties Regulation III of 1094 by empowering officers authorised in that behalf to compound offences under the Regulation.

Regulation II of 1100 enacted on the 1st Medam 1100/13th April 1925 codifies and consolidates the law and usage among the Nayars in respect of their marriage, inheritance and succession, partition and management of *Tarwad* properties.

Regulation III of 1100 enacted on the 1st Medam 1100/13th April 1925 codifies the law relating to marriage, succession, family management and partition among the Ezhavas amplified by Regulation II of 1101.

*Regulation IV of 1100 enacted on the 7th Karkatakam 1100/22nd July 1925 provides further for the efficient administration of Hindu Religious Endowments in the State—amplifies the Hindu Religious Endowments Regulation III of 1079.

Regulation V of 1100 enacted on the 28th Karkatakam 1100/12th August 1925 amends the Income Tax Regulation VIII of 1098 by removing the defects in the provisions regarding assessment and by facilitating reference to the High Court.

Regulation VI of 1100 enacted on the 28th Karkatakam 1100/12th August 1925 consolidates the law relating to the limitation of suits and for other purposes based on India Act IX of 1908—amended by Regulation IX of 1100 and I of 1101.

Regulation VII of 1100 enacted on the 29th Karkatakam 1100/13th August 1925 provides for the fostering and developing of local self-government in the rural areas of the State—amended by Regulation I of 1101.

Regulation VIII of 1100 enacted on the 29th Karkatakam 1100/13th August 1925 consolidates and amends the law relating to the procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature based on India Act V of 1908—amended by Regulations X of 1100, III of 1101 and III of 1112.

Regulation IX of 1100 enacted on the 32nd Karkatakam 1100/16th August 1925 amends the Limitation Regulation VI of 1100 by postponing the date of its coming into force.

Regulation X of 1100 enacted on the 32nd Karkatakam 1100/16th August 1925 amends the Code of Civil Procedure Regulation VIII of 1100 by postponing the date of its coming into force.

Regulation I of 1101 enacted on the 6th Dhanu 1101/20th December 1925 amends the Limitation Regulation VI of 1100 by certain Verbal alterations.

Regulation II of 1101 enacted on the 28th Makaram 1101/10th February 1926 extends the period within which applications may be made under Section 33 (1) of the Ezhava Regulation III of 1100.

*Regulation III of 1101 enacted on the 9th Kumbham 1101/20th February 1926 amends the Code of Civil Procedure (Regulation VIII of 1100) by provisions in

relation to suits by or against the Sreepadam Palace, the execution by the Courts in the State of foreign decrees, suits in the Courts of the State by or against the Imperial Government and the execution of decrees in such Courts, which are matters outside the purview of the Legislature.

*REGULATION IV OF 1101 enacted on the 9th Edavam 1101/22nd May 1926 explains certain expressions occurring in the Regulations, Proclamations, etc.

*REGULATION V OF 1101 enacted on the 9th Edavam 1101/22nd May 1926 brings under better control the Newspapers in the State—amended by Regulation IV of 1110.

REGULATION VI OF 1101 enacted on the 6th Mithunam 1101/20th June 1926 codifies the customs and usages among the Nanjinad Vellalas relating to marriage, succession and partition.

REGULATION I OF 1102 enacted on the 10th Edavam 1102/24th May 1927 makes provision for the regulation of exhibitions by means of cinematographs—based on India Act XXIII of 1919.

REGULATION I OF 1103 enacted on the 26th Medam 1103/8th May 1928 amends the Hackney Carriage Regulation VI of 1089 by providing for the recovery of the cost of supplying the plates from the parties concerned.

REGULATION II OF 1103 enacted on the 26th Medam 1103/8th May 1928 amends the Irrigation Regulation III of 1072 by providing for effective measures being taken against defaulting proprietors.

REGULATION III OF 1103 enacted on the 26th Medam 1103/8th May 1928 provides for the regulation and inspection of mines and for the prospecting for metals and minerals—based on India Act IV of 1923.

REGULATION I OF 1104 enacted on the 1st Kumbham 1104/12th February 1929 amends the Abkari Regulation IV of 1073 with a view to effect a more far-reaching control of the use of intoxicating drugs.

REGULATION II OF 1105 enacted on the 25th Kumbham 1105/8th March 1930 provides for the grant of probate of wills and letters of administration to the estates of deceased persons—based on India Act XXXIX of 1925; amplifies the Wills Regulation VI of 1074.

PROCLAMATION dated the 1st Medam 1105/13th April 1930 terminates the rights of the Church Missionary Society over the Munro Island.

REGULATION III OF 1105 enacted on the 12th Edavam 1105/25th May 1930 provides for certain matters in connection with the taking of census.

REGULATION IV OF 1105 enacted on the 19th Edavam 1105/1st June 1930 amends the Revenue Summons Regulation V of 1063 by providing against certain difficulties experienced in the working of the Regulation.

REGULATION V OF 1105 enacted on the 19th Edavam 1105/1st June 1930 amends the Land Conservancy Regulation IV of 1091 by investing the Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner with appellate and revisional powers in respect of decisions of officers below him.

REGULATION I OF 1106 enacted on the 27th Chingam 1106/12th September 1930 amends the Registration Regulation II of 1087 by exempting leases by or to Government from registration if the yearly rent does not exceed fifty rupees and the term does not exceed twelve years.

REGULATION II OF 1106 enacted on the 19th Makaram 1106/1st February 1931 amends the Village Panchayat Courts Regulation I of 1090 by providing for the continuance of the judges even after expiry of their office till successors are appointed.

REGULATION III OF 1106 enacted on the 8th Kumbham 1106/20th February 1931 defines and amends the law of succession and family management of the Malayala Brahmins.

REGULATION IV OF 1106 enacted on the 13th Edavam 1106/27th May 1931 makes provision for the prevention of adulteration of food—based on Madras Act III of 1918 (as amended by Act II of 1928.)

REGULATION I OF 1107 enacted on the 7th Edavam 1107/20th May 1932 amends the Land Customs Regulation II of 1091 by the substitution of a new clause in the place of clause (4) of Section 9 of the Regulation.

REGULATION II OF 1107 enacted on the 10th Karkatakam 1107/25th July 1932 amends the Extradition Regulation I of 1082 by investing Government with the power to frame rules and by authorising detention of persons arrested without warrant.

REGULATION III OF 1107 enacted on the 31st Chingam 1108/15th September 1932 amends the Penal Code (Regulation I of 1074) and the Code of Criminal Procedure (Regulation V of 1067) by making provisions for the prevention and suppression of traffic in women.

REGULATION IV OF 1107 enacted on the 31st Chingam 1108/15th September 1932 makes provision for the giving of State aid to industries.

REGULATION I OF 1108 enacted on the 21st Kanni 1108/16th October 1932 provides for the disposal of wrecks and for compensation for the salvage of wrecks —based on the India Merchant Shipping Act XXI of 1923 (Part VII) and the British Merchant Shipping Act 1894 (Part IX.)

REGULATION II OF 1108 enacted on the 12th Thulam 1108/28th October 1932 provides for the establishment of a bi-cameral legislature in the State with enlarged functions and powers.

REGULATION III OF 1108 enacted on the 17th Dhanu 1108/31st December 1932 provides for the regulation of Provident Insurance Societies—based on India Act V of 1912.

REGULATION IV OF 1108 enacted on the 17th Dhanu 1108/31st December 1932 regulates the development of towns to secure to their present and future inhabitants sanitary conditions, amenity and convenience—based on Madras Act VII of 1920 (as amended by Act II of 1930.)

REGULATION V OF 1108 enacted on the 17th Dhanu 1108/31st December 1932 amends the Wills Regulation VI of 1074 by repealing Section 8 of the Regulation dealing with the testamentary law of Muslims who follow *Marumakkathayam* law.

REGULATION VI OF 1108 enacted on the 17th Dhanu 1108/31st December 1932 amends the Chitties Regulation III of 1094 by enabling postponment of the payment of instalments in *Chitties* and by penalising the so-called *Kuri chitties*.

REGULATION VII OF 1108 enacted on the 17th Dhanu 1108/31st December 1932 defines and amends the law relating to marriage, succession, partition, *Tarward* management and maintenance of the Malayala Kshatriyas (excluding members of the Royal Frmily) of the the State.

REGULATION VIII OF 1108 enacted on the 17th Dhanu 1108/31st December 1932 consolidates and amends the law relating to insolvency—based on British Indian Provincial Insolvency Act V of 1920 (as amended by Acts IX and XXXIX of 1926, Act XI of 1927 and Act X of 1930.)

REGULATION IX OF 1108 enacted on the 17th Dhanu 1101/31st December 1932 amends Police Regulation IV

of 1095 by making provisions to ensure orderliness in public passenger vehicles.

REGULATION X OF 1108 enacted on the 17th Dhanu 1108/31st December 1932 amends the Municipal Regulation V of 1095 by providing for the inauguration and regulation of water supply schemes and works.

REGULATION XI OF 1108 enacted on the 17th Dhanu 1108/31st December 1932 amends the law relating to inheritance and succession among the Muslims of the State.

REGULATION XII OF 1108 enacted on the 17th Dhanu 1108/31st December 1932 ameds the Jenmi and Kudiyan Regulation V of 1071 by providing for the commutation of the annual dues and the realisation thereof by Government as if they were arrears of land revenue.

REGULATION I OF 1109 enacted on the 16th Thulam 1109/1st November 1933 amends the Sea Customs Regulation V of 1088 by the substitution of clause (a) to Section 181 of the Regulation in the place of the existing clause.

REGULATION II of 1109 enacted on the 23rd Kumbham 1109/6th March 1934 restricts the cultivation of tea in the State to co-operate with tea restriction scheme adopted by the Government of India.

REGULATION III OF 1109 enacted on the 6th Mithunam 1109/20th June 1934 provides for the settlement and better administration of certain Edavagis - amends the Estates Recovery Regulation IV of 1068 by the inclusion of some more Estates within the ambit of the Regulation.

REGULATION IV OF 1109 enacted on the 6th Mithunam 1109/20th June 1934 provides for the imposition and collection of an excise duty on matches—based on India Act XVI of 1934.

REGULATION V OF 1109 enacted on the 6th Mithunam 1109/20th June 1934 provides for the regulation of the importation of live-stock affected or suspected or liable to be affected by infectious or contagious diseases—based on India Act IX of 1898.

REGULATION VI OF 1109 enacted on the 7th Mithunam 1109/21st June 1934 amends the Market Regulation VII of 1092 by defining the word "market" and by providing that a declaration by Government that a place is a market shall be conclusive of that fact.

REGULATION I OF 1110 enacted on the 17th Kumbham 1110/1st March 1935 repeals the Breach of Contract Regulation II of 1080 following India Act III of 1925.

Regulation II of 1110 enacted on the 17th Kumbham 1110/1st March 1935 amends the Companies Regulation I of 1092 by providing for inspection and audit by Government or Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

Regulation III of 1110 enacted on the 28th Meenam 1110/10th April 1935 amends the Hindu Religious Endowments Regulation III of 1079 by providing for the application of the Land Conservancy Regulation to all unassigned lands belonging to Devaswoms and managed by Government.

Regulation IV of 1110 enacted on the 20th Edavam 1110/3rd June 1935 amends the Newspapers Regulation V of 1101 with a view to bring the Newspapers in the State under more effective and better control.

Regulation V of 1110 enacted on the 31st Mithunam 1110/15th July 1935 makes certain special provisions for the due preservation of the person and property of incapacitated persons—based on Madras Court of Wards Act 1902 and the Cochin Court of Wards Regulation XIII of 1097 makes the Guardian and Wards Regulation II of 1077 subject to this enactment.

Regulation VI of 1110 enacted on the 31st Mithunam 1110/15th July 1935 consolidates and amends the law relating to lunacy—based on India Act IV of 1912—repeals the Lunacy Regulation I of 1080.

Regulation VII of 1110 enacted on the 31st Mithunam 1110/15th July 1935 amends the jenmi and Kudiyan Regulation V of 1071 by providing for certain provisions found to be necessary in the actual working of the Regulation as amended.

Proclamation dated the15th Karkatakam 1110/31st June 1935 enfranchises the *Mathilakam* Service *Inam* lands and converts them into holdings of *Sri Pandaravaka* pattam tenure.

Regulation VIII of 1110 enacted on the 25th Kanni 1111/11th October 1935 amends the Provident Insurance Societies Regulation III of 1108 by reducing the amount to be deposited by the Societies with Government.

Regulation I of 1111 enacted on the 20th Dhanu 1111/4th January 1936 amends the Village Panchayat Regulation VII of 1100 by providing for the removal of members who absent themselves from the meetings of the Panchayat.

Regulation II of 1111 enacted on the 20th Dhanu 1111/4th January 1936 amends the Registration Regulation II of 1087 by making provision for the registration of attachments of immovable properties.

PROCLAMATION dated the 27th Dhanu 1111/11th January 1936 abolishes royalties in trees in certain places in the State.

REGULATION III OF 1111 enacted on the 23rd Edavam 1111/5th June 1936 alters the order in which certain heirs of a Hindu male dying intestate or who died intestate are entitled to succeed to his estate - follows India Act II of 1929.

REGULATION IV OF 1111 enacted on the 28th Edavam 1111/10th June 1936 provides for the imposition and collection of an excise duty on mechanical lighters— based on India Act XXIII of 1934.

REGULATION V OF 1111 enacted on the 25th Mithunam 1111/8th July 1936 amends the Sea Customs Regulation V of 1088 by investing Government with powers to make necessary rules in respect of duty paid as drawback.

PROCLAMATION dated the 1st Chingam 1112/16th August 1936 repeals the Italian Loans and Credits Prohibition Proclamation dated 3rd Mithunam 1111/15th April 1936.

PROCLAMATION dated the 27th Thulam 1112/12th November 1936 removes restrictions placed on certain classes of Hindus from entering or worshipping at temples controlled by Government.

PROCLAMATION dated the 9th Vrischikam 1112/24th November 1936 enacts the rules under the Temple Entry Proclamation.

PROCLAMATION dated the 9th Vrischikam 1112/24th November 1936 rectifies the omission of the word "Bala" before the word "Rama Varma" in the Royal appellation.

REGULATION I OF 1112 enacted on the 11th Dhanu 1112/25th December 1936 provides for the preservation of ancient monuments and objects of archæological, historical or artistic interest— based on India Act VII of 1904.

REGULATION II OF 1112 enacted on the 11th Dhanu 1112/25th December 1936 provides for the control of the extension of the cultivation of rubber in the State and connected matters.

REGULATION III OF 1112 enacted on the 23rd Dhanu 1112/6th January 1937 makes certain provisions to relieve agricultural indebtedness amends the Code of Civil Procedure (Regulation VIII of 1100) to some extent regarding execution of decrees.

Regulation IV of 1112 enacted on the 12th Makaram 1112/25th January 1937 provides for the regulation of life assurance companies—based on India Act VI of 1912.

Regulation V of 1112 enacted on the 5th Meenam 1112/18th March 1937 consolidates and amends the law relating to co-operative societies in the State—based on the Madras Act VI of 1932 and Bombay Act VII of 1925—repeals the Co-operative Societies Regulation X of 1089.

Regulation VI of 1112 enacted on the 5th Meenam 1112/18th March 1937 consolidates and amends the law relating to steam boilers based on India Act V of 1923.

Regulation VII of 1112 enacted on the 5th Meenam 1112/18th March 1937 provides for the constitution and incorporation of a Bar Council in Travancore—based on India Act XXXVIII of 1926—amends the Vakils Regulation III of 1075 and the Stamp Regulation IV of 1080.

Regulation VIII of 1112 enacted on the 5th Meenam 1112/18th March 1937 provides for the registration of Trade Unions and defines the law relating to Trade Unions in the State—based on India Act XVI of 1926 (as amended by Act XV of 1928).

Regulation IX of 1112 enacted on the 5th Meenam 1112/18th March 1937 amends the Survey and Boundaries Regulation X of 1094 by penalising the placing of any mark or object which is not a survey mark.

Regulation X of 1112 enacted on the 5th Meenam 1112/18th March 1937 amends the Income Tax Regulation VIII of 1096 with a view to enhance the rate of income-tax on certain incomes and to impose a super-tax on certain others.

Regulation XI of 1112 enacted on the 5th Meenam 1112/18th March 1937 authorises the taking of measurements and photographs of convicts and others—based on India Act XXXIII of 1920.

Regulation XII of 1112 enacted on the 5th Meenam 1112/18th March 1937 amends the Forest Regulation II of 1068 by verbal alteration to Section 47 A of the Regulation.

Regulation XIII of 1112 enacted on the 30th Karkatakam 1112/14th August 1937 amends the General Clauses Regulation II of 1072 with a view to adjust to the changes in the designation of certain officers of Government.

*Regulation I of 1113 (enacted on the 16th Thulam 1110/1st November 1937) provides for the establishment and incorporation of a University for Travancore for the development of technical and technological education, the furtherance of original research in the various branches of applied science and for the conservation and promotion of Kerala Art and culture in the interests of the cultural and educational advancement of the subjects of the State.

Regulation II of 1113 (enacted on the 2nd Dhanu 1113/17th December 1937) provides for the preliminary hearing by a single judge of the High Court of all second appeals.

Regulation III of 1113 (enacted on the 2nd Dhanu 1113/17th December 1937) enables to reduce the work of Division Benches of the High Court by giving to Single Judges power to dispose of finally certain criminal matters.

Regulation IV of 1113 (enacted on the 7th Kumbhom 1113/18th February 1938), provides for the constitution of a Bank with the co-operation of the Government for the purpose mainly of granting long-term loans with a view to benefit agriculture and industry.

Regulation V of 1113 enacted on the 1st Meenam 1113/14th March 1938 amends Regulation III of 1086 with a view to make the British Indian Half Rupee legal tender for an unlimited amount.

Proclamation dated the 1st Meenam 1113/14th March 1938 amends Coinage and Mint Proclamation dated 30th Thulam 1089/15th November 1913, with a view to make the Sirkar Half Rupee legal tender for an unlimited amount.

ABSTRACT OF THE CENSUS OF 1931.

General Statistics.

The population of Travancore, according to the regular censuses taken since 1875, is shown below:—

Year.	Persons.	Rate of increase per cent.
1875	2,311,379	...
1881	2,401,158	3·9
1891	2,557,736	10·0
1901	2,952,157	11·8
1911	3,428,975	16·2
1921	4,006,062	16·8
1931	5,095,973	27·2

Travancore has a mean density of 668 persons per square mile, which, when calculated on the cultivable land and the land actually cultivated, rises to 1,072 and 1,482, respectively, each person having 3/5 of an acre of cultivable land and 2/5 of an acre of cultivated land. In India, Cochin alone, and outside India, only Java and Mudura, England and Wales and Belgium have slightly higher densities than Travancore.

Sex.

There has always been an excess of males over females in Travancore as in other parts of India, though, in elven taluks, seven of which lie along the sea-coast, females out-number males. The sex ratio or the number of females per 1,000 males is 987, which is the highest the country has had since 1881. Comparatively, Travancore has a lower sex-ratio than the United Kingdom, the Provinces of Madras and Bihar and the States of Pudukotta and Cochin and a higher one than India as a whole, the Provinces of Burma, Bengal, Bombay, United Provinces, Punjab and the States of Hyderabad, Mysore, Baroda and Jammu and Kashmir. Female deaths are lower than male deaths in the ages up to 15. They exceed male deaths in the age periods 15—20 and 20—30, show a steady fall between 30 and 60 and perceptibly increase after 60,

Marriage.

The following figures show the civil condition of the total population.

	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Unmarried ...	2,700,739	1,498,635	1,202,104
Married ...	2,020,683	993,386	1,027,297
Widowed ...	374,551	73,052	301,499

Taking the population 15 years and over, the State occupies an intermediate position between India as a whole and the Western countries in regard to unmarried persons, male or female. The primitive tribes have the smallest proportion of unmarried males and females. The largest proportion of unmarried males is found among Muslims and of unmarried females among Christians, The highest proportion of widows is found among Hindus and the smallest proportions of widowers and widows among Muslims and Christians respectively. Child marriage is not a serious problem in the State, the numbers getting married up to the age of 15 being considerably less than in India as a whole.

Birth-rate and Death-rate.

Seventeen per cent. of the aggregate population are under 5 years of age, 30 per cent, under 10 years, more than 42 per cent. under 15 years, about 48 per cent. between 15 and 50 years and a little over 9 per cent. above 50 years. There is a remarkable rise in the proportions of children under ten years and of persons over 50 to the total population coupled with a similar fall in those of persons aged 10 - 15 and 15 —50. The average length of life in Travancore is 43·80 years for males and 44·55 years for females. The birth-rates, both among males and females, decreased steadily up to the middle of the decade 1921—31 and thereafter increased gradually, reaching the maximum in the last year of the decade. There was a similar variation in the death-rate also. The crude death-rates for males and females separately are 20·1 and 19·8 per mille per annum and that for the two sexes together is 19·95 or practically 20 per mille per annum.

Language

Twenty-nine languages have been returned at the Census, of which Malayalam is the mother-tongue of 84 per cent. and Tamil of 15 per cent. of the entire population, the other 27 languages being spoken by the remaining 1 per cent. As regards bi-lingualism, Tulu, Konkani, Marathi and Western Hindi are combined more largely with Malayalam than with Tamil, Telugu with Tamil more than with Malayalam, and Kanarese more or less equally with either.

Literacy.

Excluding children under 5 years, 29 per cent. of the total population are literate, the percentage of literacy among males and females being 41 and 17 respectively. The Northern Division stands first in literacy both among males and females, the Central Division coming next. As regards literacy in the vernaculars, 92 per cent. of the total literate persons are literate in Malayalam and 8 per cent. in Tamil, the corresponding percentages among male literates being 91·3 and 8·7. Literates in English per mille of the population aged 5 years and over have increased to 19 from 15 in 1921.

Castes and Communities,

Nearly 500 Hindu castes have been returned, Of these, only 77 castes have been separately treated, the other 423 castes taken together numbering only 3,381. Of the entire Christian population, 5·3 per cent. belong to the Anglican Communion, 21·0 per cent. are Jacobite Syrians, 8·9 per cent. Mar Thoma Syrians, 28·0 per cent Romo-Syrians, 22·4 per cent. Roman Catholics, 3·7 per cent. Salvationists, 8·7 per cent. the followers of the South India United Church and 2·0 per cent. others including other Syrians. Out of the total Muslim population of 353,274, only 1,319 belong to the Shiah sect, the rest being Sunnis. Though the primitive tribes including Kanikkaran, Kuravan, Malankudi, Vishavan, Malapantaram, Malapulayan, Mala-urali, Malayarayan, Mannan, Muthuvan, Nayadi, Paliyan, Thantapulayan, Ullatan, Vetan and Vettuvan have a total population of 128,838, only 2,907 follow the tribal religions, while 115,151 are Hindus and 10,780 Christians.

Houses.

The number of occupied houses returned is 9,29,930 as against 7,61,827 in 1921, the percentage of increase during the previous decade being 22·1. The number of houses per square mile also increased from 100 to 122. The average number of persons per family is 5·46 and that per house 5·48.

Migration.

The volume of external migration is not considerable, while that of internal migration is still less. The total number of immigrants was 135,103 and that of Travancoreans residing beyond the limits of the State 58,466. Of the former, 26,964 were born in the adjacent State of Cochin, 82,963 in the contiguous districts of the Province of Madras, 21,379 in the non-contiguous districts of the same province, 2,456 in other parts of India, and 1,251 in countries beyond India. The immigrants are congregated mostly in towns, in the High Ranges and in the frontier taluks, 59 per cent. of the total immigrants being labourers employed in the estates in the High Ranges. Of the 58,466 emigrants from the State, 31,167 were in Cochin, 16,604 in the Province of Madras, 2,213 in the other Provinces and States in India and 8,482 in countries beyond India. The number of emigrants has increased from census to census but has always been less than that of immigrants.

Infirmities.

Separate statistics have been collected regarding insanity, deaf-mutism, blindness, leprosy and elephantiasis. For every 100 persons afflicted with each infirmity in 1901, there are, according to the last census, 411 persons suffering from insanity, 356 from deaf-mutism, 306 from blindness, 197 from leprosy and 248 from elephantiasis. The total number of all the afflicted persons has thus increased by more than 2½ times during 30 years. Males more than females are subject to the attack of these infirmities and the grown-ups more than young persons. The number of persons afflicted with more than one infirmity is only 63.

Occupations.

Of the total population, 29 per cent. are earners, 18·2 per cent. working dependants, and 52·8 per cent. non-working dependants, the first two together constituting the working population. 39 per cent. of the

workers are engaged in agriculture, tending cattle, hunting and fishing, about 15 per cent. in industries, nearly 2 per cent. in transport services, about 7 per cent. in trade, a little over 3 per cent. in public administration and professions and about 30 per cent. in domestic service. 54·3 per cent. of the workers and non-workers taken together are supported by agriculture. 39,000 persons are engaged in fishing, more than 8,000 in cashew-nut industry, over 126,000 (including 17,000 women) in coir-yarn industry, and over 18,000 in rice-husking. Out of the entire female population of the State, 360,603 are earners, 768,167 working dependants and the remaining 1,402,130 non-working dependants. Next to domestic service, agriculture employs the largest number of women, industries coming next. The making of lace, crepe, embroideries, etc. and rice-husking are essentially women's occupations.* Of the total industrial population, 93 per cent. are engaged in cottage industries, the remaining 7 per cent. only being factory workers.

Agriculture Workers.

The total labour population has increased to 362,885 from 311,443 in 1921, i. e., by 17 per cent. Excepting Madras and the Central Provinces and Berar, Travancore has a higher proportion of agricultural labourers than any other Indian Province. The workers in tea and rubber estates have increased to 71,159 from 16,786 in 1921.

Population according to religion and education.

Religion	Literate.		Illiterate.		Literate in English.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
All Religions	*866,913*	*351 611*	*1,698,760*	*2,179,289*	*65,500*	*15,151*
Hindu	519,200	184,240	1,048,725	1,382,723	36,199	5,505
Christian	309,276	163,081	505,557	626,561	27,692	9,604
Muslim	37,661	4,246	142,894	168,473	1 571	37
Tribal Religions	51	3	1,460	1,393	..	...
Jew	72	24	91	111	14	..
Buddhist	29	12	18	5	14	2
Jain	11	..	10	20	3	..
Zoroastrian	9	1	2	1	5	..
Sikh	3	4	3	2	2	3
Unspecified	1	..	..	..	..	..

Distribution of Principal Castes and Communities.

Hindu ...	*3,134,888*
Ampalavasi ...	8,155
Arayan (including Marakkan, Mukkuvan and Nulayan) ...	27,458
Brahman Malayala, Namputiri and Potti) ...	13,931
Brahman (others including Konkani) ...	54,141
Chakkiliyan (including Chemman) ...	6,188
Chetti ...	17,422
Ezhavan ...	869,863
Ilavaniyan ...	6,411
Kammalan ...	208,441
Kaniyan ...	15,652
Krishnavaka ...	12,032
Kshatriya (Malayala) ...	2,936
Kudumi ...	9,610
Kuravan ...	87,071
Maravan ...	14,399
Nadar ...	233,982
Nayar (including Chakkala and Maran)...	868,411
Pallan ...	29,880
Paravan ...	13,602
Paryan (Sambavar) ...	70,684
Pulayan (Cheramar, including Thanta-pulayan) ...	208,132
Saliyan (Pattariyar) ...	12,386
Thantan (Urali) ...	41,214
Valan ...	21,172
Vaniyan (Vanigavaisyon) ...	22,527
Velan ...	16,253
Velakkithala Nayar (including Ampattan) ...	30,908
Velan (including Kusavan) ...	12,377
Veluthadanayar (including Mannan, Pathiyan and Vannan) ...	28,311
Virasaivar (including Pantaram, Vairavi and Yogiswaran) ...	19,555
Yadavan (Idayan) ...	8,457
Christians ...	*1,604,475*
Anglo-Indian ...	790
European ...	587
Indian Christians ...	1,603,098
Muslim ...	353,274
Tribal Religions ...	2,907
Others ...	429

STATEMENT COMPARING THE FINAL CENSUS FIGURES OF 1931 AND 1921.

No.	Taluk.	Area in square miles.	Number of: Towns.	Number of: Villages.	Number of occupied houses.	Population. 1931. Persons.	Population. 1931. Males.	Population. 1931. Females.	Population. 1921 (both Sexes)	Percentage of variation. 1921 to 1931.	Percentage of variation. 1911 to 1921.	No. of persons per square mile in 1931.
	STATE .	7,625	46	3,936	9,29,930	50,95,973	25,65,073	25,30,900	40,06,062	+27·2	+16·8	668
	SOUTHERN DIVISION.											
1	Tovala .	144·96	2	153	8,935	40,129	19,947	20,182	36,496	+10	+ 3	277
2	Agastiswaram .	106·92	3	459	33,535	1,59,011	78,214	80,797	1,38,257	+15	+15·2	1,487
3	Kalkulam .	229·39	5	341	38,266	2,06,491	1,04,246	1,02,245	1,72,263	+19·9	+17·0	900
4	Vilavancode .	165·16	1	154	29,624	1,76,220	89,585	86,635	1,47,109	+19·8	+16·3	1,067
5	Neyyattinkara .	233·35	4	192	44,036	2,74,538	1,38,629	1,35,909	2,17,529	+26·2	+21·7	1,177
6	Trivandrum .	97·26	1	75	36,854	2,27,245	1,14,493	1,12,752	1,75,466	+29·5	+13·1	2,336
7	Nedumangad .	366·02	1	84	29,709	1,57,312	79,454	77,858	1,12,111	+40·3	+27·2	430
8	Chirayinkil .	146·50	2	95	34,635	1,93,010	92,918	1,00,092	1,57,142	+22·8	+15·7	1,317
	CENTRAL DIVISION.											
9	Quilon .	147·41	1	152	42,222	2,47,532	1,22,610	1,25,322	1,96,511	+26·1	+19·0	1,680
10	Karunagapally .	88·99	2	120	37,015	1,92,345	94,773	97,572	1,58,058	+21·7	+15·0	2,161
11	Kartikapally .	74·24	1	86	26,597	1,42,875	70,585	72,290	1,17,920	+21·2	+ 5·6	1,925
12	Mavelikara	111·43	1	115	33,040	1,74,000	86,622	87,378	1,44,789	+20·2	+10·6	1,562
13	Kunnathur .	150·46	..	114	22,563	1,17,110	58,678	58,432	93,463	+25·3	+20·6	778
14	Kottarakara .	202·03	1	150	25,804	1,37,621	69,160	68,461	1,08,753	+26·5	+20·4	681
15	Pathanapuram .	425·67	1	82	20,038	1,01,068	51,464	49,604	73,570	+37·3	+29·6	237
16	Shencotta .	129·14	3	49	10,508	47,868	23,841	24,027	44,650	+ 7·2	+16·6	371
17	Pathanamthitta .	898·16	1	85	26,265	1,42,632	72,863	69,769	1,04,002	+37·1	+36·5	159
18	Tiruvalla .	220·15	2	236	59,624	3,37,553	1,70,851	1,66,702	2,73,872	+23·3	+15·1	1,533
19	Ambalapuzha .	147·46	2	78	40,543	2,20,768	1,11,722	1,09,046	1,71,590	+28·7	+14·1	1,497

STATEMENT COMPARING THE FINAL CENSUS FIGURES OF 1931 AND 1921.—(*contd.*)

No.	Taluk.	Area in square miles.	Number of Towns.	Number of Villages.	Number of occupied houses.	Population 1931 Persons.	Population 1931 Males.	Population 1931 Females.	Population 1921 (both Sexes)	Percentage of variation 1921 to 1931.	Percentage of variation 1911 to 1921.	No. of persons per square mile in 1931.
	NORTHERN DIVISION.											
20	Changanacherry	263·78	2	68	39,367	2,21,478	1,13,943	1,07,535	1,56,640	41·4	+ 34·2	840
21	Kottayam	214·04	2	98	40,700	2,31,903	1,17,757	1,14,146	1,73,934	33·3	+ 17·3	1,083
22	Vaikom	144·09	1	85	28,436	1,53,725	77,080	76,645	1,19,678	+ 28·4	+ 3·1	1,067
23	Shertala	117·14	1	47	41,304	2,03,474	1,02,177	1,02,297	1,61,481	+ 26·6	+ 7·7	1,746
24	Parur	113·43	1	139	32,613	1,84,331	91,754	92,577	1,54,458	+ 19·3	6·8	1,625
25	Kunnatnad	361·66	2	179	40,619	2,26,093	1,11,975	1,14,118	1,84,432	+ 22·6	+ 12·8	625
26	Muvattupuzha	437·46	1	152	33,476	1,81,128	90,884	90,244	1,37,489	+ 31·7	+ 18·2	414
27	Todupuzha	486·94	1	96	17,006	90,728	46,844	43,884	57,285	+ 58·4	+ 49·1	186
28	Minachil	283·41	1	126	35,574	2,01,461	1,02,431	99,030	1,63,193	+ 25·8	+ 17·5	711
	HIGH RANGE DIVISION											
29	Peermade	450·90	..	18	9,839	46,023	26,672	19,351	24,026	+ 91·6	+ 44·5	102
30	Devicolam	667·33	..	108	11,183	59,201	32,901	26,300	32,895	+ 79·9	+ 40·2	89

No.	Town.	Area in square miles.	Number of: Towns.	Number of: Villages.	Number of occupied houses.	Population 1931: Persons.	Population 1931: Males.	Population 1931: Females.	1921 (both Sexes.)	Percentage of variation: 1921 to 1931.	Percentage of variation: 1911 to 1931.	No. of persons per square mile in 1931.
	MUNICIPAL TOWNS	80·05	19	..	67,654	4,08,462	2,09,506	1,98,956	3,24,862	+25·7	+56·0	4,747
1	Trivandrum	11·29	..	..	14,272	96,016	49,392	46,624	72,784	+31·9	+14·5	8,505
2	Alleppey	4·54	..	..	7,426	43,838	23,677	20,161	32,074	+36·7	+24·9	9,656
3	Nagercoil	4·48	..	..	8,433	42,945	20,873	22,072	34,406	+24·8	+15·1	9,586
4	Quilon	4·53	..	..	5,234	33,739	17,381	16,358	25,135	+34·2	+33·4	7,448
5	Kottayam	4·42	..	..	3,902	25,236	13,280	11,956	18,833	+33·9	+24·4	5,710
6	Changanacherry	5·23	..	..	3,867	24,201	12,615	11,586	18,955	+27·7	+9·9	4,627
7	Parur	3·57	..	..	2,564	15,176	7,686	7,490	11,949	+27·0	—13·3	4,251
8	Tiruvella	3·63	..	..	2,209	14,489	7,458	7,031	12,010	+20·6	+50·7	3,991
9	Mavelikara*	4·00	..	..	2,325	14,194	7,032	7,162	12,209	+16·3	..	3,549
10	Vaikom	3·70	..	..	2,519	13,808	7,077	6,731	11,259	+22·6	..	3,732
11	Shencotta	0·70	..	..	2,788	12,225	5,973	6,252	11,241	+8·8	+9·4	17,464
12	Kayankulam	3·00	..	..	1,742	10,841	5,555	5,286	9,172	+18·2	+57·3	3,614
13	Attingal	13·00	..	..	1,781	10,612	5,313	5,299	11,048	—3·9	..	816
14	Haripad*	3·00	..	..	1,867	10,387	5,234	5,153	8,699	+19·4	..	3,462
15	Padmanabhapuram	2·50	..	..	2,075	10,313	5,087	5,226	9,156	+12·6	..	4,125
16	Colachel	1·74	..	..	1,492	9,392	4,762	4,630	7,967	+17·9	..	5,398
17	Neyyattinkara	10·00	..	..	1,365	9,264	4,670	4,594	8,033	+15·4	..	926
18	Alwaye	2·04	..	..	1,100	7,621	4,269	3,352	6,772	+12·5	..	3,736
19	Kuzhithura	0·68	..	..	892	4,165	2,172	1,993	3,160	+31·8	..	6,125

* Not a municipal town now.

Statement comparing the final Census figures of 1931 and 1921—(*concld.*)

No.	Town.	Area in square miles.	Number of Towns.	Number of Villages.	Number of occupied houses.	Population 1931 Persons.	Population 1931 Males.	Population 1931 Females.	1921 (both sexes.)	Percentage of variation 1921 to 1931.	Percentage of variation 1911 to 1931.	No. of persons per square mile in 1931.
	OTHER TOWNS.	75·43	27	..	25,542	1,43,326	72,674	70,652	79,792	+79·6	...	1,900
1	Chengannur	8·75	.	..	1,660	10,738	5,577	5,161	...	..	...	1,227
2	Ambalapuzha	4·75	..	..	1,855	10,248	4,958	5,290	9,055	+13·2	...	2,157
3	Punalur	14·00	..	..	1,589	8,442	4,341	4,101	6,442	+31·0	...	603
4	Eraniel	0·82	...	..	1,431	7,513	3,648	3,865	5,541	+35·6	...	9,162
5	Ettumanur	2·17	..	...	1,141	7,477	3,771	3,706	5,609	+33·3	...	3,446
6	Aramboly	0·48	.	...	1,176	6,585	3,443	3,142	...	...	...	13,719
7	Samburvadakara	1·25	..	...	1,338	6,238	3,117	3,121	...	...	...	4,990
8	Shertala	4·00	..	..	985	5,940	3,078	2,862	4,781	+21·2	...	1,485
9	Perumbavur	4·61	..	..	1,030	5,863	2,981	2,882	...	...	...	1,272
10	Karunagappally	3·75	..	..	1,022	5,790	2,975	2,815	4,740	+22·2	...	1,544
11	Kottarakara	3·00	..	..	979	5,747	2,964	2,783	5,017	+14·6	...	1,916
12	Muvattupuzha	2·00	...	..	887	5,626	2,991	2,635	4,517	+24·6	...	2,813
13	Balaramapuram	0·90	..	..	861	5,362	2,710	2,652	3,082	+74·0	...	5,958
14	Tiruvithancode	0·21	..	..	864	5,326	2,569	2,757	4,273	+24·6	...	25,362
15	Bhoothapandy	0·56	..	..	1,080	4,999	2,418	2,581	4,585	+9·0	...	8,927
16	Mundakayam	3·90	...	..	946	4,939	2,747	2,192	..	...	...	1,266
17	Achenputhur	0·17	..	..	1,073	4,605	2,242	2,363	4,404	+ 4·6	...	27,088
18	Varkala	7·50	..	..	721	4,293	2,094	2,199	3,612	+18·9	...	572
19	Pathanamthitta	2·50	..	..	785	4,165	2,166	1,999	..	..	...	1,666
20	Suchindram	0·45	..	..	878	3,762	1,801	1,961	3,620	+3·9	...	8,360
21	Cape Comorin	0·74	...	..	684	3,598	1,807	1,791	3,304	+8·9	...	4,862
22	Puvar	0·41	...	..	519	3,591	1,729	1,862	..	..	...	8,759
23	Todupuzha	1·50	..	...	566	3,455	1,910	1,545	..	..	...	2,303
24	Meenachil	0·63	..	..	383	2,628	1,457	1,171	2,204	+19·2	...	4,171
25	Parassala	0·93	..	...	386	2,-38	1,204	1,234	1,542	+58·1	...	2,622
26	Nedumangad	5·00	..	..	383	2,231	1,141	1,090	1,833	+21·7	...	446
27	Tiruvattar	0·45	..	..	320	1,727	835	892	1,631	+5·9	...	3,838

GENERAL ELECTIONS TO THE LEGISLATURE IN 1937.

The Travancore Sri Mulam Assembly.

COMPOSITION.

The Sri Mulam Assembly consists of 72 members, of whom 48 are elected and 24 nominated members. Of the elected members, 43 are elected by general territorial constituencies, distributed over 17 electoral divisions, with reservation of seats, eight for Ezhavas and three seats each for the Muslims and the Latin Catholics. The remaining 5 members are returned by Special Constituencies, two representing Commerce and Industry, two representing Jenmies and one representing the Planters. Of the nominated members, 10 are officials and the remaining 14 non-officials, representing minority communities and other inadequately represented interests.

The table below shows the names, class and extent of the various constituencies and the number of elected members thereof.

Serial No.	Name of constituency.	Class of constituency.	Extent of constituency.	Total No. of members including reserved seats.	Particulars of seats reserved.
1	Trivandrum town	General Urban	The Municipal town of Trivandrum	1	
2	Tovala *cum* Agastisvaram	General Rural	The taluks of Tovala and Agastisvaram	2	
3	Kalkulam *cum* Vilavancode	Do.	The taluks of Kalkulam and Vilavancode	3	1 Latin Catholic.
4	Neyyattinkara *cum* Trivandrum	Do.	The taluks of Neyyattinkara and Trivandrum excluding the Municipal town of Trivandrum	3	1 Ezhava & 1 Latin Catholic.
5	Chirayinkil *cum* Nedumangad	Do.	The taluks of Chirayinkil and Nedumangad	3	1 Ezhava.
6	Quilon *cum* Kottarakara	Do.	The taluks of Quilon and Kottarakara	3	1 Muslim & 1 Ezhava
7	Pattanapuram *cum* Shencotta	Do.	The taluks of Pattanapuram and Shencotta	1	
8	Pattanamtitta	Do.	The taluk of Pattanamtitta	1	
9	Tiruvalla	Do.	The taluk of Thiruvalla	3	
10	Mavelikara *cum* Kunnattur	Do.	The taluk of Kunnattur and the taluk of Mavelikara excluding the portion within the Municipal town of Kayankulam	2	1 Ezhava.
11	Karunagapalli *cum* Kartikapalli	Do.	The taluks of Karunagapalli and Kartikapalli and the portion of the Kayankulam Municipal town included within the taluk of Mavelikara	3	1 Ezhava.

Serial No.	Name of constituency.	Class of constituency.	Extent of constituency.	Total No. of members including reserved seats.	Particulars of seats reserved.
12	Ambalapuzha *cum* Shertala	General Rural	The taluks of Ambalapuzha and Shertala	4	1 Ezhava, 1 Muslim & 1 Latin Catholic.
13	Vaikam *cum* Kottayam	Do.	The taluks of Vaikam and Kottayam	3	1 Ezhava.
14	Changanacherry *cum* Peermade	Do.	The taluks of Changanacherry and Peermade	2	
15	Minachil *cum* Todupuzha	Do.	The taluks of Minachil and Todupuzha	3	
16	Muvattupuzha *cum* Devicolam	Do.	The taluks of Muvattupuzha and Devicolam	2	
17	Kunnatnad *cum* Parur	Do.	The taluks of Kunnatnad and Parur	4	1 Ezhava & 1 Muslim.
18	The Travancore Planters	Planting	Non-territorial	1	
19	The Travancore Jenmies (South)	Jenmi	The Trivandrum and Quilon Revenue Divisions	1	
20	Do. (North)	Do.	The Kottayam and Devicolam Revenue Divisions	1	
21	Commerce and Industry (South)	Commerce and Industry	The Trivandrum Revenue Division and the taluks of Quilon, Kottarakara, Pattanapuram and Shencotta in the Quilon Revenue Division	1	
22	Do. (North)	Do.	The taluks of Karunagapalli, Kartikapalli, Kunnattur, Mavelikara, Thiruvalla, Pattanamtitta and Ambalapuzha in the Quilon Revenue Division and the Revenue Divisions of Kottayam and Devicolam	1	

FRANCHISE.

The following classes of persons are not entitled to be registered as electors or to vote in any of the constituencies of the Assembly:—

(i) Persons adjudged by a competent Court to be of unsound mind.

(ii) Persons under twenty-one years of age.

(iii) Persons convicted of an offence under Chapter IX-A of the Travancore Penal Code or Chapter IX-A of the Indian Penal Code, punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding six months.

Note.—No woman is disqualified, by reason of her sex only, for registration as an elector or to vote.

ELECTORAL QUALIFICATIONS.

General Constituencies.

Every person who has a place of residence in the constituency and who possesses the further qualifications mentioned below shall be qualified to be an elector for a general constituency.

(1) *Urban Constituency.*

A person shall be qualified as an elector for the urban constituency who—

(*a*) was assessed in the previous year in a Municipality to a building or land tax or to professional tax; or

(*b*) holds within the constituency one of the qualifications in respect of the holding of land prescribed for an elector of a rural constituency; or

(*c*) is a graduate of a recognised University in the British Empire, provided that he is not undergoing a course of instruction in any recognised institution; or

(*d*) was assessed to income tax in the previous year; or

(*e*) was the holder during the previous year of a certificate of registration for fixed engines for fishing granted by the Director of Agriculture and Fisheries; or

(*f*) is a discharged, retired or pensioned military officer of the State Forces or of His Majesty's Army or Navy, residing in Travancore.

(2). *Rural Constituency.*

A person shall be qualified as an elector for a rural constituency who

(*a*) is a registered holder or an *inamdar* of land the annual value of which is one rupee or more; or

(*b*) is a tenant holding land the annual value of which is one rupee or more; or

(*c*) is a *kudiyan* holding land the annual value of which is one rupee or more; or

(*d*) is a graduate of a recognised University in the British Empire, provided that he is not undergoing a course of instruction in any recognised institution; or

(*e*) was in the previous year assessed in a Municipality included in his constituency to a building or land tax or professional tax; or

(*f*) was assessed to income-tax in the previous year; or

(*g*) was the holder during the previous year of a certificate of registration for fixed engines for fishing granted by the Director of Agriculture and Fisheries; or

(*h*) is a discharged, retired or pensioned military officer of the State Force or of his Majesty's Army or Navy residing in Travancore.

Special Constituency.

(1) *Planters' Constituency.*

A person shall be qualified as an elector for the Planters' Constituency if he is a member of—

(i) The South Travancore Planters' Association ;
(ii) The Central Travancore Planters' Association ;
(iii) The Mundakayam Planters' Association ;
(iv) The Kanan Devan Planters' Association ; and
(v) Such other Planters' Associations as may be recognised by the Government, by notifications in the Government Gazette.

(2) *Jenmi's Constituencies.*

A person shall be qualified as an elector for a Jenmi's Constituency if he has an annual income of not less than five hundred rupees and has a place of residence in that constituency. In calculating the annual income of a Jenmi, the income from any source other than *jenmom* lands will not be taken into consideration.

(3) *Commerce and Industry Constituencies.*

A person shall be qualified as an elector for a Commerce and Industry Constituency if he resides within that constituency and (i) is the owner of a factory situated in Travancore and in which work has been carried on during the previous year, or (ii) is a partner in a firm owning such a factory or (iii) is a Director of a Company having place of business in Travancore and a paid-up capital of not less than ten thousand rupees, or (iv) is the principal officer of a Company registered outside Travancore, but having place of business in Travancore and whose paid-up capital is not less than ten thousand rupees, or (v) is a banker, trader or merchant who was assessed to income-tax during the previous year, or (vi) is a partner or the principal officer of a firm which was assessed to income-tax in the previous year.

RESULTS ON THE GENERAL ELECTION OF 1937.

The table below shows the results of the general election to the Assembly, held on the 14th, 16th and 21st Medam 1112/April 1937 with the statistics, by sex, of the electors and of the voters who actually polled in each of the constituencies.

*Uncontested. †Reserved.

Serial No.	Name and class of Constituency	Number of registered Electors.			Number of Voters who actually polled.			Percentage of Voters who polled to the total voting strength	Names of successful Candidates	Number of votes obtained.
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total			
	General Urban.									
1	Trivandrum Town	7060	3961	11021	..	..	..	.	*Mr. A. Thanu Pillai	
	General Rural									
2	Toval cum Agastisvaram	17738	7691	25429	..	..	..	..	*Mr. M. Sivathanu Pillai *Mr. K. Narayanaperumal Nadar	
3	Kalkulam *cum* Vilavankod	26187	9433	35620	13561	2598	16159	45 3	*† Mr. D. Francis Mr. C. Jebamony Nadar Mr. T. C. Kesava Pillai	 7413 5230
4	Neyyattinkara *cum* Trivandrum	16726	11145	27871	..	..	..	..	*† Mr. M. L. D'Cruz †* Mr. M. Kesava Panickar *Mr. K. G. Kunjukrishna Pillai	

RESULTS OF THE GENERAL ELECTION OF 1937—(*contd.*)

Serial No.	Name and class of Constituency	Number of registered Electors. Males	Females	Total	Number of voters who actually polled Males	Females	Total	Percentage of Voters who polled to the total voting strength	Names of successful Candidates	Number of votes obtained
									*†Mr. P. Nanoo	
5	Chirayinkil *cum* Nedumangad	22847	16218	39065	9154	3931	13085	33·4	Mr. M. Ramiah Pillai	4939
									Mr. S. Nilakanta Pillai	4224
									*† Mr. P. Kunjukrishnan	
6	Quilon *cum* Kottarakara	28568	16168	44736	6253	2056	8309	18·6	Mr. S. Narayana Pillai	4747
									† Mr. P. K. Kunju	3212
7	Pattanapuram *cum* Shencottah	10842	5055	15897	..	..	..	..	*Mr. S. Chattanatha Karayalar	
8	Pattanamtitta	12452	4893	17345	11081	4314	15395	88·8	Mr T. M. Varughese	8656
9	Tiruvalla	22088	9188	31276	16143	6480	22623	72·4	Mr. Puliyur T. P. Velayudhan Pillai	7751
									Mr. E. John Philipose	6218
									Mr. K. T. Thomas	5778
10	Mavelikara *cum* Kunnattur	22578	15696	38274	..	..	..	...	*Mr. Puthupalli S. Krishna Pillai	
									*† Mr. Kannara Gopala Panickar	

Results of the General Election of 1937.—(*contd.*)

Serial No.	Name and class of Constituency.	Number of registered Electors.			Number of Voters who actually polled.			Percentage of voters who polled to the total voting strength.	Names of successful Candidates	Number of votes obtained
		Males.	Females	Total.	Males	Females	Total.			
11	Karunagapalli *cum* Kartikapalli	23102	17727	40829	13027	9013	22040	53·9	*†Mr. K. Kesavan Mr. G. P. Nilakanta Pillai Mr. M. G. Mathew	 10174 6728
12	Ambalapuzha *cum* Shertalai	23653	11011	34664	15317	5319	20636	59·5	*†Mr. V. K. Velayudhan Mr. K. Narayana Kurup †Mr. H. B. Muhamed Rowther †Mr. E. P. Varghese	 5042 3963 710
13	Vaikam *cum* Kottayam	27589	9832	37421	11278	3189	14467	38·7	*‡Mr. K. R. Narayanan Mr. A. J. John Mr. N. Ramakrishna Pillai	• 8311 5236
14	Changanachery *cum* Peermade	13203	4393	17596	9616	3102	12718	72·3	Mr. P. J. Sebastian Mr. Kainikkara M. Padmanabha Pillai	6283 4835
15	Minachil *cum* Todupuzha	24901	5829	30730	16754	3705	20459	66·6	Mr. N. V. Joseph Mr. P. Sivarama Pillai Mr. P. V. Mathai Chemparathy	7570 6457 3236

RESULTS OF THE GENERAL ELECTION OF 1937.—(*contd.*)

Serial No.	Name and class or Constituency.	Number of registered Electors.			Number of voters who actually polled.			Percentage of Voters who polled to the total voting strength.	Names of successful Candidates.	Number of votes obtained.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
16	Muvattupuzha *cum* Devicolam .	16518	4293	20811	11908	2092	14000	67·3	Mr. Thariathu Kunjithommen Mr. Kottalil P. Abraham	5267 3146
17	Kunnattunad *cum* Parur .	23754	8229	31983	14638	336[illegible]	17995	56·2	*†Mr. M. K. Mackar Pillai *†Mr. P. K. Kumaran Mr. Joseph Vithayathil Mr. K. P. Kochukoratharakan	 5520 4330
	Special									
18	Commerce and Industry (South).	297	2	299	..	..	284	..	Mr. J. E. A. Pereira	147
19	Commerce and Industry (North).	379	3	382	..	..	286	..	Mr. K. M. Eapen	255
20	The Travancore Jenmies (South)	99	6	105	..	..	..	..	*Mr. E. E. Pandarathil	..
21	The Travancore Jenmies (North).	140	3	143	..	..	..	..	*Mr. R. Narayanan Nambootiri	..
22	Planters .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*Mr. John Whiteley Tolson	..

The Travancore Sri Chitra State Council

COMPOSITION.

The Sri Chitra State Council consists of 37 members, of whom 22 are elected and 15 nominated members. Of the elected members, 16 are elected by general territorial constituencies, distributed over 10 electoral divisions, with reservation of seats, two seats for Ezhavas and one each for the Muslims and the Latin Catholics. The remaining 6 members are returned by Special Constituencies, two to represent Commerce and Industry and one each to represent Jenmies, Planters, Municipalities, and Edavagas. Of the nominated members, 10 are officials and the remaining 5 non-officials.

The table below shows the names, class and extent of the various constituencies and the number of elected members thereof:—

Serial No.	Name of Constituency.	Class of Constituency.	Extent of Constituency.	Total No. of members including reserved seats.	Particulars of reserved seats.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Tovala *cum* Agastisvaram	General Rural	The taluks of Tovala and Agastisvaram	1	
2	Kalkulam and Vilavancod *cum* Neyyattinkara	Do.	The taluks of Kalkulam Vilavancode and Neyyattinkara	2	1 Latin Catholic.
3	Trivandrum and Nedumangad *cum* Chirayinkil	Do.	The taluks of Trivandrum, Nedumangad and Chirayinkil	2	1 Muslim.
4	Quilon *cum* Kunnattur	Do.	The taluks of Quilon and Kunnattur	1	
5	Mavelikara and Thiruvalla *cum* Pattanamtitta	Do.	The taluk of Mavelikara excluding the portion within the Municipal town of Kayarkulam and the taluks of Thiruvalla and Pattanamtitta	2	
6	Kottarakara and Pathanapuram *cum* Shencotta	Do.	The taluks of Kottarakara Pattanapuram and Shencotta	1	
7	Karunagapalli Karthikapalli and Ambalapuzha *cum* Shertalai	Do.	The taluks of Karunagapalli, Karthikapalli, the portion of the Kayankulam Municipal town included within the taluk of Mavelikara and the taluks of Ambalapuzha and Shertalai	2	1 Ezhava.
8	Vaikam, Kottayam and Changanacherry *cum* Peermade	Do.	The taluks of Vaikom Kottayam, Changanacherry and Peermade	2	1 Ezhava.

Serial No.	Name of constituency.	Class of constituency.	Extent of Constituency.	Total No. of members including reserved seats	Particulars of reserved seats.
1	2	3	4	5	6
9	Parur, Kunnatnad and Muvattupuzha *cum* Devicolam	General Rural	The taluks of Parur, Kunnatnad, Muvattupuzha and Devicolam	2	
10	Todupuzha cum Minachil	Do.	The taluks of Todupuzha and Meenachil	1	
11	The Travancore Jenmies	Jenmy	Non-territorial	1	
12	Edavaga	Edavaga and Political Pensioners.	Non-territorial	1	
13	Municipal Councils	Municipal Councils	All the Municipal Councils in the State	1	
14	The Travancore Planters	Planting	Non-territorial	1	
15	Commerce and Industry (South)	Commerce and Industry	The Trivandrum Revenue Division and the taluks of Quilon, Kottarakara, Pattanapuram and Shencotta in the Quilon Revenue Division	1	
16	Do. (North)	Do.	The taluks of Karunagapalli, Kartikapalli, Kunnathur, Ambalapuzha, Mavelikara, Thiruvalla and Pathanamtitta of the Quilon Revenue Division and the Revenue Divisions of Kottayam and Devicolam	1	

Franchise.

The following classes of persons are not entitled to be registered as electors or to vote in any of the constituencies of the Council ;—

(i) Persons adjudged by a competent Court to be of unsound mind.

(ii) Persons under thirty years of age (except in the case of the Municipal Councils Constituency).

(iii) Persons convicted of an offence under Chapter IX-A of the Travancore Penal Code or Chapter IX-A of the Indian Penal Code, punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding six months.

Note. No woman is disqualified by reason of her sex only, for registration as an elector or to vote.

Electoral Qualifications.

General Constituency.*

Every person who has a place of residence in the constituency and who-

(a) is a registered holder or an inamdar of land the annual value of which is twenty-five rupees or more ; or

(b) is a tenant holding land the annual value of which is twenty-five rupees or more ; or

(c) is a kudiyan holding land the annual value of which is twenty-five rupees or more ; or

(d) is a graduate of not less than ten years' standing of a recognised university in the British Empire, provided that he is not undergoing a course of instruction in any recognised institution ; r

(e) was in the previous year assessed in a Municipality included in this constituency to a building or land tax of not less than five rupees or was assessed to professional tax ; or

(f) was assessed to income-tax in the previous year ; or

(g) is a person who earns a monthly pension of one hundred rupees or more on retirement from Government service ; or

(h) has been at any time a non-official member of the Travancore Legislative council or the Sri Chitra State Council or Sri Mulam Assembly or the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly ; or

(i) is a discharged, retired or pensioned military officer of the Nayar Brigade or of His Majesty's Army or Navy, residing in Travancore.

Special Constituencies.

1. *Municipal Council Constituency.*

A person shall be qualified as an elector for the Municipal Councils constituency if he is a non-official member of any Municipal Council in Travancore.

2. *Planters' Constituency.*

A person shall be qualified as an elector for the Planters' constituency if he is a member of any of the following Associations :—

1 The South Travancore Planters' Association.
2 The Central Travancore Planters' Association.
3 The Mundakayam Planters' Association.
4 The Kanan Devan Planters' Association.
5 Such other Planters' Associations as may be recognised by the Government by Notification in the Gazette.

3. *Jenmi's Constituency.*

A person shall be qualified as an elector for the Jenmi's constituency if he has an annual income of not less than one thousand rupees.

In calculating the annual income of a Jenmi, the income from source other than *Jenmom* lands will not be taken into consideration.

4. Edavagai Constituency.

A person shall be qualified as an elector for the Edavagai constituency who is a proprietor of an Edavagai or who is a political pensioner and who—

(a) if a proprietor, receives from the Edavagai an annual income of not less than one thousand rupees ; or

(b) if a political pensioner, receives from the Government of Travancore, a political pension of not less than one thousand rupees in value per annum.

5. Commerce and Industry Constituencies.

A person shall be qualified as an elector for a Commerce and Industry Constituency, if he resides within that constituency and—

(*a*) is the owner of a factory, situated in Travancore in which not less than 50 persons were simultaneously employed on any one day in the previous year ; or

(*b*) is a partner in a firm owning such a factory and has been nominated in writing by the firm for the purpose of voting in its behalf : or

(*c*) is a director of a company and having a place of business in Travancore and a paid-up capital of not less than twenty-five thousand rupees, and who has been nominated in writing for the purpose of voting in its behalf by a majority of the directors ; or

(*d*) is the principal officer of a company registered outside Travancore and having a place of business in Travancore and whose paid-up capital is not less than twenty-five thousand rupees ; or

(*e*) is a banker, trader or merchant who was assessed to income tax in the previous year in respect of a taxable income of five thousand rupees or more ; or

(*f*) is a partner or the principal officer of a firm which was assessed to income in the previous year in respect of a taxable income of five thousand rupees such partner or principal officer having been nominated in writing for the purpose of voting in its behalf.

Results of the General Election of 1937.

The table below shows the results of the general elections to the State Council, held in 1937, with the statistics by sex of the registered electors and of the voters who actually polled in each of the constituencies.—

* Uncontested. † Reserved.

No.	Name and class of Constituency.	Number of registered Electors.			Number of Voters who actually polled.			Percentage of Voters who polled to the total voting strength.	Names of successful Candidates.	Number of votes obtained.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
1	Tovala *cum* Agastisvaram	2665	1140	3805	..	..	..	..	*Mr. V. S. Arumukham Pillai	.
2	Kalkulam and Vilavankod *cum* Neyyattinkara	3186	931	4117	2318	371	2689	65·3	Mr. K. R. Elenkath †Mr. James Fletcher	2089 460
3	Trivandrum and Nedumangad *cum* Chirayinkil	3187	743	3930	..	..	..	..	Mr. Nedumangad R. Kesavan Nair †Mr. N. Abdur Rahiman Sahib	..
4	Quilon *cum* Kunnattur	1127	184	1311	822	122	944	72·1	Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai	594
5	Mavelikara and Tiruvalla *cum* Pattanamtitta	2573	418	2991	1583	181	1764	58·9	Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla Mr Kallur Narayana Pillai	972 557
6	Kottarakara and Pattanapuram *cum* Shencotta	1396	244	1640	1059	131	1190	72·5	Mr. A. Easwara Pillai	972
7	Karunagapalli, Kartikapalli and Ambalapuzha *cum* Shertalai	4189	941	5130	2979	536	3515	68·5	*†Mr. M. S. Anirudhan Mr Kochikal P Balakrishnan Tampi	 2299

RESULTS OF THE GENERAL ELECTION OF 1937—(*contd.*)

No.	Name and class of Constituency.	Number of registered Electors.			Number of Voters who actually polled.			Percentage of Voters who polled to the total voting strength.	Names of successful Candidates.	Number of votes obtained.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.			
8	Vaikam, Kottayam and Changanacherry *cum* Peermade	4175	582	4757	1832	118	1950	41·0	*Mr K. M. Korah †Mr. T. K. Kittan	1314 299
9	Parur Kunnatnad and Muvattupuzha *cum* Devicolam	3329	436	3765	2554	244	2798	74·3	Mr. N. V. Chacko Mr .G. Narayana Aiyar	1343 827
10	Todupuzha *cum* Minachil	1328	106	1434	..	..	..	..	*Mr. R. V. Thomas	..
11	Commerce and Industry. (South)	101	..	101	..	..	93	..	Mr. Abdul Tayeb Shaikh Kaderbhoy	51
12	Commerce and Industry, (North)	144	1	145	..	..	126	..	Mr. Haji Hassan Sait	73
13	The Travancore Jenmies	114	7	121	..	..	..	..	*Mr. C. N. Thuppan Namboodiri	..
14	Edavaka	35	1	36	..	..	..	..	*Mr. P. R. Godavarma Raja	..
15	Municipal Councils	237	..	237	225	..	225	95	Mr. P. I. Simon	120
16	Planters	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*Mr. Eric Hall	..

The subjoined statement compares the total population of the State classified under the various communities and the number of electors from each.

Communities.	Total population.	Assembly.		Council.	
		No. of electors.	Percentage of electors to total population.	No. of electors.	Percentage of electors to total population.
Nayars	868,411	173,989	20·1	10,705	1·2
Ezhavas	869,863	71,604	8·2	1,504	0·18
Other Hindus	1,896,614	86,397	6·2	9,462	0·68
Muslims	353,274	34,414	9·7	1,690	0·48
Latin Catholics	..	12,152	..	777	..
Syrian Christians	1,604,475	106,222	8·4	7,399	0·65
Other Christians	..	15,725	..	1,278	..
Other Religionists	3,336	65	1·9	20	0·6
Total	5,095,973	500,568	9·97	32,880	·64

Taking the percentage of voters who polled at the elections, the highest percentage was in the Municipal Councils Constituency, where only 12 out of 237 voters did not poll and 95 per cent. actually polled. Among the general constituencies, the Pattanamtitta Constituency of the Assembly polled the highest percentage of votes, *viz.*, 88 per cent. The lowest percentage was the Quilon *cum* Kottarakara Constituency of the Assembly, where only 18·6 per cent voted. The average percentage of the voters who polled to the total voting strength of all the constituencies together was 52 for the Assembly and 63 for the Council.

The subjoined statement exhibits the course of elections for the two Chambers.

	Assembly	Council.
Constituencies.		
General	17	10
Special	5	6
Total	22	16
Members.		
General	43	16
Special	5	6
Total	48	22
Candidates finally nominated	71	34
Election avoided in—		
General constituencies	5	3
Special Do.	3	3
Total	8	6
Members returned unopposed from—		
General constituencies	17	5
Special Do.	3	3
Total	20	8
Candidates who forfeited their securities	5	[illegible]

AIR MAIL SERVICE.

The Bombay-Trivandrum Air Mail Service, was inaugurated in October 1935 by Tata Sons Ltd., with the far sighted co-operation of the Travancore Durbar. This service continued operation during 1936-37 and 1937-38 and was extended in April 1938 to Trichinopoly.

2. The service is a seasonal one and is not operated during the monsoon owing to the lack of passenger traffic and the absence of adequate ground organisation, necessary for the continuation of the service during the bad weather conditions. The service is therefore conducted during the period from about the middle of October to about the middle of April.

3 During the 1937-38 season, the service performed 50 flights covering a distance of 40,300 miles, 382 lbs. of mail and 52 passengers were carried with 100 per cent regularity as compared with 213 lbs of mail and 28 passengers carried in the previous year. Considering the fact that the service runs only once a week and as such cannot attract much internal mail, these figures are considered satisfactory.

4. The following schedule was in operation during the year:

		South-bound.		
Dep.	Bombay	Wednesday.	06'30	hours.
Arr.	Goa	,,	08'35	,,
Dep.	Goa	,,	09'05	,,
Arr.	Cannanore	,,	11'10	,,
Dep.	Cannanore	,,	11'40	,,
Arr.	Trivandrum	,,	13'45	,,
Dep.	Trivandrum	Thursday	09'20	,,
Arr.	Trichinopoly	,,	11'20	,,
		North-bound.		
Dep.	Trichinopoly	Thursday	12'00	,,
Arr.	Trivandrum	,,	13'40	,,
Dep.	Trivandrum	Friday	08'00	,,
Arr.	Cannanore	,,	10'05	,,
Dep.	Cannanore	,,	10'35	,,
Arr.	Goa	,,	12'40	,,
Dep.	Goa	,,	13'10	,,
Arr.	Bombay	,,	15'15	,,

5. In comparison with the sea or train journey from Bombay to Trivandrum the air service affords the considerable savings of 46 hours.

6. The service in conjunction with Tata's Karachi Colombo service, furnishes a connection at Karachi with the Imperial Airway's West bound planes. As a result of the enterprise of the Travancore State and of Tatas, this State is now directly connected with Europe, the Far East and Australia.

7. The Government of Travancore have provided two first class landing grounds at Trivandrum and Quilon At the former place they have also provided adequate hanger accommodation.

8. The Aerodrome at Trivandrum is located close to the seashore, about three miles from the heart of the town. The landing

ground has a total area of 44·5 acres and is "L" shaped with each arm 650 Yds. x 200 Yds. Drains running from the landing ground to the sea on the west and the canal on the east keep the area sufficiently drained. The ground is enclosed with barbed wire fencing. The hangar attached to the Aerodrome is a steel structure 69′ x 60′ with asbestos cement sheet roofing and walls, and is situated on the northern edge of the landing ground. Cement concrete flooring has been provided inside the hangar; and the central portion where planes are accommodated is 60′ x 52′ and has an entrance opening 15 feet high and 52 feet wide. In the hangar on the western side 3 separate waiting rooms each 15′ × 10′ 3 bath rooms each $9\frac{3}{4}' \times 7\frac{3}{4}'$ and 3 lavatories $7\frac{1}{2}' \times 5'$ each and on the eastern side one workshop 44′ × 10′ and one store room 15′ × 10′ are provided. Two wind indicators with the State Coat of Arms have been fitted one to a mast on the roof of the hangar and the other to a staff 35′ long on the south eastern corner of the landing ground. Fire extinguishers, fire buckets and first-aid out-fit with necessary tools are kept in readiness inside the hangar. Unused portions of the landing ground if any are marked by red flags.

26 aeroplanes (chartered and mail planes) landed and took-off from the Trivandrum Aerodrome during the flying season between October 1935 and April 1936. During the flying season between October 1936 and April 1937, 34 planes landed and took off from the Aerodrome. The mail planes also conducted joy flights at times during their stay. During the flying season of 1937-38, besides the mail planes 15 special planes also landed and took off flight from the Aerodrome.

Intending pilots should apply to the Executive Engineer, Trivandrum (Telegraphic address-"Opera", Trivandrum) for making necessary arrangements for landing etc.

Aerodrome at Quilon.

The Aerodrome at Quilon is located not very far from the heart of the town. The landing area measures 400 yards by 200 yards from east to west and this consists of a firm gravelled surface.

The ground is enclosed with barbed wire fencing and is maintained in serviceable state as an emergency landing ground. There is no hangar. There is a wind Indicator the sock of which will be hoisted on receipt of information of landing of any aeroplane. Centre and corner markings are also provided. Pilots proposing to land here should notify the Executive Engineer Quilon (Telegraph Address "Opera-Quilon) at least 12 hours in advance to allow the necessary arrangements to be made.

A Burmah Shell installation is situated only about 1/4 mile away from where fuel supplies can be obtained.

Rules governing aviation and the use of landing grounds for aeroplanes in Travancore.

(1) The aerodromes at Quilon and Trivandrum will be open to the public and aeroplanes are permitted to land on payment of fees as per schedule given below, but it is necessary that previous

intimation is given to the Executive Engineer, Quilon, and Trivandrum, respectively, regarding date and time of landing so that arrangements may be made to keep the aerodrome clear of spectators, cattle, etc.

(2) For pleasure flying, special permission must be obtained from the Chief Engineer and the fees as per the schedule of rates given below will be charged.

(3) Commercial aircraft, on landing or departure, shall be provided with:—

(a) A certificate of registration,
(b) A certificate of air-worthiness,
(c) Certificate and licenses of the pilots and crew,
(d) Bills of lading in case freight is carried, and
(e) Log Books.

(4) The dropping of ballast other than fine sand or water, from aircraft in the air is prohibited.

(5) As laid down in Rule No. 7 of the Indian Aircraft Rules (1920) the carriage by aircraft of arms of war, explosives of war or munitions of war is strictly prohibited. No person shall carry in an aircraft, and no person in charge of aircraft shall allow to be carried therein, any explosives, arms, or ammunition other than such as may be required for purposes of self-defence or sport and in respect of which an arms license, if any, required under the Travancore Arms Regulation and Rules, has been granted or such as may be required for and are not kept for any purpose other than the navigation of the aircraftr

(6) In case dutiable articles are carried, the nearest Customs Officer should be informed before removal from the Aeroplane.

(7) The pilot must make his own arrangements for mooring and re-fueling.

(8) Applications for Civil Guard should be made to the District Superintendent of Police, Quilon, and Trivandrum, respectively.

(9) Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules the planes of State Guests shall not be charged with the payment of any fees.

Special rules for air traffic on and in the vicinity of the Aerodromes open to public use.

A. Aerodromes for land Aerodynes.

1. If an aerodyne starting from or about to land on an aerodrome makes a circuit, or partial circuit, the turning must be made clear of the landing area and must be left-hand (anti-clockwise) so that during the circuit the landing area shall always be on its left.

2. Unless there exist special local regulations, flights over a landing area at a lower height than 2,000 metres is prohibited for aerodynes save in the case of a departure or landing.

Every aerodyne flying outside the landing area at a distance of less than 4,000 metres from the nearest point of such area, shall, unless it is flying at a greater height than 2,000 metres, keep the landing area on its left.

3. Acrobatic landings are prohibited at aerodromes. Aerodynes are prohibited from engaging in aerial acrobatics in the vicinity of aerodromes, at a distance of less than 4,000 metres from the nearest point of the perimeter of the aerodromes, unless they are flying at a greater height than 2,000 metres.

4. At every aerodrome the direction of the wind at the landing area shall be clearly indicated by one or more of the recognised methods, *e. g.*, landing T (this T should be so placed that the long arm lies along the direction of the wind, with the cross-arm at the end of the long arm set towards the direction from which the wind is blowing) conical streamers, smudge fire indicating wind directions, etc. In the event of there being no wind if there is landing T, it shall be fixed in the direction in which the landing is to be made and the fact that it is fixed may be signalled by the use of a red square panel placed horizontally each side of which measures at least three metres and in the centre of which is arranged a yellow square panel the sides of which measure at least one metre and are parallel to those of the former panel.

When the bad state of the landing area calls for the observance of certain precautions in landing, use may be made of a red square panel placed horizontally each side of which measures at least three metres, and a part of which is covered by yellow triangular panels so as to leave apparent only a red isosceles triangle each side of which measures at least three metres.

When special circumstances call for a formal and continuous prohibition to land, use may be made of a red square panel placed horizontally each side of which measures at least three metres and the diagonals of which are covered by yellow rectangular panels arranged in the form of an X.

These various signals will be placed so far as practicable near the landing T or wind sleeve. Their use is optional but the meanings given to them in the present paragraph are reserved for them exclusively. Their location should be indicated in the Notice to Airmen and in plans of aerodromes which may be published.

5. Every aerodyne when taking off or alighting on an aerodrome shall do so upwind, except when the natural conditions of the aerodrome do not permit or in the event of there being no wind. In the latter case, every aerodyne, when taking off or landing shall do so in the direction indicated by an approximate signal or if there is a landing T, in the direction indicated by this T.

6. In the case of two aerodynes approaching an aerodrome for the purpose of landing, the aerodyne flying at the greater height shall be responsible for avoiding the aerodyne at the lower height.

7. Aircraft about to land on an aerodrome shall be given free way.

8. At every aerodrome, along the perimeter and at the approaches to the hangars a neutral zone shall be set apart for aircraft manoeuvring on the ground.

The landing area shall be as large as possible.

Every aerodyne when landing or taking off, shall do so in conformity with the provisions of paragraph 5 and leaving clear on its left any aerodyne which has already landed or which is taking off or about to take off.

Every aerodyne moving on the ground in the landing area shall do so in the direction of landing. Nevertheless, on certain aerodromes, aerodynes moving on the ground may be authorised to cross the landing area subject to certain reservation destined to ensure safety.

9. By way of exception to the general rule laid down in the third sub-paragraph of paragraph 8 above, at certain aerodromes the landing area may be virtually divided into two approximately equal zones, by a vertical plane bearing in the direction of landing defined in paragraph 5. For an observer facing up-wind the zone of the right will be the one reserved for landings and the zone on the left the one reserved for departure. This special arrangement must be indicated by a full white star of five points (constituted by inscribing a regular non-convex pentagon in a circle of not less than fifteen metres diameter) placed on the ground in the centre of the part of the ground reserved for departure and landings.

An aerodyne when landing shall do so in conformity with paragraph 5 in the left part of the zone reserved for that purpose by leaving clear on its left any other aerodyne which has already landed.

An aerodyne when taking off shall do so, in conformity with paragraph 5, in the left part of the zone reserved for that purpose but leaving clear on its left any other aerodynes which are taking off or about to take off.

10. The rules of the present Section shall apply equally at night on aerodromes, when the aerodrome shall be defined as accurately as possible by red lights placed on its perimeter and on its obstacles (1). The direction for landing shall as far as possible be indicated by a luminous T or, failing this, by three white lights forming an isosceles triangle whose base shall be about two hundred metres long and whose height shall be at least twice the base. The lights shall be so placed that the aerodyne must land in the direction leading from the centre of the base to the light of the apex, the base indicating the place where it should come into contact with the ground and the apex the place which it is best not to overrun.

11. No fixed balloon, kite, or moored airship shall be elevated in the vicinity of an aerodrome without a special authorisation.

12. Suitable signals by day and lights by night shall be plated at aerodromes on all obstacles dangerous to flying by reason of their not being readily visible and as far as possible on all such obstacles within a zone of 500 metres of all aerodromes.

13. The application of the special rules for air traffic on and in the vicinity of aerodromes open to public use may be temporarily suspended, partially or wholly in respect of a given aerodrome, by the contracting State in whose territory such aerodrome is situated.

In such cases the suspension shall be indicated.

(*a*) by day, by red square panel, each side of which measures at least three metres, placed horizontally in proximity to the signal indicating the direction of the wind.

(*b*) by night, by a similar panel placed in like manner the sides of which will be marked by red lights.

CIVIL AVIATION.

Charges at Government Civil Aerodromes.

Class.	Landing fees. For machines fitted with tail skids. For single landing.		Covering all landings in one month at a specific aerodrome.		Landing fees. For Machines fitted with tail wheels. For single landing.		Covering all landings in one month at a specific aerodrome.		Extra per landing for machines fitted with wireless telegraph.		Extra per landing at night.		Housing fees excluding landing fees. Up to 24 hours.		For one month at a specific aerodrome.		Remarks.
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	
AA. Small type occupying less than 500 sq. ft. of floor space.	1	...	15	...	1	...	15	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	15	...	Note. The hangar at Trivandrum is ready and these rates will be charged for Quilon, only when the proposed hangar is ready. The floor area of the hangar at Trivandrum is only 3000 sq. ft. and will be able to accommodate the first three classes of machines only.
A. Small type occupying less than 900 sq. ft.	1	8	25	...	1	...	15	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	30	...	
B. Medium type occupying over 900 sq. ft. but not exceeding 1,800 sq. ft.	3	...	90	...	2	...	60	...	2	...	2	...	6	...	90	...	
C. Large type occupying over 1,800 sq. ft. but not exceeding 3,600 sq. ft	6	...	180	...	4	...	120	...	5	...	5	...	12	...	180	...	
D. Large type occupying more than 3,600 sq. ft. and not exceeding 10,000 sq. ft.	10	...	300	...	8	...	240	...	5	...	5	...	20	...	300	...	
E. Large type occupying over 10,000 sq. ft.	20	...	600	...	17	...	510	...	5	...	5	...	40	...	600	...	

The floor space occupied hall be based on the product of the span and over-all length ; for housing purposes the dimensions of an aircraft with folded wings shall be the over-all width land over-all length when folded.

For the landing fee, aircraft shall be entitled to the use of the landing ground for alighting and departure, and the supply of all available information as to routes and weather conditions and to the services of the aerodrome personnel, if available, for assisting in guiding machine, starting propellers, carrying petrol and oil, etc.

No additional landing fee shall be levied in respect of test flights before the final departure of the aircraft.

The extra fee for night landing will only be levied when personnel is required to attend, or flares or other lighting apparatus is used between sunset to sunrise. The extra fee will also be levied when similar services are provided at night solely for the departure of an aircraft.

The monthly rates for housing do not include landing fees.

Special rates for long periods may be fixed on application to the Chief Engineer, Travancore P. W. D., Trivandrum, in cases where a number of aircraft is housed or where extensive use is made of facilities over a long period.

All consolidated charges are payable in advance.

When housing space which has been paid for in advance is not used, the space may be used for the housing of other aircraft and no refund will be made to the lessee unless he is prevented thereby from obtaining accommodation for his aircraft.

The above scale of charges has also been adopted by the Royal Air Force

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Travancore students for admission to the Engineering College, Madras.

At the instance of the Travancore Government, the Government of Madras have agreed to reserved for students from Travancore four seats in the Engineer Class and an equal number of seats in the Subordinate Class, of the Engineering College, Guindy, the reservation being subject to the following conditions: —

(a) that the students are selected by this Government from persons eligible for admission according to the College rules ;

(b) that a contribution is paid by this Government to the Madras Government at the rate of Rs 800 per annum for the training of each student in the Engineer Class and Rs. 600 per annum for the training of each student in the Subordinate Class, the amount being paid in advance at the beginning of each academic year;

(c) that it is open to the Madras Government to revise the rates mentioned above on giving reasonable notice to this Government ;

(*d*) that the students are not called on to pay any *tuition* fees to the College, the question regarding the payment of such fees being a matter for adjustment between the two Governments;

(*e*) that the exemption from the payment of tuition fees does not carry with it exemption from the payment of either the special fees for the athletic club and the reading room or the deposit for books and instruments according to the College rules; and

(*f*) that, if a seat reserved for this Government is not required by them, it is open to the College authorities to admit a Madras student.

In consideration of the contribution to be so made by this Government towards the Engineering College, Madras, the candidates, who will be selected for the Engineer Class, have to pay to this Government a fee of Bh. Rs 200 per annum and those for the Subordinate Class Bh. Rs 120 per annum.

This arrangement has been in force from the beginning of the academic year 1933-34. The Madras Government offered the reservation of one additional place for State students in the Engineer Class from 1936-37 in addition to the four places already reserved under the conditions of the already existing agreement, and this offer has been accepted.

The liability of the candidates selected is the payment of the fees due to this Government as mentioned above, and this is also the main term of the agreement to be executed by them. The selected students can, in no circumstances claim a refund of the fees paid by them; and they should also undertake to discharge all the liabilities which the Government may deem it proper to impose upon them by reason of any change in the conditions of tuition in the College.

With the inauguration of the Travancore University the selection of Travancore students for admission to the Engineering College Madras was discontinued for the academic year 1938-1939.

Travancore Students for admission to the Engineering College, Benares Hindu University.

In January 1931, Government sanctioned a donation of Bh. Rs. 1½ lakhs as well as a recurring annual grant of Bh. Rs. 10,000 to the Benares Hindu University on condition that the University would reserve at least four seats for Travancore students every year in the Electrical Engineering Course, two seats in the Industrial Chemistry Course and one each in the Mining and Metallurgy Courses, the seats so reserved being otherwise utilised only if there was not a sufficient number of applicants from Travancore. This arrangement has been in force from the academic year 1932-33. The recurring grant to the

University was, however, reduced by half for the year 1935-36 and the number of students selected that year was reduced from 8 to 4, 3 for the Engineering Course and one for the Industrial Chemistry Course With the inauguration of the Travancore University, this arrangement has been discontinued from the academic for 1938-39. The annual contribution to the Benares Hindu University was also reduced in consequence to B. Rs. 2,500.

There is no liability for any payment to this Government on the part of the candidate selected for training in the University. The terms of the agreement to be executed by the selected candidate with Government enjoin that, if, within a period of six months from the date of the candidate's completing the course and taking the degree from the University, he is called upon to serve this Government, he is bound to do so for a minimum period of five years.

Travancore students for admission to the Medical College, Madras.

It was brought to the notice of Government that much difficulty would be experienced by Travancoreans in getting admission to the Medical College, Madras, and that the College authorities had increased the rate of fees in the College with effect from the beginning of the academic year 1932-33 and had laid down that students from Indian States will have to pay double the rates of fees paid by the British Indian students. Government considered therefore that arrangements might be made to facilitate the admission of the Travancore students into the College.

As a result of the correspondence between the two Governments, the Government of Madras agreed to reserve six seats every year, from the academic year beginning in July 1932 for Travancore students, (of which two are intended for lady candidates if they are forthcoming), in the Madras Medical College, on condition that the Travancore Government pay the Madras Government a contribution of Bh. Rs. 500 per student for the Pre-Registration Course of six months and Bh. Rs. 1,000 per student, per year, for the main course of five years. If a student fails in the Pre-Registration Course, an additional contribution of Bh. Rs. 500 per student has to be paid to the Madras Government. Where, by reason of failure in the examination, a student takes more than five years (excluding the Pre-Registration Course) the State has to pay the Madras Government additional contribution at the rate of Bh. Rs. 350 per student in the case of those who fail in the December examination and take a short course before the next examination and of Bh. Rs. 650 per student in the case of those who fail in the April examination and take a long course. But since then, at the instance of the Madras Government, the number of reserved seats has been reduced to 4 with effect from the academic year (1938-1939.)

The number of Travancore students to be selected for admission to the Medical College each year will be decided by Government when the time for selection arrives; and the notification inviting applications for selection of the required number of candidates from the State, for admission to the Medical College, will be published in the Government Gazette not later than the second week of April; and candidates seeking admission to the Medical College should forward their applications, in the form prescribed by the College, to the Surgeon-General, Travancore, on or before the last day of May every year. The application forms can be had from the Surgeon-General. Candidates will be selected by Government from the applicants eligible for admission according to the rules prescribed by the Medical College, Madras. The selected candidates will not be called upon to pay any tuition fee to the College; but they will have to pay it to this Government at the same rates as are paid by the students belonging to the Madras Presidency, women students being allowed the concession of half these rates, *viz.*, Bh. Rs. 120 per student for the Pre-Registration Course and Bh. Rs 200 per student per year for the main course. If a student so selected fails to complete the Pre-Registration Course in the first chance, a fee of Bh. Rs. 500 for every such additional course will have to be paid to the Government. If a student so selected takes more than five years for the main M. B. B. S., Course, excluding the Pre-Registration Course, he or she should pay to the Government fees at the rate of Bh. Rs. 350 in the case of a student who fails in the December examination and takes a short course before the next examination and Bh. Rs. 650 in the case of a student who fails in the April examination and takes a long course.

The selected students and their guardians will be required to execute the necessary agreements and surety bonds respectively before the students are admitted to the M. B. B. S. Course. The drafts of the documents referred to above will be available for perusal in the Office of the Director of Public Instruction, Travancore. As per the agreement, the candidates will be required to pay the necessary fees strictly in advance not later than 15 days previous to the dates prescribed by the authorities of the Medical College for the payment of such fees. They shall pay the fees even in case of illness or failure in the examination except when they be absent for an entire academic year or be dismissed from the College, in which case they will not be required to pay fees for the subsequent years. They shall be subject to the discipline of the College for all purposes. They shall not under any circumstances claim a refund of the fees paid by them and shall undertake to discharge the liabilities the Government deem it proper to impose upon them by reason of any changes, modifications, additions, that may be made by the authorities of the Medical College, Madras, in the conditions of tuition in the College.

PASSPORTS.

It is necessary for Travancoreans to provide themselves with passports when they propose to travel outside India. They have to apply to the Resident for the Madras States for the grant of such passports. Such applications are referred by him to the Travancore Government, in regard to the antecedents, character and financial condition of the applicants. When Travancoreans get stranded in foreign places, it is the Travancore Government that has to bear the repatriation charges. Hence, the Division Peishkar concerned is usually referred to, and on the basis of his report, the recommendation to the Resident is made. It is now usual to take securities, landed property or personal, to the amount considered necessary for the repatriation charges. In the majority of cases, this is Rs. 2,000. Government will not recommend the issue of passports in cases where such security is not forthcoming.

DECLARATION OF ELIGIBILITY OF SUBJECTS OF INDIAN STATES FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE CIVIL SERVICES IN BRITISH INDIA.

The eligibility of subjects of Indian States to hold any Civil Office under the Crown in India, and under the Federal and Provincial Governments in British India is subject to a declaration under Section 262 of the Government of India Act 1935 which is reproduced below ;—

" (1) The Ruler or a subject of a Federated State shall be eligible to hold any civil office under the Crown in India in connection with the affairs of the Federation, and the Governor-General may declare that the Ruler or any subject of a specified Indian State which is not a Federated State, or any native of a specified tribal area or territory adjacent to India, shall be eligible to hold any such office, being an office specified in the declaration.

(2) The Governor of a Province may declare that the Ruler or any subject of a specified Indian State, or any native of a specified tribal area or territory adjacent to India, shall be eligible to hold any civil office in connection with the affairs of the Province being an office specified in the declaration.

(3) The Secretary of State may declare that any named subject of an Indian State, or any named native of a tribal area or territory adjacent to India, shall be eligible for appointment by him to any civil service under the Crown in India to which he makes appointments, and any person who, having been so declared eligible, is appointed to such a service, shall be eligible to hold any civil office under the Crown in India.

4) Subject as aforesaid and to any other express provisions of this Act, no person who is not a British subject shall be eligible to hold any office under the Crown in India;

Provided that the Governor-General or, in relation to a province, the Governor may authorise the temporary employment for any purpose of a person who is not a British subject.

(5) In the discharge of his functions under this section, the Governor-General or Governor of a Province shall exercise his individual judgment."

Subjects of His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore applying for declarations of eligibility under any of the above provisions of the Act should submit their applications through the Government of Travancore, sending with their applications the following documents and information, as required in the Notification of the Madras States Agency, dated the 27th March 1928:—

(1) (a) When applicant is Hindu, horoscope in original with an attested copy and an attested English translation of the portion relating to the date of birth, attestation being made by an official of the Travancore State

Or

(b) When applicant is a Christian, a certified extract from the Baptismal Register of the Church in which he was baptised, of entries relating to the candidate's baptism, with an English translation if the entries are in vernacular, attested by the Parish Priest

Or

(c) *In the absence of either of the above documents*, a sworn statement from the candidate's father or other senior member of his family regarding the date of his birth duly attested by a Magistrate

(2) Certified extract from the Admission Register of the School or College in which the candidate last read, of entries relating to his admission.

(3) S. S. L. C. Book in original or a certified extract from the Register of Matriculates for the year in which the candidate passed that Examination.

(4) A certificate from an official not below the rank of Tahsildar of the Travancore State specifying the nationality of the candidate's father and mother.

(5) Full name and place of birth.

N. B. (i) Any discrepancy in the documents should be satisfactorily explained.

(ii) Candidates who are merely desirous of obtaining employment in the subordinate Civil Services in British India are not required to produce declaration of eligibility until they have secured an appointment.

Such applications for declaration of eligibility are then forwarded to the Resident, with the records, after ascertaining from the Division Peishkar whether the candidate has received any part of his education, or resided, outside India and if so, whether in the United Kingdom or elsewhere, and whether the character and antecedents of the applicant are satisfactory.

INCOME TAX.

A. Jurisdiction of Officers.

The following statement contains information about the Assessing Officers, Appellate Authorities and the Chief Revenue Authority.

Assessing Officers or Collectors.	Powers of Assessment	Appellate Authority.	Chief Revenue Authority.
Income Tax Collector, Trivandrum	All the Powers of a Collector in respect of assessment of income not exceeding Rs. 10,000 within the Trivandrum Division.	The Deputy Commissioner of Income Tax.	Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner.
Income Tax Collector. Quilon	Do. Quilon Division.	Do.	Do.
Income Tax Collector, Kottayam	Do. Kottayam and Devicolam Divisions.	Do.	Do.

INCOME TAX

Jurisdiction of officers—(*Contd.*)

Assessing Officers or Collectors.	Powers of Assessement.	Appellate Authority.	Chief Revenue Authority.
Deputy Commissioner of Income Tax, Trivandrum	All the powers of a Collector in respect of assessment of income above Rs. 10,000.	Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner.	Land Revenue and Income Tax, Commissioner.

Note. (1) The income of temporary sojourners is liable to assessment under the Travancore Income Tax Regulation. The provisions for their assessment are contained in Section 19 A A.

(2) The provisions relating to relief from double income tax in the case of incomes assessed both in the United Kingdom and Travancore or in British India and Travancore are contained in Notification Dis. No. 1653 of 23/Rev., dated the 5/8th December 1923. *Vide* pages 1327 and 1328 of Vol. IV of the Regulations and Proclamations of Travancore. Applications for relief have to be presented to the Collector who made the assessment.

(3) The provisions relating to refunds of income tax are contained in Section 36 of the Income Tax Regulation. The procedure to be followed in regard to refunds is laid down in rules 47 to 55 of the Travancore Income Tax Rules 1113.

B. (i) Rates of Income Tax.

In the case of every individual, Hindu undivided family, unregistered firm and other association of individuals, not being a registered firm or a company—

		Rate.
1.	When the total income is less than Rs. 2,000 ...	Nil.
2.	When the total income is Rs. 2,000 or upwards, but is less than Rs. 5,000 ...	Ten cash in the Rupee.
3.	When the total income is Rs. 5,000 or upwards but is less than Rs. 10,000	Twelve cash in the Rupee.
4.	When the total income is Rs. 10,000 or upwards, but is less than Rs. 15,000 ...	One chuckram in the Rupee.
5.	When the total income is Rs. 15,000 or upwards, but is less than Rs 20,000 ...	One chuckram and four cash in the Rupee.
6.	When the total income is Rs. 20,000 or upwards, but is less than Rs. 30,000 ...	One chuckram and twelve cash in the Rupee.
7.	When the total income is Rs. 30,000 or upwards, but is less than Rs. 40,000, ...	Two chuckrams in the Rupee.
8.	When the total income is Rs. 40,000 or upwards, but is less than Rs. 50,000. ...	Two chuckrams and eight cash in the Rupee.
9.	When the total income is Rs. 50,000 or upwards, but is less than Rs. 1,00,000 ...	Two chuckrams and twelve cash in the Rupee.
10.	When the total income is Rs. 1,00,000 or upwards ...	Three chuckrams in the Rupee.
	In the case of every company and registered firm, whatever its total income— ...	Three chuckrams in the Rupee.

(ii) Rates of Super Tax.

In respect of the excess over thirty thousand rupees of total income.

	Rate.
(1) In the case of every company—	
(a) in respect of the first twenty thousand rupees of such excess ...	Nil.
(b) for every rupee of the remainder of such excess ...	One chuckram in the Rupee.
(2) (a) in the case of every Hindu undivided family—	
(i) in respect of the first forty-five thousand rupees of such excess ...	Nil.

	Rate.
(ii) for every rupee of the next twenty-five thousand rupees of such excess.	One chuckram and four cash in the Rupee.
(b) in the case of every individual, unregistered firm and other association of individuals not being a registered firm or a company—	
(1) for every rupee of the first twenty thousand rupees of such excess.	Twelve cash in the Rupee.
(ii) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess.	One chuckram and four cash in the Rupee.
(c) in the case of every individual, Hindu undivided family, unregistered firm and other association of individuals not being a registered firm or a company— ...	
(i) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess.	One chuckram and twelve cash in the Rupee.
(ii) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess.	Two chuckrams and four cash in the Rupee
(iii) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess.	Two chuckrams and twelve cash in the Rupee.
(iv) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess.	Three chuckrams and four cash in the Rupee.
(v) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess.	Three chuckrams and twelve cash in the Rupee.
(vi) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess.	Four chuckrams and four cash in the Rupee
(vii) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess.	Four chuckrams and twelve cash in the Rupee.
(viii) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess.	Five chuckrams and four cash in the Rupee.
(ix) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess.	Five chuckrams and twelve cash in the Rupee.
(x) for every rupee of the remainder of such excess.	Six chuckrams and fou cash in the Rupee.

(iii) Rates of Refund.

	Refund.
1. Less than Rs. 2,000 ...	Three chuckrams in the Rupee.

2.	Rs. 2,000 or upwards, but less than Rs. 5,000 ...	Two chuckrams and six cash in the Rupee.
3.	Rs. 5,000 or upwards, but less than Rs. 10,000 ...	Two chuckrams and four cash in the Rupee.
4.	Rs. 10,000 or upwards, but less than Rs. 15,000 ...	Two chuckrams in the Rupee.
5.	Rs. 15,000 or upwards, but less than Rs. 20,000 ...	One chuckram and twelve cash in the rupee.
6.	Rs. 20,000 or upwards, but less than Rs. 30,000 ...	One chuckram and four cash in the rupee.
7.	Rs. 30,000 or upwards, but less than Rs. 40,000 ...	One chuckram in the Rupee.
8.	Rs. 40,000 or upwards, but less than Rs. 50,000. ...	Eight cash in the Rupee.
9.	Rs. 50,000 or upwards, but less than Rs. 1,00,000 ...	Four cash in the Rupee.

POLICE BAND RULES.

1. The Police Band is an adjunct of the Travancore Reserve Police Force, and is stationed at the Police Head Quarters, Trivandrum.

2. Its strength consists of a Band Master and twenty bands-men. The number of players may be varied at the discretion of the Commissioner of Police.

3. The service of the Band can be availed of by the public on payment of fees as detailed below:—

(i) For services within a radius of five miles of the Police Head Quarters, Trivandrum, Bh. Rs. 25 together with a fixed conveyance charge of Bh. Rs. 4.

(ii) For services beyond the above area, Bh. Rs. 30 together with the actual conveyance charge to and fro and daily batta at the rate of Bh. Re. 1 to the Band Master, and As. 8 to each of the men, per day.

4. The fee specified above is for a performance of only three hours at a stretch; if the services are required for a longer period, a fee of Bh. Rs. 5 for every additional hour has to be paid.

5. The services of the Police Band are allowed to Gazetted Officers of the Police Department at half rates, the conveyance charge and batta for the men being the same as that fixed for the public.

6. The charges should always be paid in advance to the Honorary Treasurer, Police Band Fund, Trivandrum.

7. The Band will not play for more than six hours in a day.

8. The Band will not accompany processions of any kind.

9. Applications for the services of the Police Band shall be made to the Commissioner of Police sufficiently early.

10. The Commissioner of Police reserves the right to reject any such application without assigning reasons.

LICENSES FOR WIRELESS SETS.

The importation of wireless sets in the State is controlled by licenses issued by Government under Notification R. O. C. No. 6515 26/General, dated the 6th February 1928, which runs as follows:—

"In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 18 of the Travancore Sea Customs Regulation of 1088 (V of 1088) and in super, session of Notification No. S. R. 6252, dated the 9th September 1909- the Government of Her Highness the Maharani Regent are pleased to restrict, with effect from the 13th February 1928/1st Kumbhom 1103, the bringing, into Travancore, of any apparatus for wireless telegraphs to cases in which a license to import such apparatus has been granted by the Government".

The license is to be surrendered to the customs authorities at the place of import.

No license fee is levied for the importation or operation of the sets; but every application for license should be labelled with Court fee stamps to the value of Rs. 2. At the time of issue of the license, the importer is also required to record his acceptance of the following conditions :—

(i) that he will pay to this Government a license fee if and when called upon to do so ;—

(ii) that he will conform to the provisions of any Regulation the Government may introduce for the control of wireless apparatus in the State; and

(iii) that he or any other person, either on his behalf or with his permission or with his cognisance, will not reproduce or publish in the Press, or disseminate by other similar means, messages sent for general reception by any station or received by means of the station.

(iv) that, in case the set is sold, he will obtain and forward to Government purchaser's acceptance of the above conditions.

TRAVANCORE CREDIT BANK.

OFFICE :— TRIVANDRUM.

The Travancore Credit Bank was established in 1938 (M. E. 1112) by Regulation IV of 1113 of the Government of Travancore.

The management of the Bank is vested in the Directors who, for the first year of working, have been nominated by the Government of Travancore. Two Directors of the Bank will always be nominated by Government from among the Shareholders and the Government may also appoint two of their Officials to be Directors if they elect to do so. Other Directors will, in future, be elected by the Shareholders.

The object of the Bank is principally the assistance of those engaged in agriculture and industry and the Bank will operate by making loans on the primary security of landed property, of from Rs. 200 to Rs. 3 lakhs repayable over any period from 6 months to 25 years.

The Bank is in effect a Land Mortgage Bank, but has power to lend on other first class security.

Under the terms of the Regulation, the Bank was empowered to take over the business of the State Land Mortgage Bank which was managed by a Government Department. This has been done and the new Bank commenced business on the 27th August 1938.

The Government of Travancore retains to itself, certain powers of control over the accounts of the Bank.

There is every prospect of success for this new venture and the Bank should fill an important role in the future life of the State.

STATE LIFE INSURANCE—PUBLIC BRANCH.

The question of starting a scheme of Life Insurance for Travancoreans and especially for the working classes was first brought to the notice of the Government in 1923 by the then Financial Secretary. It was referred to the Economic Development Board in the same year and the Board was of the view that the introduction of the scheme in Travancore was highly necessary. The question had, however, to lie over for a decade owing to several causes. It was taken up again in 1932 and the scheme was launched in consultation with Mr. L. S. Vaidyanathan, one of the leading Actuaries, and after obtaining the expert opinion of the Government of India Actuary. The scheme is restricted to the *bona fide* subjects of the State; and the rules are framed to suit the convenience of all classes of Travancoreans enabling them to take out policies of Rs. 100 and multiples thereof up to Rs. 5,000.

Special attractions of the scheme. The scheme was given effect to from the 1st of Meenam 1109 and within a short period of about three years has risen to the very fore-front in the field of insurance. This is, so to say, the only life office that has left behind it a large percentage of its receipts as fund balances even at this early stage of its existence.

At the end of	*Total amount of assurance.*	*Annual premium.*	*Fund balances.*
	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.
1109	93,600-0-0	3,339-5-4	2,650-7-1
1110	12,18,800-0-0	43,223-13-10	38,061-11-10
1111	19,23300-0-0	89,611-10-4	1,16,198-0-11
1112	31,41,200-0-0	1,20,258-11-5	2,21,753-7-0
1113	40,67,000-0-0	1,64,400-0-0	3,80,000-0-0 (provisional only)

The marked increase in the volume of work during the last three years is mainly due to the low cost of management, the comparatively lower rates of premium than those of private companies and the high esteem and confidence among the public in the scheme.

Safety. The scheme offers a safe investment for the public, as Government guarantee the payment of the sums assured under these rules without reference to the Insurance Fund as such.

Expenses. Maintenance of low expense ratio is another salient feature in the working of the scheme. As the expenses incurred for the management of the scheme are lower than even one-half of the expenses of any other Company, the profits accruing can only be larger in proportion.

Policies. Five different types of policies have been adopted to meet the requirements of the general public.

1. *Whole Life Assurance.* This assurance provides any required sum at the death of the insured whenever it may happen. These policies afford an easy and economic means of making provision for family and other dependants, in the event of early death of the insured person.

Annual premium payable until death for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 to be paid at death only, with profits.

Age.	*Premium.*	*Age.*	*Premium.*
	Rs. as. p.		Rs. as. p.
20	21-15-0	35	34-4-0
25	25-1-0	40	40-14-0
30	29-2-0	45	49-6-0

2. *Whole Life Assurance with Limited Payments.* Under this scheme, the policies are payable at death, but the premia cease the end of a specified term of years 10, 15, 20, 25 or 30. After that no more premia are to be paid. These insurances are therefore specially adapted to the requirements of those who may not wish to undertake the responsibility of paying premia in their advanced age owing to their diminished earning capacity.

Annual premia payable for a limited number of years to assure Rs. 1,000 at death, with profits.

Age.	10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.
	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.
20	52-13-0	39-2-0	32-7-0	28-11-0
25	56-9-0	41-15-0	34-15-0	30-15-0
30	61-7-0	45-13-0	38-4-0	34-3-0
35	67-6-0	50-9-0	42-9-0	38-5-0
40	74-4-0	56-4-0	47-15-0	...
45	82-3-0	63-2-0	...	...
50	91-9-0	...	...	...

3. *Endowment Assurance.* These assurances provide any required sum on the assured attaining a selected age or at his death if he dies previously. These contracts therefore make provision for the insured person himself in his old age on retiring from work and also provides for his family and other dependants should he die early.

Endowment assurances form an increasing majority of the policies taken out by the insuring public.

They are deservedly most popular, for there is no better, surer or more profitable means of investing small sums for the desirable objects referred to above. By fixing the age at which the policies will mature at 45, 50, 55 or 60 these policies can be adapted to the peculiar requirement of each individual case.

Annual premiums for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 to be paid at a specified age or at death, if earlier with profits.

Age.	45 years. Rs. as. p.	50 years. Rs. as. p.	55 years. Rs. as. p.	60 years. Rs. as. p.
20	38-5-0	31-14-0	27-13-0	25-5-0
25	49-4-0	39-6-0	33-5-0	29-8-0
30	67-10-0	50-9-0	41-0-0	35-6-0
35	104-4-0	69-1-0	52-8-0	43-9-0
40	...	105-14-0	71-6-0	55-9-0
45	...	...	108-5-0	75-1-0
50	...	...	...	112-4-0

4. *Endowment Assurance*. These assurances provide the required sum on the assured completing a certain number of annual payments, say 10, 15, 20, 25 or 30. These contracts therefore make provision for the insured person himself after the specified number of annual payments and also provide for his family and other dependants, should the insured die early.

Endowment assurances form the bulk of the policies taken out at the present day as they not only make provision for the insured should he survive the date of maturity but they are really family provisions in case the insured die early.

By fixing the number of annual payments as 10, 15, 20, 25 or 30, these policies can be adapted for such purposes as education, marriage, house-building, etc, as the insured desires. These policies provide for an endowment being obtained even while the insured is very young.

Annual premiums for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 to be paid at the end of a specified term of years or at death, if earlier, with profits.

Age.	10 years. Rs. as. p.	15 years. Rs. as. p.	20 years. Rs. as. p.	25 years. Rs. as. p.
20	102-4-0	66-2-0	48-8-0	38-5-0
25	102-10-0	66-11-0	49-4-0	39-6-0
30	103-4-0	67-10-0	50-9-0	41-0-0
35	104-4-0	69-1-0	52-8-0	43-9-0
40	105-14-0	71-6-0	55-9-0	...
45	108-5-0	75-1-0	...	...
50	112-4-0	...	...	...

5. *Children's Endowment*. The policies granted under this scheme are specially adapted to supply a distinct want in providing for children. The sum assured is payable absolutely at a specified date, subject only to payment of premium during the life of the father or guardian in whose favour the policy is effected; and if this person should die before the expiration of the term, the policy becomes fully paid. Should the child die before the expiration of the term, the premiums can be refunded or the payment of premia can be continued. In the latter case, the benefit of the sum assured at the end of the term would vest in the person who had effected the policy or his other representatives.

Premia, ceasing at the death of the parent to secure an Education or Marriage Endowment of Rs. 1,000 with profits payable on the child's surviving the term of years selected, with return, in the event of the child's prior death, of all premia paid. The maximum number of annual premiums payable corresponds with the term of years selected.

Parent's Age.	10 years.	15 years.	20 years.
	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.
20	99-9-0	63-7-0	45-6-0
25	99-14-0	63-13-0	45-13-0
30	100-5-0	64-6-0	46-7-0
35	101-1-0	65-4-0	47-7-0
40	102-5-0	66-10-0	49-1-0
45	104-5-0	68-13-0	51-10-0
50	107-5-0	72-4-0	...

Payment of premium. Premia are always payable annually and in advance However, they are made payable in half-yearly quarterly, or monthly instalments without additional charges. Fractions of an anna are taken as one anna in the calculation of premia. A grace of 15 days is allowed for monthly and quarterly payments, 30 days for half yearly payments and 60 days for yearly payments. Notices of premium falling due other than for monthly payments, are sent to the policy-holders to remind them of the date of remittance. But the non-receipt of the notice cannot be put forward as an excuse for the non-remittance of the premium on the due dates.

Medical Examination. The cost of medical examination is met from the Insurance Fund and the examination is conducted by Medical Officers of different ranks and standing attached to the nearest Government Hospital or Dispensary.

Further Insurance. Fresh proposal and advance are required; but in the case of medical examination the following relaxations of the rules are made :-

1. If the proposal is made within 3 months from the date of the last medical examination, a declaration of good health is sufficient

2. If the proposal is made within six months, an ordinary medical certificate will suffice.

3. In any other case, the ordinary rules have to be followed.

It should, however, be noted that, in calculating the maximum risk on a particular life, the amount of assurance of the previous policies will also be taken into account.

Payment of claims. To avoid delay and unnecessary hardship in the matter of settling claims, the Insurance Office pays off claims up to Rs. 2,000 after making due enquiries through the Tahsildar or the District Magistrate of the locality. This saves the heirs or dependants of the insured from wasting time and money at the Law Courts.

Lapses, Besides the existing liberal conditions for the automatic revival of lapsed policies as per rules, the non-forfeiture scheme is also under consideration.

Agents. Over 55 Agents have been appointed all over the State to canvass proposal for insurance. As the canvassing could be done without much difficulty due to the popularity of the scheme among the public, the remuneration given for the first year is not very high. The commission for the subsequent years is, however, the same as in other companies.

Copies of the prospectus giving full details of the rules regarding Insurance can be had from the Chief Account Officer, Trivandrum.

STATE LIFE INSURANCE OFFICIAL BRANCH.

General. This scheme was introduced from the 1st Makaram 1073 as a compulsory measure for Government Servants in permanent service. They had to contribute a minimum originally of 10 per cent. of their pay for this purpose. All the policies that were issued were Life Policies so that the benefit went to their families after their death. But in the year 1084, Government made it optional and gave the policy-holders the option of converting life policies into endowment ones payable at 55 or at death, if earlier: and the tables were suitably modified for Endowment Assurances payable at 55 in the case of future *entrants.* The rules were revised again in 1098 and the percentage fixed at 5 per cent. of the pay up to a maximum of Rs. 50 per mensem. With the introduction of the State Provident Fund, the Insurance was again made compulsory in the case of Government servants who do not subscribe to the Provident Fund.

Control. The Administration of the Fund was originally under the management of the Chief Secretary to Government; and with the formation of the Financial Secretariat, the management was transferred to the Financial Secretary to Government. With the recent separation of the Finance and Accounts Departments, the management rests with the Chief Account Officer.

Scope. Persons holding permanent appointments under Government and those employed in Municipalities and other Local Funds whose services are pensionable from the General Revenues are eligible for insurance in the scheme

Procedure for Insurance. Proposals for insurance have to be made in the prescribed forms which are available in the Account office The Head of the Office or Department, as the case may be, has to arrange for the medical examination of the subordinate concerned by a competant Medical Officer in the State service The medical examination is conducted free. After medical examination the proposal will be forwarded to the Surgeon-General who will scrutinise and recommend acceptance, naming the class at which the life may be placed. On production of proof of age the acceptance notice will be issued and the policy issued on payment of the first premium into the nearest Treasury. Premiums are generally short-drawn in Establishment or Salary bills.

Lapses, Revivals, etc. Policies of less than three years' duration will lapse if premium due for a month is not paid before the 25th of the same month. But if all arrears of premia are paid within six months of the due date, the policy will be revived. In the case of policies of not less than three years' duration, if the premium for a particular month is not paid within the 25th of the same month, the policy will be forfeited at the end of 12 months unless all arrears together with 8 per cent. interest thereon are paid within the said 12 months.

Loans. Loans carrying 6 per cent. interest are sanctioned on nencumbered Policies by the Account Officer to a maximum of 80 per cent. of the Surrender Value of a Policy, which has to be assigned in favour of Government. The loans are repayable monthly, quuarterly or half yearly, by deduction from pay bills or by remittance into the Treasury.

Claim by Maturity. On an Insured completing his 55th year of age, the sum assured, less arrears of premia, if any, due, will be paid to him or his assignee on surrender of the policy and on production of a certificate of identity.

Settlement of claims on death. The sum assured is paid to the heirs after due enquiry after deducting departmental liabilities if any.

Miscellaneous. The Actuarial Valuation of the Fund is conducted once in five years and the profits ascertained by the valuation are distributed to the policy-holders at the discretion of Government by way of Reversionary Bonus Certificates.

Every Insured is supplied with a Premium Receipt Book wherein the payment of each premium is acknowledged by the officer realising the same.

Table. The premia (vide Table subjoined) rates are comparatively very low. Further, bonuses have been declared on the last two valuations though the policies themselves are non-participating ones.

Table of sum assured payable on the completion of age 55 tabulated according to age and to the monthly premium payable by the Insured.

Age last birthday	Monthly premium in rupees.																				Age last birthday
	1	1·5	2	2·5	3	3·5	4	4·5	5	5·5	6	6·5	7	7·5	8	8.5	9	9·5	10		
18	503	754·5	1,006	1257·5	1509	1760·5	2012	2263·5	2515	2766·5	3018	3269·5	3521	3772·5	4024	4275·5	4527	4778·5	5030		18
19	487	730·5	974	1217·5	1461	1704·5	1948	2191·5	2435	2678·5	2922	3165·5	3409	3652·5	3896	4139·5	4383	4626·5	4870		19
20	471	706·5	942	1177·5	1413	1649·5	1884	2119·5	2355	2590·5	2826	3061·5	3297	3532·5	3768	4003·5	4239	4474·5	4710		20
21	455	682·5	910	1137·5	1365	1592·5	1820	2047·5	2275	2502·5	2730	2957·5	3185	3412·5	3640	3867·5	4095	4322·5	4550		21
22	439	658·5	878	1097·5	1317	1536·5	1756	1975·5	2195	2414·5	2634	2853·5	3073	3292·5	3512	3731·5	3951	4170·5	4390		22
23	423	634·5	846	1057·5	1269	1480·5	1692	1903·5	2115	2326·5	2538	2749·5	2961	3172·5	3384	3595·5	3807	4018·5	4230		23
24	408	612	816	1020	1224	1428	1632	1,836	2040	2244	2448	2652	2856	3060	3264	3468	3672	3876	4080		24
25	393	589·5	786	982·5	1179	1375·5	1572	1768·5	1965	2161·5	2358	2554·5	2751	2947·5	3144	3340·5	3537	3733·5	3930		25
26	378	567	756	945	1134	1323	1512	1701	1890	2079	2268	2457	2646	2835	3024	3213	3402	3591	3780		26
27	363	544·5	726	907·5	1089	1270·5	1452	1633·5	1815	1996·5	2178	2359·5	2541	2722·5	2904	3085·5	3267	3448·5	3630		27
28	348	522	696	870	1044	1218	1392	1566	1740	1914	2088	2262	2436	2610	2784	2958	3132	3306	3480		28
29	333	499·5	666	832·5	999	1165·5	1332	1498·5	1665	1831·5	1998	2164·5	2331	2497·5	2664	2830·5	2997	3163·5	3330		29
30	318	477	636	795	954	1113	1272	1431	1590	1749	1908	2067	2226	2385	2544	2703	2862	3021	3180		30
31	303	454·5	606	757·5	909	1060·5	1212	1363·5	1515	1666·5	1818	1969·5	2121	2272·5	2424	2575·5	2727	2878·5	3030		31
32	289	433·5	578	722·5	867	1011·5	1156	1300·5	1445	1589·5	1734	1878·5	2023	2167·5	2312	2456·5	2601	2745·5	2890		32
33	275	412·5	550	687·5	825	962·5	1100	1237·5	1375	1512·5	1650	1787·5	1925	2062·5	2200	2337·5	2475	2612·5	2750		33
34	261	391·5	522	652·5	783	913·5	1044	1174·5	1305	1435·5	1566	1696·5	1827	1957·5	2088	2218·5	2349	2479·5	2610		34
35	247	370·5	494	617·5	741	864·5	988	1111·5	1235	1358·5	1482	1605·5	1729	1852·5	1976	2099·5	2223	2346·5	2470		35
36	233	349·5	466	582·5	699	815·5	932	1048·5	1165	1281·5	1398	1514·5	1631	1747·5	1864	1980·5	2097	2213·5	2330		36
37	219	328·5	439	547·5	657	766·5	876	985·5	1095	1204·5	1314	1423·5	1533	1642·5	1752	1861·5	1971	2080·5	2190		37
38	206	309	412	515	618	731	824	927	1030	1133	1236	1339	1442	1545	1648	1751	1854	1957	2060		38
39	193	289·5	386	482·5	579	675·5	772	868·5	965	1061·5	1158	1254·5	1351	1447·5	1544	1640·5	1737	1833·5	1930		39
40	180	270	360	450	540	630	720	810	900	990	1080	1170	1260	1350	1440	1530	1620	1710	1800		40
41	167	250·5	334	417·5	501	584·5	668	751·5	835	918·5	1002	1085·5	1169	1252·5	1336	1419·5	1503	1586·5	1670		41
42	154	231	308	385	462	539	616	693	770	847	924	1001	1078	1155	1232	1309	1386	1463	1540		42
43	142	213	284	355	426	497	568	639	710	781	852	923	994	1065	1136	1207	1278	1349	1420		43
44	130	195	260	325	390	455	520	585	650	715	780	845	910	975	1040	1105	1170	1235	1300		44
45	118	177	236	295	354	413	472	531	590	649	708	767	826	885	944	1003	1062	1121	1180		45
Monthly premium.	1	1·5	2	2·5	3	3·5	4	4·5	5	5 5	6	6·5	7	7·5	8	8·5	9	9·5	10		Monthly premium

STATE PROVIDENT FUND.

Scope of the Scheme—With a view to provide facilities for Government servants to invest a portion of their pay every month to accumulate at compound insert and thus form an asset at the time of their retirement or a provision for their families in case of death before retirement, Government sanctioned the institution of the State Provident Fund with effect from 1st Meenam 1107. The Fund is open to all officers in permanent pensionable and non-pensionable service under Government, Local or Municipal bodies Admission to the Fund is compulsory in the case of all entrants into permanent Government service on or after 1st Meenam 1107/14th March 1932, who do not insure their lives in the State Life Insurance meant for Government servants. It is optional in the case of others.

Rates of Subscription—The minimum and the maximum rates of subscription are fixed at 1 1/2 chuckrams and four chuckrams in the rupee, respectively, of the officer's salary, for officers drawing above Rs. 100. The minimum rate is chuckram one per rupee of the salary for officers drawing salary of Rs 15 and not above Rs.100. For officers drawing below Rs. 15, the subscription will be chuckrams *seven* or chuckrams *fourteen* according to their option.

Interest of Subscription—Subscription to the Fund carries now compound interest at 4 per cent. per annum. Government of course reserving the power to alter the same at any time with 6 months' notice to the subscribers. From the 1st Dhanu 1114, the rate of interest has been reduced to 3 1/2 per cent.

Withdrawal of amounts—Final withdrawal of the sum to the credit of the subscriber will be permitted only at the time of his retirement or quitting the service or death. But temporary advances are granted to subscribers (under sanction of the competent authority as laid down in the Provident Fund Rules) repayable in equal number of whole rupees, in monthly instalments not exceeding 24, together with interest at 6 per cent. per annum till 1st. Dhanu 1114 and at 5 per cent. there after. The amount of advance granted would not ordinarily exceed 3 months' pay of the subscriber and 50 per cent. of the amount standing to his credit.

Administration of the Fund The General administration of the Fund rests with the Government in the Finance Department and the accounts are kept by the Account Officer. The volume of business transacted since the inauguration of the scheme may be seen from the statement appended below showing the number of subscribers who were admitted to the Fund, the closing balance at the end of each year and payments from the Fund.

REALISATION OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Year ending.	*No of subscribers. admitted.*	*Closing balance* *Rs.*	*Chs.*	*C.*
1107	1,000	1,056	0	3
1108	4,200	52,931	4	4
1109	6,595	1,69,544	27	4
1110	7,679	3,21,840	3	1
1111	8,346	5,05,824	27	13
1112	9,811	7,28,584	19	9
1113	11,234	9,65,215	13	6

(PAYMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF CLOSING, ADVANCES ETC.)

Year.	*No. of Accounts.*	*Amounts paid.* Rs.	Ch.	C.
1107	...	...	...	...
1108	1	27	20	7
1109	37	372	3	14
1110	106	5,526	15	11
1111	277	10,321	14	3
1112	439	24,934	3	13
1113	749	50,180	24	14

General—Printed forms have been prescribed and should, be used for application for admission, for advances, etc.

A printed card showing the statement of account of every subscriber is sent to him either direct or through his office at the end of each year so as to enable him to know exactly the amount he has paid, and the interest earned by him during, the year and also to get errors, if any, rectified.

To avoid delay in settlement of claims, every subscriber is required to nominate, in his declaration form, the person or persons who should receive the amount after him, in case of the subscriber's death. In the case of married persons, the wife has to be a necessary nominee if she be living, and not judicially separated from him. To suit the convenience of the subscribers, this declaration form is allowed to be renewed from time to time.

COMPASSIONATE GRATUITY TO THE FAMILIES OF DECEASED GOVERNMENT SERVANTS.

Prior to 1108, there was no provision in the Travancore Service Regulations for affording relief to the family of a Government servant who died in harness, whatever be the length of service rendered by him. With a view to remedy this defect, Government introduced the scheme of compassionate gratuity with effect from the 1st Vrischikam 1108, by which the families of Government servants in the permanent pensionable service, who die before or within one year of retirement, are paid compassionate gratuity according to the following rules.

1. The minimum service required for the grant of compassionate gratuity is 5 years and the maximum for which it is payable is 30 years.
2. The amount is calculated at the rate of one month's pay for each year of pensionable service based on the monthly pay drawn by him on the 1st Chingam of each year.
3. The maximum monthly pay for the calculation of compassionate gratuity is Rs. 400 and the maximum amount payable is Rs. 3,000.
4. In the case of a Government servant dying within one year of retirement, the amount calculated as above will be reduced by the amount of pension drawn till the date of his death.
5. The grant of compassionate gratuity is entirely within the discretion of Government.

Under the scheme, family means and includes—

(i) Widow and minor children.

(ii) Unmarried major daughters, *only if they are poor.*

(iii) Married daughters subsequently divorced or widowed at the time of the application for compassionate gratuity, *if they are poor.*

(iv) Father and mother, *only if they were solely dependent on the deceased for maintenance.*

The application for compassionate gratuity should be in the prescribed form and should be accompanied by the requisite documents,

In the case of the death of a Government servant before retirement, the Head of Office concerned on production of death certificate by the family of the Government servant, will prepare and submit the application, to Government through the Audit Officer; but in the case of a Government servant dying within one year of retirement, his family should submit the application to the Head of the Department concerned, who will, after verification, submit it to Government through the Audit Officer.

(For further information see Appendix 12 of the Travancore Service Regulations).

DEPARTMENTAL TESTS.

I. Examinations Conducted by the Board of Examiners.

1. The Board of Examiners, Special Test-Examinations, as now constituted, consists of the following gentlemen :

(1) The Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner. [*President.*]

(2) The Excise Commissioner.

(3) The Director of Registration.

(4) The Conservator of Forests.

(5) The Account Officer.

(6) The Legal Remembrancer to Government.

(7) The Executive Engineer, Trivandrum.

(8) The Anchal Superintendent.

(9) The Devaswom Commissioner.

(10) Assistant Peishkar, Trivandrum. (*Secretary.*)

2. The examinations that are now conducted by the Board are the following :—

(1) The Revenue Test Examination.

(2) The Account Test Examination.

(3) The Excise Test Examination.

(4) The Registration Test Examination.

(5) The Forest Test Examination.

(6) The P. W. D. Accounts Entrance and P. W. D. Divisional Test Examinations.

(7) The Anchal Test Examination.

(8) The Devaswom Officers' Test Examination.

I. The Travancore Revenue Tests Examinations.

1. The Examination known as the "Travancore Revenue Test Examination" shall be held once a year in the month of January beginning on the second Monday. It shall be held at such places as may, from time to time, be notified in the Government Gazette.

2. This Examination has been instituted for the purpose of testing the fitness of candidates possessing the necessary educational qualifications for the special duties appertaining to the Revenue Department.

3. The Examination will be under the control of the Board of Examiners appointed by Government for the purpose and will be conducted according to such instructions as the Government may issue to the Board of Examiners from time to time.

4. Candidates before appointment or promotion to, or confirmation in, the appointment specified in the Schedule appended should have, besides the general qualifications prescribed in Rule I of the Public Service Notification, passed the "Revenue Test" or the "Village Officer's Test" as the case may be.

5. Subject to the following proviso, the examination shall be open to all persons who are qualified under Rule 1 of the Public Service Notification for appointment to any post in the superior service the sanctioned pay of which is Rs. (10) ten per mensem or more.

Proviso. Notwithstanding anything in the above rule, the examination shall be open to all officers of the Revenue Department, specified in the schedule, who were already in permanent service on the date on which the Rules took effect, *viz.*, the 5th November 1920. They shall pass the examination before the close of 1100 M. E. which period may, in special cases, be extended by Government on the recommendation of the Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner. Failure to pass the Examination will be a bar to promotion in their case.

6. The subjects and scope of the Examinations shall be as hereunder specified :—

A. REVENUE TEST.

Part I. Land Revenue Regulations and Proclamations (The Travancore Land Revenue Manual, Vol. I).

Part II. Rules and Standing Orders of the Land Revenue Department (The Travancore Land Revenue Manual, Vol. II).

Part III. Land Revenue Accounts (The Travancore Land Revenue Manual, Vol. III).

B. VILLAGE OFFICER'S TEST.

THE VILLAGE OFFICER'S MANUAL.

6 A. A candidate for the Revenue Test Examination may, at his option, present himself for the whole or for any one or more parts at any one time;

Provided that the certificate of having passed the examination shall be given to a candidate only after he has passed all the three

parts. Provided further that only those who pass the three parts in the same examination shall be eligible for a first class under Rule 11.

7. The examination, which shall be by means of printed question papers, shall be conducted in the English language for the Revenue Test. The examination for the Village Officer's Test will be conducted in Malayalam. The use of books will be allowed in answering all the papers for both the Tests.

8. The Regulations, Rules, etc., prescribed shall be subject to such modifications, amendments or alterations as may, from time to time, be made, according as the law may be changed or as Government may direct, and candidates shall be expected to be acquainted with all such alterations provided they have been published or notified not later than six months previous to the date of the Examinations.

9. The following table shows the papers to be set in the subjects of Examination under each test, the time allowed to answer each paper and the maximum marks assigned to each :—

Test.	Subjects.	Time allowed.	Maximum marks.
(i) Revenue Test.	(1) Land Revenue Regulations and Proclamations.	Three hours (with books).	100
	(2) Rules and Standing Orders of the Land Revenue Department.	Do.	100
	(3) Land Revenue Accounts.	Do.	100
(ii) Village Officer's Test.	Village Officer's Manual.	Do.	100

10. The minima for passing the Examinations shall be as follows :—

Revenue Test :—40 per cent. of the maximum marks in each subject.

Village Officer's Test :—40 per cent. of the maximum marks.

11. Successful candidates shall be arranged in two classes for each Test, the first consisting of those who obtain not less than three-fifths of the aggregate marks and the second of all the others.

12. The names of the successful candidates in each Test shall be published in the Travancore Government Gazette, only those being arranged in the order of proficiency who pass in the first class.

13. To every successful candidate in each test, a certificate signed by the President of the Board shall be issued specifying the Test passed by him and the class in which he has been placed.

Where evidence is laid before the Board of Examiners showing that any person to whom a certificate has been or is proposed to be awarded under the Rules has been convicted of what is, in their opinion, a serious offence, the Board of Examiners may cancel or withhold the certificate.

14. Applications for admission to the Examinations shall be made on printed forms to be had at the Taluk, Division and Land Revenue Commissioner's Offices. These applications should reach the Secretary to the Board of Examiners not later than the 31st October or 30th April previous, as the case may be.

15. The following are the fees to be paid for admission to the Examinations:—

Revenue Test,	S. Rs. (2) two for each Part.
Village Officer's Test.	S. Rs. (2) two.

The prescribed fee in each case shall be remitted into any Government treasury, and the treasury receipt for the same attached to the application for admission to the Examination.

16. Exemptions from passing the examinations may be granted to those officers who have put in more than 20 years of service and who are above 50 years of age or for any other specified reason.

Schedule showing the officers or appointments for which the Revenue Test Examinations are severally prescribed.

REVENUE TEST.

Tahsildars (Taluk).
Stationary Sub-Magistrates.
Tahsildars (Melkanganam, Sanketham and Kandukrishi).
Secretariat Superintendents.
Division Sheristadars.
Assistant Tahsildars.
Head Accountants in Divisional Treasuries.
Head Accountants in Taluk Offices.
All Clerks in Revenue Offices on Rs. 40 and above.

VILLAGE OFFICER'S TEST.

Proverthicars.

Pakuthi Accountants.

Monigars and Melkanganakars of the Sri Pandaravaga Departments.

Vicharippukars of the Kandukrishi Department.

Accountants in the Kandukrishi and Sri Pandaravaga Departments.

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(2) The Travancore Account Test Examination.

1. The Travancore Account Test Examination will be held twice every year in the month of January and July on the days following the date of termination of the Revenue Test Examination.

2. The examination will be conducted under the control of the Board of Examiners appointed by Government for the purpose.

3. The examination shall be open to all officers in the superior service under the Government or under a Local Fund administered by the Government and shall be compulsory in the case of those drawing Rs. 35 or above.

Exception: Persons who have already passed compartment B of the Revenue Test Examination, or who have passed any departmental examination in which the subject prescribed for this examination form part of its syllabus, are exempted from passing this examination. The exemption under this rule may be granted by the Department in which the officer serves.

3A. All officers who were in permanent service on the date on which the rules took effect, *viz.*, the 19th April 1923 and who were drawing Rs. 35 or above shall pass the Examination before the close of 1100 M. E. The period may, in special cases, be extended by Government on the recommendations of Heads of Departments or offices. Failure to pass the Examination will be a bar to promotion in their case.

4. The subject for the examination shall be :—

(i) The Travancore Service Regulations, forming Part I of the examination, and

(ii) The Travancore Account Code, Parts I and II and the Sub-Treasury Manual, forming Part II of the examination.

Candidates are expected to be acquainted with all the amendments and corrections issued by the Government to those publications and published in the Government Gazette three months prior to the date of the examination.

4A. A candidate for the examination may, at his option, present himself for the whole or any one part at any one time :

Provided that the certificate of having passed the two parts shall be given to a candidate only after he has passed the two parts.

Provided further that only those who pass the two parts in the same examination shall be eligible for a first class under Rule 7.

5. The examination, which shall be by means of printed question papers, shall be conducted in the English language.

6. The question papers to be set for the examination on the subjects noted in paragraph 4 supra, the time allowed for answering each paper and the maximum marks assigned for each shall be as shown below :

Subjects.	*Time allowed.*	*Maximum marks.*
1. Travancore Service Regulations	3 hours.	100
2. Travancore Account Code and Sub-Treasury Manual	3 hours.	100

Candidates will be allowed the use of books for answering the papers and the questions set for the examination will be of a practical nature.

7. Candidates who get 40 per cent. of the maximum marks in each paper shall be declared to have passed the examination ; those who get 60 per cent. or more of the aggregate number of marks shall be placed in the first class and others in the second class.

8. The names of the successful candidates shall be published in the Government Gazette and a certificate signed by the President of the Board shall be given to each successful candidate.

9. A fee of Sr Rs. 2 Chs. 14 shall be paid by each candidate for admission to each Part of the Examination and the treasury receipt for the same should be attached to the application for admission.

10. The latest date by which applications for admission should reach the Secretary to the Board of Examiners will be notified in the Government Gazette.

11. Exemption from passing the examination may be granted by Government to those officers who have put in more than 20 years of service or who are above 50 years of age or for any other special reason.

(3) The Travancore Excise Tests Examinations.

I. The Examination known as the "Travancore Excise Tests Examinations" shall be held once a year in the month of January simultaneously with the Revenue Test Examination. It shall be held at Trivandrum or such other centres as may, from time to time, be notified in the Gazette.

II. This examination has been instituted for the purpose of testing the fitness of candidates possessing the necessary educational qualifications for the special duties appertaining to the Excise Department.

III. The Examination will be under the control of the Board of Examiners appointed by the Government for the purpose and will be conducted according to such instructions as the Government may issue to the Board of Examiners from time to time

IV. Subject to the following proviso, the examination shall be open to all persons who are qualified under Article I of the Public Service Notification for any appointment to any post in the superior service, the sanctioned pay of which is Rs. 15 or above per mensem.

Proviso. Notwithstanding anything said above, the examination shall be open to all officers and men of the Excise Department who are already in permanent service on the date on which these rules come into force.

V The subjects prescribed for each test and the scope of the examination in each shall be as specified in the schedule appended.

VI The fee to be paid for admission to the examination shall be Rs. 8. for the entire test or Rs. (2) two for each compartment thereof.

VII. Applications for admission to the examination shall be made on printed forms to be had of the Excise Commissioner's Office or from the offices of the Assistant Excise Commissioners. These applications should reach the Secretary to the Board of Examiners not later than the 31st October previous to the examination.

VIII. Subject to such restrictions as may be imposed by the Board of Examiners in a time-table to be previously published, candidates shall be at liberty to appear for any one or more or for all the four tests at a time.

IX. The examination in each test shall be by means of written papers and will be conducted in the English language.

X The question papers will be of a general nature dealing with the general principles of law and practice embodied in the Regulations and Manuals. Use of a book will be allowed in answering all the papers

XI. The Regulations, codes, Rules, and Orders prescribed for any test shall be subject to such modifications or alterations as may from time to time be made according as the law may be changed or as may be directed by Government; and the candidates will be expectd to be acquainted with all such alterations, provided they have been published or notified not later than six months prior to the date of the examinations.

XII. The names of successful candidates in each Test shall be published in the Travancore Government Gazette. To every successful candidate in each Test, a certificate signed by the President of the Board will be issued specifying the Test passed by him. Where evidence is laid before the Board of examiners showing that any person, to whom a certificate has been or is proposed to be awarded under the Rules, committed what is, in their opinion, a serious offence, the Board of Examiners may cancel or withhold the certificate.

XIII. (a) All officers of the Department below the rank of second Grade Assistant Excise Commissioners, *viz.*, Sub Inspectors. Inspectors and third Grade Assistant Excise Commissioners, both permanent and acting, should pass the examinations in all the four tests within two years from the date of starting the examinations before promotion or confirmation.

(b) Clerks will be required to pass examinations in Tests B, C., and D., before promotion to posts carrying Rs. 35 and above. The time allowed to officers is applicable to the case of clerks as well.

(c) Candidates for appointments to the class of offices mentioned in Sub clauses (a) and (b) should have previously passed the examination prescribed for that class of offices.

(d) Graduates may be recruited as higher grade clerks before passing any of the above examinations, but they will, however be required to pass the Tests B, C and D before they can earn their first increment in the scale of their pay.

XIV. (a) Officers who have passed the B. L degree examination or any equivalent thereto, or the Travancore Pleadership Examination, Magistrate's Test Examination or the Criminal Test Examination of the Madras Government will be exempted from passing Test A. (Criminal law)

(b) If at any time candidates who have passed the Special Tests Examination are not available, unpassed candidates may be entertained; but they shall not be confirmed in their appointments unless within two years of their entertainment they shall have passed the required tests, failing which they will be discharged from service or reverted as the case may be.

List showing the subjects prescribed for the Travancore Salt, Abkari, and Customs Test Examinations and the marks required for a pass.

No.	Subject in which papers will be set.	Time allowed for each paper.	Maximum marks.	Percentage of marks required for a pass.	Remarks.
		Hours.			
	(a) *Test—A—Criminal law.*				
1	Travancore Penal Code	3	100	10	
2	Indian Evidence Act				
3	Criminal Procedure Code				
	(b) *Test—B—Salt.*				
1	Salt Regulation	2	100	50	
2	Salt Rules and standing orders				
3	Chemistry of salt				
	Test—C—Excise.				
1	Abkari Regulation	3	100	50	
2	Opium Regulation				
3	Tobacco Regulation				
4	Rules, Notifications and standing orders under the above Regulations				
	Test—D—Customs.				
1	Sea Customs Regulation	3	100	50	
2	Land Customs Regulation				
3	Ports Regulation				
4	Native Passenger Ships Regulation				
5	The Arms Regulation				
6	The Explosives Regulations the Rules, Notifications and Standing orders, under the above Regulations				

(4) The Travancore Registration Test Examination.

The Examination will be conducted in English and Malayalam and the candidates will have the option of selecting either of the two languages for their examination. The language which the candidates select should be specifically noted in their applications.

No candidates will be allowed to sit for the examination outside his District without the previous sanction of the Board.

The examination is divided into two parts, candidates being allowed to appear for both the parts together or at different times.

Candidates are expected to pay a fee of Rs. 6 for both the two parts, *viz.*, Rs. 4½ for Part I and Rs. 1½ for Part II.

There will be four papers for Part I and one paper for Part II as shown below :—

PART I.

1. The Registration Regulation, Rules and Tables of fee.
2. Circular Orders and Procedure.
3. The Stamp Regulation with the Schedule thereto and the Rules passed thereunder.
4. Precis and letter drafting.

PART II.

Travancore Service Regulations and the Account Code.

Note.—(1) Candidates are expected to be acquainted with all such alterations or modifications or amendments in the Regulations and Rules that have been published.

(2) The prescribed fee must be paid into the nearest Government Treasury and the treasury receipts attached to the application. On no account will the fee be received in the Office of the Board of Examiners.

(3) The Examination will be confined only to the employees in the Registration Department who have passed any of the Public Examinations prescribed in Rule 1 (a) (1) of the Public Service Notification dated 18th May 1914.

(4) The term "employees" in paragraph (3) above includes all those persons who have an aggregate acting service in the Registration Department of not less than six months to their credit and who are in the waiting list.

(5) The Travancore Forest Test Examination.

The Examination will be conducted in English.

No candidate will be allowed to sit for the examination outside his division without the previous sanction of the Board.

Candidates are expected to pay a fee of Sirkar Rupees two for each Group or Sirkar Rupees four for the two Groups together for admission to the examination: and the treasury receipt for the same should be attached to the application for admission.

There will be two sets of examinations, *viz.*, (1) Forest Test Examination for officers of the controlling and executive staff in the Forest Department, and

(2) for the protective staff (below the rank of Deputy Rangers and above that of Guards) and for Clerks and Accountants in the Forest Department.

(*a*) There will be three papers for the Forest Test Examination for officers of the controlling and executive staff.

I. *General Law*:—(i) Travancore Forest Regulation and Rules framed thereunder

(ii) Travancore Land Acquisition Regulation.

(iii) Boundaries Regulation.

(iv) Cattle Trespass Regulation.

(v) Travancore Penal Code (Chapters 1 to 5, 9 to 11, 17, 18 and 23).

(vi) Travancore Criminal Procedure Code (Chapters 1, 5, 6, 7, 15, 16, 19, 20, 24, 25 and 30).

II. *Law*:—Travancore Forest Regulation and Rules framed thereunder.

III. *Procedure*:—Travancore Forest Code and Departmental Rules.

(*b*) There will be two papers for the Forest Test Examination for the Protective Staff, Clerks and Accountants in the Forest Department.

(i) *Law*:—Travancore Forest Regulation and the Rules framed thereunder.

(ii) *Procedure*:—Travancore Forest Code and Departmental Rules.

N. B.—Detailed knowledge of the practical application of the Regulations and Rules will be tested.

NOTE:—(1) Candidates are expected to be acquainted with all such alterations or modifications or amendments in the Regulation and Rules that have been published.

(2) The prescribed fee must be paid in the nearest Government treasury and the treasury receipt attached to the application. On no account will the fee be received in the office of the Board of Examiners.

(6) The Travancore P. W. D. Accounts Entrance and P. W. D. Divisional Test Examinations.

The subjects for the examination are the following :—

(a) *For the Entrance Test.*

(i) Arithmetic (not advanced).

(ii) Mensuration.

(b) *For the Divisional Accounts Test.*

(i) Precis-writing and Drafting.

(ii) P. W. D. Code (Departmental.)

(iii) Book-keeping.

(iv) P. W. D. Account Code.

Note;—(1) The papers on parts (ii) and (iv) the P. W. D. Code Departmental and the P. W. D. Account Code may be answered with books and the questions set for this will be of a practical nature.

(2) The P. W. D. Account Code has not yet been published. There will therefore be no paper on part (iv) P. W. D. Account Code now and the number of subjects for the Divisional Account Test will be confined only to the first three parts. But clerks who pass in these three parts will not be required to sit for the P. W. D. Account Code later on the publication of the book.

(3) The standard fixed for part (iii) Book-keeping is that prescribed for the Lower Grade Examination of the Madras Government Technical Examinations.

(4) Candidates who have passed the Madras Government Technical Examination in Book-keeping (Lower or Higher) or any examination on the subject recognised by Government as equivalent thereto, or the London Chamber of Commerce Junior or Senior in Book-keeping or any examination on the subject recognised by Government as equivalent thereto, will be exempted from sitting for the Book-keeping paper under the Divisional Account Test.

(5) Candidates eligible for exemption under Note 4 should remit the fee prescribed under para 4 infra before exemption is sought for and granted by the Board. They should also produce, along with their applications, certificates in original in support of the exemption sought for.

4. The candidates are expected to pay an admission fee of Rs. 3 for the Entrance Test and Rs. 3 for each part of the Divisional Accounts Test, if taken in parts or Rs. 8 for the whole of the Divisional Test, if taken at one sitting.

5. The prescribed fee must be paid into the nearest Government treasury and the treasury receipt attached to the application. On no account will the fee be received in the office of the Board of Examiners.

Schedule.

Schedule showing the officers or appointments for which these tests are severally prescribed.

P. W. D. ACCOUNTS ENTRANCE TEST.

(1) The Entrance Test Examination is in addition to the Special Examinations conducted by the Public Service Commissioner and should be passed by the new recruits, whose appointment is advised by that officer, during the period of their probation.

(2) Non-graduates are required to pass this examination before confirmation as clerks of the lowest grade in the Department or promotion to higher grades.

(3) Those of the graduates recruited on or after the date when these rules come into force who have not taken Mathematics or Physical Science as their optional subject for their B. A. Degree course will not be confirmed in or promoted from the Rs 20—25 grade, nor allowed to appear for the Divisional Test unless they pass the Mensuration paper of the Entrance Test.

N. B.—Restrictions under paras (2) and (3) will not, however, apply for confirmation in the scale of Rs. 20-1-25 to clerk who have already acted in that grade (since abolished) on or before 17th September 1928.

P. W. D. DIVISIONAL ACCOUNTS TEST.

The Divisional Accounts Test shall be open only to clerks who have passed the Entrance Test; and to graduates or those among the under-graduate clerks who have either passed the Travancore Account Test or have rendered five years' permanent service as clerks or those who have passed the Madras Government Technical Examination in Earth-work and Road-making and Building Materials and Construction and those who have passed the Civil Overseer Test of the S. M. T. School. The passing of this examination shall be a condition precedent to the promotions of clerks, whether graduates, or non-graduates, to the grades of Rs. 25—40 and above. This restriction is in addition to those prescribed by the rules regarding the Travancore Accounts Test.

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(7) The Anchal Test Examination.

Candidates should obtain the required application forms from the Office of the Anchal Superintendent and the Anchal Inspectors. No notice will be taken of any application from candidates requesting to be supplied with application forms from the Board Office.

Candidates are expected to pay a fee of British Rs. 3 for admission to the examination.

The Anchal Test comprises the following subjects :—

(*a*) Translation from Malayalam or Tamil into English.
(*b*) Translation from English into Malayalam or Tamil.

(c) The Travancore Anchal Regulation Rules and Orders.
(d) Savings Bank Rules.
(e) Anchal Manual.

The prescribed fee must be paid into the nearest Government Treasury and the Treasury receipt attached to the application. On no account will the fee be received in the office of the Board of Examiners.

Candidates will be given the option of answering papers in (c) and (d) above either in English or Malayalam. In the case of (a) and (b), marks will be assigned with special reference to hand-writing, spelling and composition.

The examinations will be open to all persons who have passed any of the public examinations prescribed in the Public Service Notification and to such as may be specially exempted from that Notification by Government.

No person shall be eligible for permanent appointment to any post in the Anchal Department, the sanctioned pay of which is Rs. 15 and above per mensem unless he has passed the Anchal Test Examination.

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(8) The Devaswom Officers' Test Examination.

1. The Examination known as the Devaswom Officers' Test Examination shall be held once a year in the month of January on such dates and at such places as may, from time to time, be notified in the Gazette.

2. This examination is instituted for the purpose of testing the fitness of the clerical staff and officers of the Devaswom Department for the special duties appertaining to them and thus to make them conversant with the rules and standing orders of the Department.

3. This examination shall be under the control of the Board of Examiners for Government Examinations and shall be conducted according to such instructions as the Government may issue to the Board from time to time.

4. The Examination shall be open to all persons who hold or have held appointments whether permanent or acting in the pensionable superior service in the Department and shall be compulsory in the case of all appointments sanctioned in the schedule noted at foot. Temporary appointments of clerks and officers in the superior service will also come in this category.

5. The employees specified in the schedule who are already in permanent service on the date on which the rules take effect *viz.* 1st Chingam 1114, shall pass the Examination within two years thereafter, which period may, in special cases, be extended by Government on the recommendation of the Devaswom Commissioner. Failure to pass the Examination shall be a bar to get increments in their scales and to further promotions in the Department. Those who have no substantive footing in the Department will be confirmed only on passing this examination and those acting hands who do not pass the examination within three chances will not be provided for.

Proviso :—Exemption from passing the examination may be granted to those officers who, at the time these Rules take effect, have put in more than twenty years of service and who are above fifty years of age.

6. The subjects and scope of the Examination shall be the Devaswom Accounts and Rules and Standing Orders of the Devaswom Department contained in the "Travancore Devaswom Manual and such other matters connected with the administration of the Devaswom Department as may be prescribed from time to time by Government.

7. Candidates are expected to be acquainted with all the Modifications, amendments and corrections issued to the Devaswom Manual from time to time.

8. The Examination shall be by means of written papers and shall be conducted in the English language. The use of books will be allowed in answering the question papers.

9. The question papers to be set for the examination on the subjects noted in paragraph 6 above, the time allowed for answering each paper and the maximum marks assigned for each shall be as shown below :—

Subjects.	Time allowed.	Maximum marks.
Part I. Rules Regulations, Standing Orders and Departmental Procedure (with books) ...	3 hours.	100
Part II. Devaswom Accounts (with books) ...	3 hours.	100

10. Candidates who get 40 per cent. or more of the aggregate marks and not less than 35 per cent. of the marks in each part shall be declared to have passed the examination. Those among the successful candidates who get 60 per cent. or more of the aggregate number of marks shall be placed in the first class and the others in the 2nd class.

Note :—A candidate may at his option present himself for the whole examination or for either of the parts at any one time provided that the certificate of having passed the examination shall be given to a candidate only after he has passed both the parts. Only those who pass the two Parts in the same Examination shall be eligible for a first class under Rule 11.

11. The names of all the successful candidates shall be published in the Gazette, only those being arranged in the order of proficiency who pass in the first class.

12. To every successful candidate, a certificate signed by the President of the Board shall be issued, specifying the class in which he has been placed. Where evidence is laid before the Board of

Examiners showing that any person to whom a certificate has been or is proposed to be awarded under the Rules has been convicted of what is, in their opinion, a serious offence, the Board of Examiners may cancel or withhold the certificate.

13. Applications for admission to the Examination shall be made on printed forms to be had at the office of the Secretary to the Board of Examiners. These applications should reach the Secretary to the Board of Examiners not later than the 31st October.

14. A fee of Sirkar Rs. (2) two shall be paid by each candidate for each part for admission to the examination and it shall be remitted into any Government Treasury under the head "Devaswom Officers' Test Examination" and the treasury receipt for the same attached to the application for admission to the Examination.

15. Permanent Clerks in the Department who do not know English should pass instead the Sub Group Officers' Test Examination within a peiod of two years from the passing of the Rules to entitle them to increments in the scale.

SCHEDULE.

Schedule showing the Officers or appointments for which the Devaswom Officers' Test Examination is compulsory.

The Clerical staff and the officers of the Devaswom Department paid from General Revenue getting a pay of Rs. 125 and below except Typists.

II. Examinations not conducted by the Board

A. DEVASWOM DEPARTMENT.

Sub-Group Officers' Test Examination.

The Sub-Group Officers' Test Examination was introduced in 1937, and is a Departmental Examination intended to examine the knowledge of the subordinate officers of the Department, such as Srikariams, Chandirams and others paid out of the Devaswom Fund, and Personal Deposit Fund, in matters connected with the administration of Devaswoms and other religious institutions entrusted to their care. The examination is conducted in Malayalam by means of printed question papers and is held not more than twice a year (generally in Vrischikom and Edavom) in the four District centres of Suchindram, Trivandrum, Ambalapuzha and Vaikom. The subjects and the scope of the examination are the Devaswom Accounts and Rules and Standing Orders of the Devaswom Department contained in the "Devaswom Sub-Group Officer's Manual" and such other matters connected with the Devaswom administration as are prescribed by the Devaswom Commissioner from time to time. There are two papers for the examination, *viz*, (1) Rules, Regulations and Standing Orders of the Devaswom Department; and (2) Devaswom Accounts The use of book is allowed, in answering the question papers. The question papers are set by two officers, who have served as Assistant Commissioners of Devaswoms, to be selected by the Devaswom Commissioner.

The Examination is open only to persons who were or are in service in the Department and is compulsory in the case of Srikariams, Chandirams, Store-keepers, Treasurers and Accountants. Failure to pass the Test will be a bar to future promotions and to get increments in their permanent scales.

The applications for admission to the examination are to be made on printed forms which are available in the Group and District Offices and in the Devaswom Commissioner's office. The fee for the Test is Rs. 2 which should be remitted into any Government Treasury and the chalan receipt attached to the respective application.

Candidates who got 40 per cent. or more of the marks in each subject will be declared to have passed the test and the names of the successful candidates will be published in the Government Gazette, those getting 60 per cent. and above of the aggregate number of marks being placed in the first class.

(b) ACCOUNT OFFICE.

It was observed that the recruits recently entertained to service in the Account Office were not evincing that interest in their work which is expected of them. Their knowledge of the rules of the Account Code and Service Regulations was found to be quite rudimentary. With a view to improve the efficiency of their work by insisting upon a fuller knowledge of the codes and regulations of audit, it was decided to revise from 1-8-1109 the rules for the conduct of the Departmental Examination of the Account Office.

(1) The Departmental Examination of the Account Office will consist of the following subjects:—

(a) Travancore Service Regulations.
(*b*) Account Code and Introduction to Indian Government Account and Audit.
(*c*) Audit Code.
(*d*) Precis-writing.
(*e*) P. W. D Code, (Madras)—Public Works Account Code.
(*f*) Elementry Book-keeping

(2) No recruit to the superior service of the Account Office will be confirmed unless he or she passes the Departmental Examination.

(3) Each candidate should score at least 40 per cent for (a) and (*b*) supra (Travancore Service Regulations and Account Code) and 35 per cent. for the remaining subjects to obtain a pass in the examination.

(4) Candidates are allowed to sit for the examination compartmentally.

(5) Acting Graduate clerks will not be eligible even for acting promotion to the higher grade unless they pass the Departmental Examination. The Account Officer, however, reserves to himself the power to make any deviation from the said rule in instances where he is satisfied that the incumbent otherwise eligible for promotion is particularly efficient at his work.

(6) No non-graduate clerk will be considered to have passed the Departmental Examination unless he or she possesses a working knowledge in the operation of the Comptometer Machine. The

Officer in charge of the General Section will arrange for the training of the acting non-graduate clerks and issue certificates of proficiency as and when they become eligible for the same in virtue of their efficiency in the operation of the machine. Without such a certificate of proficiency, no non-graduate will be confirmed in the superior service.

(7) Attenders, acting or permanent, eligible for promotion to the clerical grade in virtue of their general qualification, will not ordinarily be granted the same unless he or she passes at least Precis-writing [(d) of Clause (1)] and produces in addition a certific te of proficiency as detailed in Clause (6).

(8) Those who have passed the Travancore Account Test Examination are exempted from passing the Travancore Service Regulations and Account Code ; no exemption will be allowed to them in respect of the other subjects for the departmental examination.

(9) Such of them as have not completed the examination hitherto will have to sit for the next examination treating the number of subjects for a complete examination as 6 as specified above. For this purpose those who have already passed Account Code will be considered to have passed Audit Code also.

(10) Ordinarily two examinations will be held in a year.

(11) Admission to the Examination is strictly reserved to the employees of the Accounts Department.

(12) An Auditor should pass the Departmental Test within two years from the date of commencement of his continuous service in the Accounts Department.

(13) Juniors who have passed the examinations should be confirmed earlier than their seniors who have not passed the Test. But if such seniors pass the Test within the time-limits, *i. e.*, two years their original rank may be restored to them.

(14) Auditors who do not pass the Test within three years from the date of commencement of continuous service will be disbanded from service, provided, however, that in the case of those who are now in service, the period of three years mentioned in this rule shall count only from the date of this order.

(c) JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

(i) SHERISTADARS' AND HEAD CLERKS' TESTS.

A special examination will ordinarily be held every year by the High Court under the rules specified below :—

(1) The special examination will be confined to servants in the Judicial Department, whether they are permanent, acting or temporary.

(2) It shall be divided into two grades :

i. Sheristadar's Test.
ii. Head Clerk's Test.

(3) The candidates for both the examinations will be examined in the following subjects :—

			Marks
I.	i.	The Travancore Civil Procedure Code (Regulation II of 1065 as amended by subsequent Regulations.) ...	

			Marks
	ii.	The Criminal Procedure Code (Regulation V of 1067 as amended by subsequent Regulations.) ...	60
II.	i.	The Court Fees Regulation.	
	ii.	The Limitation Regulation.	
	iii.	The General Stamp Regulation ...	60
III.	i.	The Civil Courts' Guide with subsequent amendments.	
	ii.	The Digest of Criminal Circulars and the Criminal Circulars issued thereafter ...	60

The examinations will be held in English only. The paper set for both the examinations will be the same.

To secure a pass in the Sheristadar's Test, a candidate must obtain not less than one-third of the number of marks assigned to each group of subjects and 42 per cent. in the aggregate. To secure a pass in the Head Clerk's Test, a candidate must obtain not less than one-fourth of the number of marks assigned to each group of subjects and one-third in the aggregate.

Applications for the Sheristadar's and Head Clerk's Tests should be presented in the form prescribed to the presiding Judge of the Court in which the candidate is employed and he shall forward the same with a list to the Registrar of the High Court. Candidates from the High Court establishment shall submit their applications to the Registrar direct.

The application fee for the Sheristadar's Test shall be Br. Rs. 7 and that for the Head Clerk's Test Br. Rs. 5.

Candidates failing in the Sheristadar's Test will be declared to have passed the Head Clerk's Test, if they have obtained sufficient number of marks to secure a pass in that Test.

All candidates appearing for the Tests from the Judical Department shall be examined at Trivandrum, and the examination will be conducted in the Law College Hall, Trivandrum.

The dates and hours of examination will be notified in the Government Gazette a month before the day fixed for the sending in of applications for the examination.

(d) EXCISE DEPARTMENT.

Departmental Examination for Petty officers and Peons.

1. The Petty Officers and Peons of the Excise Department should pass an examination, the text book for which will be in the form of a catechism which will be published by the department. Those already in permanent service will ordinarily be eligible for promotion only after passing the examination. They should pass the examination within two years from the date of starting the examination.

2. Fresh recruits to the cadre of Petty Officers and Peons may be entertained as acting men; but they shall not be confirmed unless they pass the examination within 2 years from the date of their entertainment. Those who do not pass within the period will be discharged from service.

3. The examination will be in writing and in the Malayalam language and will be conducted at Trivandrum and such other centres as may be selected from time to time by the Excise Commissioner and under the supervision of the Assistant Excise Commissioners.

4. The examination will be held annually in the month of March. Applications for admission to the examination shall be in printed forms to be had in the office of the Excise Commissioner, and in the Assistant Excise Commissioners' offices. These applications should reach the Excise Commissioner at least three months before the first day of the month in which the examination is held. No fee is charged for admission to the examination in the case of men already in service. All others should pay a fee of Re. 1. It is open to all candidates seeking admission to service in the Department as well as those already in the Department. The applications of those who are undersized *i. e.*, below 5 ft. 5 inches in height and 32 inches in chest girth will be rejected.

5. The question paper will be set by the Excise Commissioner or any of the Assistant Excise Commissioners selected by the Excise Commissioner from time to time.

6. The maximum number of marks for the paper will be 100 and those who get 35 and more will be declared to have passed the examination.

7. The examination is held at the following centres.

1. Nagercoil.	6. Kottayam.
2. Trivandrum.	7. Piravom.
3. Quilon.	8. Parur.
4. Mavelikara.	9. Devicolam.
5. Arukutty.	

8. The text book prescribed for the examination is the Catechism in Malayalam published by the Department. The book is available for sale in the Excise Commissioner's Office and its price is 7 Chs., excluding packing and postage. The examination is in writing and in the Malayalam language. Candidates have to answer one paper of three hours' duration.

9. Except in the case of persons in permanent service in the Department as Petty Officers and Peons, applications from those who are below 5 feet 5 inches in height and 32 inches in chest girth will be rejected.

10. Ordinarily, those in permanent service in the Department will be eligible for promotion only on passing the Examination and passed candidates will be preferred to unpassed candidates in the matter of recruitment. Fresh recruits will not be made permanent unless they pass the Examination within two years of their entertainment and those that do not pass the examination within that period are liable to be discharged from service.

11. A Notice will be published in the Excise sheet of the Travancore Government Gazette in the month of Kanni or Thulam every year, fixing the date of the Examination and the last day for receipt of applications for admission to the Examination and also giving other relevant particulars regarding the examination to be conducted that year.

FEE CONCESSIONS AND SCHOLARSHIPS.

RULES FOR THE AWARD OF FEE CONCESSIONS.

1. Full fee concession is intended to be given to pupils of the backward communities with less than 100 literates per 1,000 of the population of 7 years and over, in all Schools and Colleges. The concession shall also apply to pupils of this category in Sanskrit Schools, Technical Schools and Training Schools with this exception namely that in Training Schools and the Training College, those who are given stipends will not be allowed the above concession or any other concessions.

2. Full fee concession in English Schools and half fee concession in Vernacular Schools is intended to be given to communities with less than 25 literates in English per 10,000 of the population of 7 years and over.

Half fee concession in English and Vernacular Schools is intended to be given to communities with 100 to 150 literates per 1,000 of the population of 7 years and over.

4. Half fee concession in English Schools only is intended to be given to the communities with 25 to 100 literates in English per 10,000 of the population of 7 years and over.

5. No fee concession except as provided for in these rules will ordinarily be given in Colleges, and Technical and Training Schools.

6. Mahomedan boys shall be given half fee concession in Colleges and English and Vernacular Schools, provided they are poor. The award of concession to those pupils in Vernacular Schools shall be subject to the percentage restriction referred to in Rule 11 below.

7. All Mahomedan girls shall be given full fee concession in schools and colleges, provided they are poor. The percentage restriction in Rule 11 below shall not apply.

8. Girl pupils in Departmental schools shall pay three-fourths of the tuition fees as prescribed in the Education Code.

9. In regard to poor pupils belonging to classes that do not fall under any of the above categories, they shall be classified into four communal divisions for purpose of fee concession, *viz.*, (1) Brahmins (2) Nairs (3) Christians (4) Others, and shall be awarded half fee concession.

10. For purpose of fee concessions, English Schools shall be divided into (1) the High School section, (2) the Middle School section and (3) the Preparatory section, and Vernacular Schools shall be divided into (1) the High School section and (2) the Middle School section.

11. The fee concession granted to pupils of the communities comprised in Rules 2, 3 and 4 above are subject to the condition that the number of pupils enjoying such concession in the Preparatory, or the Middle or the High School section in English Schools or the High or the Middle School section in Vernacular Schools shall not

exceed 15 per cent. of the strength of the particular communal division to which the pupils belong in that section, any fraction less than one being rounded into one.

This rule shall also apply to pupils specified in Rule 9 above, but the number of pupils to whom concessions are allowed shall not exceed 7½ per cent.

NOTE 1.—The percentage shall be calculated on the strength of the community in the concerned section at the time of award.

NOTE 2.—The number of awards of fee concession made in a section shall remain unaltered irrespective of the fluctuation in strength of such communities in that section after the award

NOTE 3.—This rule shall not apply to pupils comprised in Rule 1 and to Mahomedan boys in English Schools and Colleges.

12. Headmasters and Headmistresses of English Middle Schools and English and Vernacular High Schools shall be entrusted with the work of awarding fee concessions so far as these schools are concerned and Assistant Inspectors and Assistant Inspectresses in respect of Vernacular Middle Schools for Boys and Vernacular Middle Schools for girls respectively on the recommendations of the heads of the respective institutions.

13. The award shall be made in the case of each pupil who applies for the concession with due regard to his poverty. Poverty certificates shall be produced from Tahsildars or other Gazetted Officers, Members of the Legislature, Retired Officers of the Gazetted rank and other well-known trustworthy persons.

NOTE 1.—This rule does not apply to communities comprised in Rule 1 above.

NOTE 2.—For the purpose of fee concessions in English Schools the standards of poverty should be fixed differently in the case of Middle Schools and High Schools. While the bulk of the pupils have a school near their homes to which they can resort for their Middle School education, they may have to migrate to distant places for their High School study. This fact should be taken into consideration in fixing the standards.

14. Fee concessions shall be awarded independently of the religion of the pupils, provided they are otherwise eligible.

15. The concessions shall also apply to such Christian pupils as are certified by the local Parish Priests to belong to any of the communities eligible for fee concession under these rules.

NOTE 1.—The certificate shall, in all cases, show that the pupil concerned is a Christian pupil and that he belongs to………………community. (The name of the community to be specified in the space left blank.)

NOTE 2—"Parish Priests" includes the local Christian ministers of each village.

16. The concessions are ordinarily restricted to subjects of His Highness the Maharaja and the children of the domiciled subjects of the State. In special cases, they may be extended to others with the sanction of Government in each case.

17. The concession allowed in one class of institution shall not be continued in another class of institution. In such cases, the pupils should apply afresh for fee concession.

18. Three-eighths of the prescribed fees only shall be levied from girl pupils who are allowed half fee concession.

19. Full fees shall be realised from all pupils for the instalment or instalments which may fall due before the award of fee concession is made and the amounts recovered in excess shall be adjusted towards future payments wherever necessary.

20. When pupils who are in receipt of fee concession in one school have to join another school on account of transfer of guardian or any similar justifying cause, the same concession shall be continued to them, in the new school, but the Headmaster of the old school shall not fill the vacancies arising by the migration of such pupils.

21. Fee concessions that are stopped shall not be transferred to other pupils in the course of a year.

22. Applications for fee concession from pupils whose cases were considered previously should be received and reconsidered in succeeding years, provided such applications show any altered conditions in the circumstances of the pupil economically.

23. If the retention of Mahomedan pupils or those of particular classes entails any genuine hardship such as inability to study Arabic or to obtain a fee concession, the tranfer of such pupils to departmental schools in the locality shall be permitted.

24. In the case of pupils referred to in Rule 1, ordinarily one failure to secure promotion will be allowed for the Middle School course and also for the High School course in all schools. In the case of failure of such students in Colleges, each case will be decided by the Travancore University on its merits on the recommendation of the Principals concerned.

25. All pupils except those referred to in Rule 24 above will not be ordinarily given any fee concession in the case of failure in English and Vernacular Schools.

26. Fee concessions shall be awarded annually at the beginning of each school year after the admissions are closed and in any case before the end of Mithunam in each year.

27. In cases in which pupils absent themselves with or without the permission of the Headmaster or Headmistress and for satisfactory reasons for part of a school year, the break in studies may be condoned by the Director of Public Instruction.

PART II.

28. It is left to the Managements of Private institutions to grant or refuse the concessions specified in those rules. Managers must either grant the concession to all pupils that are eligible for them under these rules or refuse them to all.

29. In private schools, the awards shall be made annually by the respective Headmasters or Headmistresses in consultation with the Managers on the lines laid down for departmental schools.

30. Managers of private schools shall be re-imbursed to the extent of 60 per cent. of the loss occasioned by the award of concessions in accordance with these rules over and above the ordinary maintenance grants to their schools.

31. For purpose of fee concession awarded according to this scheme, girl pupils attending boys' schools shall be separated and a separate percentage, 7½ per cent. or 15 per cent as in the case of boys, shall be fixed for them alone. Boys attending girls' schools shall not be eligible for fee concession.

32. Pupils to whom fee concessions are granted are not thereby disabled from holding scholarships at the same time.

33. The grant of fee concession shall be confined to recognised schools and classes.

34. Fee concessions under these rules may be withdrawn in the course of the school year, if the progress and conduct of the concession holders are considered unsatisfactory.

35. Pupils who were getting full fee concession without percentage restriction under the old rules but who are now eligible only for half fee concession with percentage restriction, will however be granted as a transitory measure, for a period of three years only, the benefit of the half fee concession without any restriction in regard to numbers ".

Scholarships and free Studentships.

Government scholarships are allowed to students of departmental and private Colleges, departmental and private English and Vernacular schools. These are of three kinds (1) Open (2) Close and (3) Mahomedan.

(1) An "Open" scholarship is one that is open to all communities. (2) A "Close" scholarship is one that is reserved for "back ward" communities. (3) 'Mahomedan' scholarships are intended for Mahomedan students only.

All Mahomedan girls attending Departmental English Schools and Colleges are awarded scholarships at the rates admissible for Mahomedan boys in such institutions. The following Government Scholarships are awarded in Colleges.

B. A. Classes, Nine "Open" scholarships of the value of Rs. 11½ each per mensem for the B. A. (Pass) or Honours Course of study are awarded every year on the results of the Intermediate Examination. Two such scholarships are awarded to students passing the Intermediate Examination from the

College of Science, two from the Arts College and one from each of the five other recognised Colleges of the State including the College for Women. They are tenable for a period of two or three years according as the students take up the B. A. (Pass) or B. A. (Hons) Course.

Four "Close" scholarships of Rs. 11½ each per mensem are awarded every year to students of the backward communities studying in the B. A. or B. A. (Hons) classes. The scholarships are tenable in any First Grade College in the State.

Intermediate Classes. Sixteen "Open" scholarships and eight "Close" scholarships of the value of Rs. 7½ each per mensem are awarded every year to the students of the Intermediate classes in any of the Colleges in the State. Two of the sixteen "Open" scholarships are set apart exclusively for the girls of both Boys' and Girls' Schools other than the English High School for Girls, Trivandrum. The remaining fourteen "Open" scholarships are distributed among the four *regions* into which the State has been divided for the purpose at the rate of 4 scholarships each for the first two regions and three scholarships each for the remaining two regions. The eight "close" scholarships are distributed at the rate of two to each of the four regions. In addition, two scholarships of the value of Rs. 7½ each per mensem tenable for one year in the Junior Intermediate class are provided to the girl pupils who pass the English School Leaving Certificate Examination from the English High School for Girls, Trivandrum. The scholarships are continued to the pupils in the Senior Intermediate class, if they subsequently secure promotion at the end of the year.

Two scholarships of the value of Rs. 30 each per mensem known as the Lady Willingdon scholarships are awarded every year to the two best lady students passing the Intermediate Examination from the College for Women, Trivandrum for their B. A. (Pass) or B. A. (Hons) Course in the Queen Mary's College for Women, Madras, or the Presidency College, Madras or the College of Arts or Science, Trivandrum.

Mahomedan Scholarships. Two scholarships of Rs. 7½ each per mensem in the Intermediate classes and of Rs. 11¼ in the B. A. classes are awarded every year to Mahomedan students on the results of the E. S. L. C. Examination. These scholarships are tenable in any of the Colleges in the State for a period of four or five years according as tho students take the B. A. or B. A. (Hons). Course.

Scholarships in the Sanskrit College. There is provision for the award of twenty scholarships every year and they are awarded as below.

Mahopadhiaya III class (under the old Scheme)	5 scholarships at Rs. 7-14-0 each per mensem.
Third year Siromani class	5 scholarships at Rs. 5 each per mensem
Second year Siromani class	5 scholarships at Rs. 5 each per mensem.
First year Mahopadhiaya class (under the new Scheme)	5 scholarships at Rs. 5 each. per mensem.

English and Vernacular Schools. There are 86 "open" scholarships [illegible] "close" scholarships and five Mahomedan scholarships of the monthly value of Rs [illegible] in Forms IV, V, VI of English Schools. Of the 86 "open" scholarships, [illegible] scholarships are reserved for girl pupils studying in schools other than the English High School for Girls, Trivandrum, and two scholarships for the girls passing from Form III of the English High School for Girls, Trivandrum.

In the English Middle Schools, 8 scholarships of the value of Rs. 2-7-0 each per mensem are awarded to Mahomedan boy pupils studying in the Preparatory class, tenable for a maximum period of 5 years (allowing one failure in any of the Middle School classes). In the Vernacular Schools, 12 Mahomedan scholarships of the monthly value of Rs. 2-7-0 are awarded to boys and girls studying in class V, tenable for a period of 4 years (allowing one failure). These scholarships are tenable only in the recognised institutions in the State and are awarded by a Board consisting of the Division Inspector of Schools, Trivandrum, Inspectress of Girls' Schools, and the Headmaster of one of the private English High Schools in Trivandrum. Only subjects of H. H. The Maharaja are eligible for the scholarships and these are awarded on the basis of merit in a competitive examination conducted by the Board. For the purpose of awarding the open and close scholarships to pupils passing from Form III, the State has been divided into 19 *regions* and 4 "open" and 1 "close" scholarships are awarded in each region.

Two scholarships of Rs. (3) each per mensem are awarded every year in the Thiruvattar Vernacular Middle School for Girls, to the best pupils of Class VII.

THE TRAVANCORE ARMS REGULATION

Regulation V of 1084.

A REGULATION TO CONSOLIDATE AND AMEND THE LAW RELATING TO ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES, PASSED BY HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF TRAVANCORE, ON THE 27TH JULY 1909, CORRESPONDING TO THE 12TH KARKATAGOM 1084, UNDER SECTION 13 OF REGULATION V OF 1073.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to arms, ammunition and military stores; it is hereby enacted as follows:—

I. Preliminary.

Short Title.
Local extent.

1. This Regulation shall be called "The Travancore Arms Regulation": and it extends to the whole of Travancore.

Savings.

But nothing herein contained shall apply to,

(*a*) arms, ammunition or military stores on board any sea-going vessel and forming part of her ordinary armament or equipment; or

(*b*) the manufacture, conversion, sale, import, export, transport, bearing or possession of arms, ammunition or military stores, by order of Our Government, or by a public servant in the course of his duty as such public servant.

Commencement.

2. This Regulation shall come into force on the 1st Vrischigom 1085.

Repeal of enactments.

3. On and from that day, Regulation III of 1061 and Regulation I of 1069 shall be repealed. But all authorities and permissions given, licenses and exemptions granted, orders and appointments made, notifications published, and rules, conditions and forms prescribed, under any enactment hereby repealed, shall be deemed to be respectively given, granted, made, published and prescribed under this Regulation.

And all such authorities, permissions, licenses, and exemptions shall, except as otherwise provided by this Regulation continue in force for the periods for which they may have been given or granted respectively, or, where no such period is expressly fixed, for one year from the date on which this Regulation comes into force, and shall then cease to have effect.

Interpretation clause.

4. In this Regulation, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context,—

"cannon" includes also all howitzers, mortars, wall-pieces mitrailleuses and other ordnance and machine-guns, all parts of the same and all carriages, platforms and appliances for mounting, transporting and serving the same :

"arms" includes fire-arms and bayonets, also cannon and parts of arms and machinery for manufacturing arms, but does not include swords, daggers, spears, spearheads, bows and arrows :

"ammunition" includes also all articles specially designed for torpedo service and submarine mining, rockets, gun-cotton, dynamite, lithofracteur and other explosive or fulminating material, gun-flints, gun-wads, percussion-caps, fuses and friction-tubes, all parts of ammunition, and all machinery for manufacturing ammunition, but does not include lead, sulphur or saltpetre :

"military stores," in any Section of this Regulation as applied to any part of Travancore, means any military stores to which Our Government may from time to time, by Notification in the Official Gazette, specially extend such Section in such part, and includes also all lead, sulphur, saltpetre and other material to which Our Government may, from time to time, so extend such section :

"license" means a license granted under this Regulation and "licensed" means holding such license.

II. Manufacture, Conversion and Sale.

5. No person shall manufacture, convert, sell, keep, or offer or expose for sale, any arms, ammunition or military stores, except under a license and in the manner and to the extent permitted thereby.

Unlicensed manufacture, conversion and sale prohibited.

Nothing herein contained shall prevent any person from selling any arms or ammunition, which he lawfully possesses for his own private use, to any person who is not, by any enactment for the time being in force, prohibited from possessing the same ; but every person so selling arms or amunition shall, without unnecessary delay, give to the nearest Magistrate or to the officer in charge of the nearest police station, notice of the sale and of the purchaser's name and address.

III. Import, Export and Transport.

6. No person shall bring or take, by sea or by land, into or out of Travancore, any arms, ammunition or military stores, except under a license and in the manner and to the extent permitted by such license.

Unlicensed importation and exportation prohibited.

Explanation.—Arms, ammunition and military stores taken from one part of Travancore to another, by sea or across intervening territory not being part of Travancore, are taken out of and brought into Travancore within the meaning of this Section.

Power to prohibit transport.

7. Our Government may, from time to time, by Notification in the Official Gazette,—

(*a*) regulate or prohibit the transport of any description of arms, ammunition or military stores, over the whole of Travancore, or any part thereof, either altogether or except under a license and to the extent and in the manner permitted by such license, and

(*b*) cancel any such notification.

Transhipment of arms.

Explanation.—Arms, ammunition or military stores transhipped at a port in Travancore are transported within the meaning of this Section.

Power to establish search stations.

8. Our Government may, at any places along the boundary line between Travancore and foreign territory, and at such distance within such line as they deem expedient, establish searching-posts at which all vessels, carts and baggage-animals and all boxes, bales and packages, in transit, may be stopped and searched for arms, ammunition and military stores, by any officer empowered by Our Government in this behalf by name or in virtue of his office.

IV. Going Armed and possessing Arms, etc.

Prohibition of going armed without license.

9. No person shall go armed with any arms except under a license and to the extent and in the manner permitted thereby.

Any person so going armed, without a license or in contravention of its provisions, may be disarmed by any Magistrate, Police-officer or other person empowered by Our Government in this behalf by name or by virtue of his office.

Unlicensed possession of arms, etc.

10. No person shall have in his possession or under his control any arms, or any ammunition or military stores, except under a license and in the manner and to the extent permitted thereby.

Arms of which possession has become unlawful to be deposited at Police station.

11. Any person possessing arms, ammunition or military stores, the possession whereof by him has, in consequence of the cancellation or expiry of a license, become unlawful, shall deposit the same without unnecessary delay with the officer in charge of the nearest Police station.

If the owner of anything deposited under this Section does not, within three years from the date on which such thing is so deposited, produce a license authorising him to possess the same, and apply for delivery of the same, such thing shall be forfeited to Our Government.

V. Licenses.

Power to make rules as to licenses.

12. Our Government may, from time to time, by Notification in the Official Gazette, make rules to determine the officers by whom, the Form in which and the terms and conditions on and subject to which, any license shall be granted; and may by such rules, among other matters,—

(a) fix the routes by which arms, ammunition and military stores may be imported or exported;

(b) fix the period for which any license shall continue in force;

(c) fix a fee, payable by stamp or otherwise, in respect of any such license;

(d) direct that the holder of any license, other than a license for possession, shall keep a record or account, in such Form as Our Government may prescribe, of anything done under such license, and exhibit such record or account when called upon by an officer of Government so to do;

(e) empower any officer of Government to enter and inspect any premises in which arms, ammunition or military stores are manufactured, or kept by any person holding a license of the description referred to in Section 5 or Section 6;

(f) direct that any such person shall exhibit the entire stock of arms, ammunition and military stores in his possession or under his control, on demand, to any officer to Government so empowered; and

(g) require the person holding any license or acting under any license to produce the same, and to produce or account for the arms, ammunition or military stores coverd by the same, when called upon by an officer of Government so to do.

13. Any license may be cancelled or suspended—

Cancelling and suspension of license.

(a) by the officer by whom the same was granted, or by any authority to which he may be subordinate, or by any Magistrate of a District, within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the holder of such license may be, when, for reasons to be recorded in writing, such officer, authority, or Magistrate deems, it necessary for the security of the public peace to cancel or suspend such license; or

(*b*) by any Judge or Magistrate before whom the holder of such license is convicted of an offence against this Regulation, or against the Rules made under this Regulation.

14. Our Government may, at their discretion, by a Notification in the Official Gazette, cancel or suspend all or any licenses, throughout the whole or any portion of Travancore.

Power to Government to cancel or suspend license.

VI. Penalties.

15. Whoever commits any of the following offences (namely) :—

For breach of Sections 5, 6, 7 and 9 to 12.

(*a*) manufactures, converts, sells, keeps, or offers or exposes for sale, any arms, ammunition or military stores, in contravention of the provisions of Section 5;

(*b*) fails to give notice as required by the same Section;

(*c*) imports or exports any arms, ammunition or military stores, in contravention of the provisions of Section 6 ;

(*d*) transports any arms, ammunition or military stores, in contravention of a regulation or prohibition issued under Section 7 ;

(*e*) goes armed, in contravention of the provisions of Section 9 ;

(*f*) has in his possession or under his control, any arms, ammunition or military stores, in contravention of the provisions of Section 10 ;

(*g*) intentionally makes any false entry in a record or account which, by a rule made under Section 12, clause (*d*), he is required to keep ;

(*h*) intentionally fails to exhibit anything which, by a rule made under Section 12, clause (*f*), he is required to exhibit ; or

(*i*) fails to deposit arms, ammunition or military stores, as required by Section 11, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

16. Whoever, on any search being made under Section 21, conceals or attempts to conceal any arms, ammunition or military stores, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years, or with fine, or with both.

For concealing arms, etc.

For breach of license.

17. Whoever, in violation of a condition subject to which a license has been granted, does or omits to do any act, shall, when the doing or omiting to do such act is not punishable under Section 15 or Section 16, be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

For knowingly purchasing arms, etc., from unlicensed person.

18. Whoever knowingly purchases any arms, ammunition or military stores, from any person not licensed or authorised under the provisio to Section 5 to sell the same ; or

For delivering arms, etc. to person not authorised to possess them.

delivers any arms, ammunition or military stores, into the possession of any person without previously ascertaining that such person is legally authorised to possess the same;

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

Penalty for breach of rule.

19. Any person violating any rule made under this Regulation, and for the violation of which no penalty is provided by this Regulation, shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Power to confiscate.

20. When any person is convicted of an offence punishable under this Regulation, committed by him in respect of any arms, ammunition or military stores, it shall be in the discretion of the convicting Court or Magistrate, further to direct that the whole or any portion of such arms, ammunition or military stores, and any vessel, cart or baggage-animal used to convey the same, and any box, package or bale in which the same may have been cancealed, together with the other contents of such box, package or bale, shall be confiscated.

VII. Miscellaneous.

Search and seizure by Magistrates.

21. Whenever any Magistrate has reason to believe that any person, residing within the local limits of his jurisdiction, has in his possession any arms, ammunition or military stores for any unlawful purpose,

or that such person cannot be left in the possession of any such arms, ammunition or military stores without danger to the public peace,

such Magistrate, having first recorded the grounds of his belief, may cause a search to be made of the house or premises occupied by such person or in which such Magistrate has reason

to believe such arms, ammunition or military stores are or is to be found, and may seize and detain the same, although covered by a license, in safe custody, for such time as he thinks necessary.

The search in such case shall be conducted by, or in the presence of, a Magistrate, or by, or in the presence of some officer specially empowered in this behalf by name or in virtue of his office by Our Government.

Seizure and detention by Our Government.

22. Our Government may at any time order, or cause to be seized, any arms, ammunition or military stores in the possession of any person, notwithstanding that such person is licensed to possess the same, and may detain the same for such time as the Government think it necessary for the public safety.

Power to exempt.

23. Our Government may, from time to time, by Notification published in the Official Gazette,—

(*a*) exempt any person, by name or in virtue of his office, or any class of persons, or exclude any description of arms or ammunition, or withdraw any part of Travancore, from the operation of any prohibition or direction contained in this Regulation; and

(*b*) cancel any such Notification, and again subject the persons, or things, or the part of Travancore, comprised therein, to the operation of such prohibition or direction.

Information to be given regarding offences.

24. Every public carrier shall, in the absence of reasonable excuse, the burden of proving which shall lie upon him, give information to the nearest Police-officer regarding any arms, ammunition or military stores, or box, package or bale in transit, which he may have reason to suspect contains arms, ammunition or military stores, in respect of which an offence against this Regulation has been or is being committed.

Prosecution not to be instituted without sanction.

25. No prosecution under this Regulation shall be instituted without the previous sanction of Government or of the Magistrate of the District.

Operation of other laws not barred.

26. Nothing in this Regulation shall be deemed to prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law, for any act or omission which constitutes an offence against this Regulation or the Rules made under it, or from being liable under such other law to any higher punishment or penalty than that provided by this Regulation: Provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

27. Our Government may, from time to time, by Notification in the Official Gazette, direct a census to be taken of all arms in any local area, and empower any person, by name or in virtue of his office, to take such census.

Power to take census of arms.

On the issue of any such Notification, all persons possessing any arms in such area shall furnish to the person so empowered such information as he may require in reference thereto, and shall produce such arms to him if he so requires.

Any person refusing or neglecting to produce any such arms, when so required, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both.

II

(1) The Travancore Arms Rules, 1097.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 4, 7, 12 and 23 of Regulation V of 1084, and in supersession of the Notifications dated the 8th November 1909 and 29th January 1912 and amendments thereto, the following rules are passed by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja under date the 15th July 1922 corresponding to the 31st Mithunam 1097.

1. These rules may be called the Travancore Arms Rules, and they shall come into force on the 1st day of Chingom 1098.

2. (1) In these rules—

'The Regulation' means the Travancore Arms Regulation, V of 1084.

'Form' means a Form as set out in Schedule V.

(2) The General Clauses Regulation shall apply for the purpose of the interpretation of these rules in like manner as it applies for the purpose of the interpretation of any Regulation or Proclamation in Travancore.

3. (1) The persons and classes of persons, the arms and ammunition, specified or described in Schedules I to III are respectively exempted and excluded to the extent and subject to the conditions therein specified from the operation of prohibitions and directions contained in the Regulation:

Provided that the exemptions specified in Schedules I and II are made subject to the following conditions, namely:—

(a) they shall not be deemed to render lawful the import, export or transport of arms, ammunition or military stores through the Post or Anchal Office;

(*b*) any person so exempted may be required by any general or special order in writing by the Dewan to register in such manner as may be specified in the order any fire-arm of ammunition for the same in respect of which he is exempted from the operation of any provision of the Regulation ;

(*c*) every person shall, on the loss or theft of any arm in respect of which he is so exempted, forthwith report the occurrence at the nearest Police Station ; and

(*d*) the Government may, by Notification in the Government Gazette, direct that any such exemption upon a class of persons shall cease to extend to any person included in that class who may be named in the Notification.

(2) Any person failing to comply with any condition of exemption set out in proviso to sub-rule (1), shall be deemed to have violated these rules.

4. For the purposes of the definition of "military stores" in Section 4 of Regulation, all Sections of the Regulation are extended throughout Travancore to all lead, sulphur and saltpeter.

Import.

5.* (1) A license shall not be granted for import by sea or backwater or by land of—

(*a*) (i) cannon,

(ii) articles designed for torpedo service,

(iii) submarine mining,

(iv) war-rockets,

(v) dynamite and machinery for the manufacture of arms and ammunition ; or

(*b*) (i) rifles of ·303 or ·450 bore or parts or fittings for rifles of such bores ; or

(ii) rifles of any other bore containing the following components capable of use in rifles of ·303 or ·450 bore *namely*, actions, breech blocks, breech bolts, bodies magazine cases, cocking pieces and breech bolt heads ; or

(iii) pistols or revolvers of .441 or ·455 or any intermediate bore or of parts of or fittings for pistols or revolvers of such bores ; or

(*c*) balled ammunition which can be fired from such rifles, pistols or revolvers as are specified in sub-clauses (i), (ii), and (iii) of clause (*b*) ; or

(*d*) appliances the object of which is the silencing of fire arms.

(2) Nothing in sub-rule (1) shall be deemed to prohibit the grant of a license for the import of such rifles, pistols or revolvers as are specified in sub-clauses (i), (ii) and (iii) of

* [Substituted by Notification R. Dis. No. 316/33/Judl , dated the 31st January 1933]

clause (*b*) of sub-rule (i) or parts of or fittings for such rifles, pistols or revolvers or of balled ammunition which can be fired from such rifles, pistols or revolvers when such are lawfully possessed in British India.

6. Save as otherwise provided for by Rule 5, licenses to import arms or ammunition or military stores by sea may be granted in Form I by the Dewan, provided that the licensee has taken the previous permission of the British Resident in Travancore. In the case of arms, ammunition or military stores imported from British India a copy of the license will be sent to the British Resident in Travancore

7. (1) Save as otherwise provided for by Rule 5, licenses to import arms, ammunition or military stores by land or backwater may be granted by the Dewan in Form II.

(2) Such licenses may be granted for the import of arms which—

(*a*) belong to any person who resides outside Travancore and is exempted under Schedule II from the necessity of taking out a license for going armed with, or for possessing, such arms if the previous permission of the British Resident has been obtained therefor, and

(*b*) having been exported for the purpose of repair, is imported after repair.

(3) Licenses under sub-rules (1) and (2) will be granted if the previous permission of the British Resident has been obtained therefor.

(4) In the case of arms, ammunition or military stores imported from British India, a copy of the license will be sent to the Britsh Resident.

8. Persons desirous of importing arms, ammunition or military stores should, after having obtained the previous permission of the Resident, apply to the Dewan in Travancore in accordance with the instructions contained in the Circular Memorandum issued by the Resident and detailed in Schedule IV. In the case of imports from Cochin the applicants should also produce the export licenses from the Cochin State.

9. *Bona fide* travellers, who carry arms and ammunition for personal protection and who do not wish to import them into Travancore, are permitted to deposit the same at the nearest Customs Office at the time of their entry into the State. The Customs Officer should give a receipt for the arms and ammunition so deposited and should return them to the owners at the time of their leaving the State, obtaining from the latter an acknowledgment for the same. The Customs Officer cannot undertake to oil or clean the arms deposited.

*9. (A)—In cases where there is obviously no doubt about the social standing of the traveller, the firearms brought by such traveller may be passed by the Customs Officer, on payment of

* [Added by Notification R. Dis. No. 962 of 1923 Judl. dated the 27th March 1923 and amended by Notification R. Dis. No. 438/30/Judl., dated the 17th February 1930.]

duty, if any, the owner being informed at the same time that he should obtain the requisite licenses within a month of arival at the destination. As a safeguard the address of the passenger should be taken and an intimation giving all necessary details in regard to the arm or arms and the owner thereof should be immediately sent by the Customs Officer to the Government through the Excise Commissioner. In cases, however, where the Customs Officer is doubtful as to the propriety of allowing any weapon to be taken into the State without a license, the procedure prescribed in Rule 9 should be followed.

10. (1) General licenses valid for a period not exceeding one year from the date of issue may be granted by the Dewan in Form III to applicants who have obtained the previous permission of the Resident, to carry through the frontiers of the State, arms, ammunition or military stores in reasonable quantities and for *bona fide* purposes of sport or protection.

(2) General licenses may be granted under sub-rule (1) only to persons licensed or exempted under the Regulations of their own State, who have occassion frequently to carry arms and ammunition across the frontiers.

*10. (A) "*Bona fide* travellers, possessing British Indian or Indian States licenses for the possession of arms, ammunition or military stores, when they visit Travancore in the course of their journey, may be permitted to pass through the State on their obtaining, on payment of a fee of one rupee, a carrying license issued by the officer at the chowkey of entry in respect of the chowkeys mentioned below, or the Excise Inspector concerned in respect of the other chowkeys, current for a period not exceeding 15 days and leave the State within the fixed period. If they overstay the period, they are liable to prosecution under the Arms Regulation, unless they have in the meanwhile applied for the necessary import license.

The carrying license shall be surrendered at the chowkey of exit at the time the licensee leaves the State.

Arambaly, Trivandrum Sea Customs, Quilon Sea Customs, Alleppey Sea Customs, Arukutty, Veluthully, Colachel Sea Customs, Trivandrum Central Railway Customs, Quilon Land Entrance, Gundar, Kandanad, Kumili Karincolam, Alwaye Railway Chowkey, Anjugramom, Kottarakara Railway Chowkey, Shencotta Railway Chowkey, Mukkom, Udayamperoor, Varapuzha, Mamala, Parur Thottumukom, Munambhom, Edapally (Palarivattom), Karukutty Frontier and Chinnar.

11. Persons desirous of importing arms, ammunition or military stores under a license must write legibly on the cases or packages containing such articles a declaration of their contents.

* [Added by Notification R. Dis. No. 2493 of 1937/Judl., dated the 14th September 1937 and amended by Notification R. Dis. No. 3587/37/Judl., dated the 23rd December 1937.]

12. (1) The consignee of arms, ammunition or military stores imported under a license, shall —

(*a*) if the consignment is by sea, produce the license before the Customs Officer at the port of shipping or consignment, before the articles are allowed to be removed, and

(*b*) if the consignment is imported by land or backwater deliver the license within six days of the arrival of such consignment to the local Magistrate.

(2) Every officer before whom a license is produced or to whom a license is delivered under sub-rule (1) shall satisfy himself : —

(*a*) that the arms, ammunition or military stores correspond with the descriptions given in the license; and

(*b*) that any deficiency is properly accounted for.

Export.

13. (1) Licenses to export arms, ammunition or military stores by sea from any of the ports in Travancore may be granted by the District Magistrate in Form IV.

(2) The authority granting a license under this rule shall send a copy of such license to the agent or master of the vessel by which it is intended that the arms, ammunition or military stores covered by the license shall be shipped, and such agent or master shall not receive for despatch any case or package containing arms, ammunition or military stores unless such case or package is accompanied by the original license and shall satisfy himself :—

(*a*) that the arms, ammunition or stores correspond with the description given in such license; and

(*b*) that such license is identical in substance with the copy send to him.

14. (1) A license for the export by land or backwater of arms, ammunition or military stores to any place outside Travancore may be granted by the District Magistrate in Form **V.**

(2) Where the arms, ammunition or stores are exported by land or backwater, a copy of the license shall forthwith be sent to the District Magistrate of the district out of which they cross the frontier of Travancore and such Magistrate may in his discretion require the licensee to produce them for inspection before allowing them to leave the District.

15. A license may be granted by the District Magistrate for arms which are exported solely for the purpose of repairs.

16. In the case of arms, ammunition or military stores exported under Rules 13, 14 and 15 to any port in or any part of British India, a copy of the license shall be sent by the District Magistrate to the Dewan for transmission to the British Resident in Travancore.

17. (1) Where any arms, ammunition or military stores are exported by land or backwater, the license shall, within six days of the arrival of the consignment in the District out of which it is to cross the frontier and before it so crosses, be delivered to the District Magistrate of such District or to such Officer as the District Magistrate may appoint for the purpose.

(2) Every Officer to whom a license is delivered under sub-rule (1) shall satisfy himself—

(*a*) that the arms, ammunition or stores correspond with the description given in the license; and

(*b*) that any deficiency is properly accounted for.

18. Person exporting arms, ammunition or military stores must write legibly on the cases or packages containing such articles a declaration of their contents.

Import and Re-Export.

19. Where a vessel bound for a port other than a port in Travancore calls at any port in Travancore in the course of its voyage and there remains for a period exceeding forty-eight hours, any arms, ammunition or military stores in the possession of any passenger not exempted from any liability to take out a license in respect of such possession shall be delivered by him to the Customs Officer to be detained until the departure by sea of such passenger and it shall not be necessary for such passenger to take out any license in respect of arms, ammunition or military stores so delivered and detained.

Transport.

20. (1) Save as herein otherwise provided, the transport of arms, ammunition or military stores is prohibited over the whole of Travancore, except under a license and to the extent and in the manner permitted by such license.

(2) Nothing in sub-rule (1) shall be deemed to apply:—

(*a*) to arms, ammunition or military stores which are covered by a license for their import or export and are being transported in accordance with such license:—

(i) from the port or other place of import to the place of destination in Travancore;

(ii) from the place of despatch in Travancore to the port or other place of export or

(iii) by transhipment in the port of import for re-export by sea;

(*b*) to arms, ammunition or military stores transported:—

(i) In reasonable quantities for his own use from the premises of a licensed dealer, by any person licensed to possess such articles or exempted from the liability to obtain such a license; or

(ii) by a licensed dealer, where such articles are transported in a case or package legibly addressed to such a person as is referred to in sub-clause (i) in compliance with an order given by such person for the supply of such articles in reasonable quantities for his own use; or

(c) to arms and ammunition transported in reasonable quantities for his own use by any person lawfully entitled to possess arms or to go armed.

21. (1) A license for the transport of arms, ammunition or military stores may be granted by the District Magistrate in Form VI.

(2) A copy of every license granted under sub-rule (1) for transport beyond the local limits of the authority of the officer granting it shall forthwith be sent to the District Magistrate of the District in which the place is situated.

(3) A copy of every license granted under sub-rule (1) by a District Magistrate for transport within the limits of his District shall forthwith be sent to the Subordinate Magistrate having authority at the place to which the arms, ammunition or stores are consigned.

22. (1) The consignee of any arms, ammunition or military stores transported by land or backwater under a license shall deliver the license within six days of the arrival of the consignment at its destination to the local Magistrate.

(2) Any officer to whom a license is delivered under sub-rule (1) shall satisfy himself—

(a) that the arms, ammunition or military stores correspond with the description given in the license and

(b) that the deficiency is properly accounted for.

Manufacture and Sale.

23. (1) A license—

(a) in Form VII to manufacture, convert, sell or keep for sale; or

(b) in Form VII to sell and keep for sale, any arms, ammunition or military stores:

may be granted by the District Magistrate.

(2) Every license holder under the rule shall keep, in such Forms as the Government may from time to time direct, registers of all arms, manufactured or converted, of all ammunition or military stores manufactured, of all stock in hand and of all sales.

(3) Every Magistrate and every Police-Officer not below the rank of Inspector or, if the Government so direct, of sub-Inspector, may, within, the local limits of his authority.

(a) enter and inspect any premises in which arms, ammunition or military stores are manufactured, converted, sold or kept for sale, and

(*b*) examine the stock and accounts of receipts and sale of arms, ammunition or military stores.

24. A license to keep for safe custody fire-arms deposited by their owners for that purpose may be granted in Form IX by the District Magistrate to the holder of a license in Form VII or VIII.

Possession.

25. A license for the possession only of fire-arms (other than pistols and revolvers), ammunition or military stores may be granted in Form X by the District Magistrate.

Possession and going Armed.

26. (1) A license for the possession of arms mentioned in Rule 5 (1) (*a*) shall not be granted.

* (2) Subject to the provisions contained in sub-rule (1), a license for the possession of arms and ammunition in reasonable quantities and for going armed for the purpose of sport, protection or display may be granted in Form XI by the District Magistrate or by Government in exceptional case to be decided by them :

† Provided that—

(i) no license shall be granted for such rifles, pistols or revolvers as are specified in sub-clause (i), (ii) and (iii) of clause (*b*) of sub-clause (i) of Rule 5 or of ammunition for such rifles, pistols or revolvers or for going armed with such rifles, pistols or revolvers unless such rifles, pistols or revolvers or such ammunition have been lawfully imported into Travancore ; and

(ii) no license shall be granted in respect of balled ammunition for such rifles, pistols or revolvers as are specified in sub clauses (i), (ii) and (iii) of clause (*b*) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 5 unless the authority granting the license is satisfied that such rifle is lawfully possessed by the owner thereof for sporting purposes or that such pistol or revolver has been lawfully imported into Travancore as the case may be and the amount of balled ammunition which such licensee may possess during the period of twelve months next ensuing shall be entered in the license.

* (3) A license granted by the Government under sub-rule (2) shall be valid throughout the whole of the State. But a license granted by a District Magistrate under the same sub-rule shall ordinarily be valid only in the district in which it is granted, provided that any such license may on counter-signature by any other District Magistrate be made valid in the district of such other District Magistrate.

* [Amended by Notification R. Dis. No. 3337/32/Judl. dated the 4th November 1932.]

† [Substituted by notification R. Dis. No. 316/33/Judl. dated the 31st January 1933.]

27. A license for the possession of arms and ammunition and for going armed for the destruction of wild animals which do injury to human beings may be granted in Form XII by the District Magistrate.

28. A license for the possession of arms and ammunition and for going armed for the destruction of wild animals which do injury to crops or cattle may be granted in Form XIII by the District Magistrate :

Provided that such license —

(*a*) shall be granted only to *bona fide* cultivators and

(*b*) shall be valid only in the place or area specified in the license by the licensing Officer.

29. (1) A license for going armed on a journey in or through any district may be granted in Form XIV by the Magistrate of the District.

(2) Where such Magistrate receives an application for a license of the nature referred to in sub-rule (1) from any person who—

(*a*) is not resident within the local limits of his authority, or

(*b*) is not personally known to him,

he shall, before granting the license, ascertain whether there is any objection to the grant of the license unless, for reasons to be recorded, he considers this precaution to be unnecessary.

30. Licenses may be granted by the District Magistrate in Form XV to contractors, cultivators and other persons entitling the holders to possess and transport gun-powder and fuses, when the same are proved to the satisfaction of the District Magistrate to be required *bona fide* in the case of licenses granted to contractors for blasting purposes, and, in the case of licenses granted to cultivators and other persons, for similar purpose in connection with agricultural works or works of public utility. No license shall be granted under this rule to possess and transport gunpowder and fuses in quantities exceeding 30 lbs.

31. Licenses may be granted by the District Magistrate to contractors and other persons, without payment of any fee, entitling the holders to transport dynamite, blasting gelatine and detonating caps, when the same are proved to the satisfaction of the District Magistrate to be required *bona fide* for blasting purpose. Such licenses also shall be given in Form XV. No license shall be granted under this rule to transport dynamite, blasting gelating and detonating caps in quantities exceeding 30 lbs.

Application for and Grant of Licenses.

32. (1) Every person who wishes to obtain a license under these rules shall apply in writing to the authority empowered

to grant such license, and shall in such application furnish all such particulars as may be necessary to enable such license to be granted.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of sub-rule (1), every application for a license—

(a) for import by land or back-water,

(b) for the export,

(c) for the transport,

of any arms, ammunition or military stores shall specify -

(i) the place of destination,

(ii) the route,

(iii) the time likely to be occupied in the journey, and

(iv) the quantity, description and price of each kind of arms, ammunition or stores in respect of which the license is required and the purpose for which they are intended.

(3) Where the grant of the license requires the previous sanction of some other authority specified in Rules 6 and 7, the application shall state whether such previous sanction has been obtained and, if so, shall be supported by evidence thereof.

33 (1) Every license shall be granted or renewed in the appropriate form, save as otherwise therein expressly provided, and the arms, ammunition or military stores specified and the persons named in the license shall alone be covered thereby.

(2) Every such license shall be written or printed in English and in the Vernacular of the Taluk.

34 (1) Save as herein otherwise provided, every license under these rules shall, unless previously cancelled, be in force for such period and expire on such day as, subject to any restrictions or limitations provided in the appropriate form the authority granting it may enter thereon.

(2) A license for the transport of arms, ammunition or military stores shall not, save for special reasons to be recorded by the authority granting it, be granted for a period longer than twice the time likely to be occupied in the jurney to the place of destination by the route indicated in the license.

(3) Every license may, at its expiration and subject to the same conditions (if any) as to previous sanction as would apply in the granting thereof, be renewed by the authority who granted it.

35. (1) Every authority empowered to grant or renew a license may in his discretion,

(a) refuse to grant or renew such license, or

(b) where the authority is subordinate to the Dewan, refer the application to the Dewan.

(2) Every such authority shall exercise all powers and perform all duties, conferred or imposed by these rules, subject to the control of the executive authorities to whom he is subordinate.

36. (1) Any person who—

(*a*) holds a license granted or renewed or a pass granted under these rules or

(*b*) is acting under colour of such license or pass, shall forthwith produce such license or pass upon the demand of any Magistrate or of any Police officer of a rank not below that of officer in charge of a Police Station.

(2) Nothing in sub-rule (1) shall be deemed to limit or otherwise affect the power of any authority empowered to grant or renew a license to grant or renew it upon any condition, not inconsistent with that sub-rule, with respect to the production of such license.

37. The authority by whom any license has been granted under Rules 25, 26, 27 or 28 may, for the purpose of satisfying himself that any arms covered by such license are still in the possession of the licensee at any time while the license is in force, by order in writing, require the licensee to produce the arms at such time and place and for the inspection of such person as may be specified in the order.

38. All licenses shall be given and held subject to the conditions endorsed on the reverse and subject to these rules and subject to the provisions of the Regulation.

Fees.

39. (1) Every license granted or renewed under these rules shall, save as herein otherwise expressly provided, be chargeable with the fee (if any) indicated in the form in which it is granted under these rules.

(2) Government may by general or special order grant exemption from or reduction of the fee payable in respect of the grant or renewal of any license.

40. Where a license granted or renewed under these rules is lost or accidentally destroyed the authority empowered to grant such license may grant a duplicate:—

(*a*) where the original license was granted without the payment of any fee, free of all fee; or

(*b*) in any other case, on payment of a fee of one rupee or of the fee with which the original license was chargeable, whichever is less.

41. (1) All fees payable under Rule 39 or Rule 40 shall be paid by means of impressed stamps.

(2) The Government may, by general or special order, direct in regard to any application for a license or a duplicate in respect of which a fee is payable—

(*a*) that the application shall be written upon an impressed stamp of a value equal to such fee, and that in such case the license or duplicate shall be granted or renewed on plain paper; or

(*b* that the license shall be written upon an impressed stamp, to be supplied by the applicant, of a value equal to such fee, and that in such case the application may be written on plain paper.

(3) Where a fee of not less than one rupee payable under these rules has been realised, and the application for the grant or renewal of a license or duplicate is refused, the value of the fee shall be refunded upon application for the same being made within two months from the date of such refusal.

42. Applications for the grant or renewal of a license whether chargeable with a fee or not shall be considered to be applications within the meaning of the Court Fees Regulation and shall bear the court fee stamp prescribed therein. Applications for transfer of license shall be considered as applications for fresh license in the name of the transferee and shall also bear the court fee stamps prescribed in the Court Fees Regulation.

Cancellation and savings.

43. The Travancore Arms Rules, 1087, are hereby cancelled;

Provided that all exemptions, exclusions and withdrawals made, all licenses or duplicates granted or renewed, all fees imposed, levied, remitted or reduced and all powers conferred by or under those rules shall, so far as they are consistent with these rules, be deemed to have been respectively made, granted, renewed, imposed, levied, remitted, reduced or conferred hereunder.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 14th July 1922.

T. RAGHAVIAH,
Dewan.

SCHEDULE I

See Rule 8

PERSONS EXEMPTED

The persons or classes of persons specified or described in the first column of the subjoined table are, subject to the provisions of provisos (*b*) and (*c*) to Rule 3, exempted, in respect of the arms and ammunition described in the second column, when carried or possessed (save where otherwise expressly stated) for their own personal use, from such prohibitions and directions contained in the Regulation as are indicated in the third column.

THE TABLE.

Persons or classes of persons.	Arms and ammunition.	Prohibitions and directions.
1 *The Dewan, the Judges of the High Court, the Commissioner of Police, the land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner, the District Magistrates and the Game warden. 2. The staff of the Police, Excise, Forest, Jail, and other Departments in regard to arms supplied for their use by Government. 3. The Heads and other members of the following swaroopams and families *viz.*, (1) Edapalli Swaroopam, Kunnathunad taluk. (2) Kilimanur Kottaram, Chirayinkil taluk. (3) Poonjattu Koikkal, Meenachil taluk. (4) Vanjipuzha Matom Kottaram, Chengannur taluk. (5) Lekshmipuram Kottaram, Changanacherry taluk. (6) Ananthapurathu Kottaram, Karthigapally taluk. (7) Chempro Kottaram, Karthigapally taluk. (8) Mavelikara Kottaram, Mavelikara taluk. (9) Prayikkara Kottaram, Mavelikara taluk. (10) Ennakkad Kottaram, Chengannur taluk. (11) Panthalathu Koikal, Mavelikara and Chengannur taluks. (12) Paliakkara Kottaram, Thiruvalla taluk. (13) Nedumpurathu Koikal, Thiruvalla taluk. (14) Aranmula Kottaram, Do. (15) Mariapalli, Kottayam taluk. (16) Thekkumkoor Koikkal, Do. (17) Vadakkumkoor Koikkal, Do. (18) Vadasseri Ammaveedu. (19) Arumana Do. (20) Nagercoil Do. (21) Thiruvattar Do. (22) Kallampalli Do. (23) Pulimoottu Do. (24) Pallathu Kottaram. 4. Land holders who pay an assessment of not less than Rs. 500 per annum.	All except— (*a*) cannon; (*b*) articles designed for torpedo service (*c*) war-rockets.	Sections 9 to 11.

* [Amended by Notifications R. Dis. No. 2986/29 Judl., dated the 25th November 1929 and R. Dis. No. 45/34/Judl., dated the 6th January 1934.]

SCHEDULE II.

(*See rule 3*).

PERSONS EXEMPTED.

The persons or classes of persons specified or described in the first column of th subjoined table are, subject to the provisions of provisos (*b*) and (*c*) to rule 3, exempted in respect of the arms and ammunition described in the second column, when carried, or possessed (save where otherwise expressly stated) for their own personal use, from such prohibitions and directions contained in the Regulation as are indicated in the fourth column, subject to the provisos and restrictions entered in the third column.

THE TABLE.

Persons or classes of persons.	Arms and ammunition.	Provisos and restrictions.	Prohibitions and directions.
1. (*a*) The Viceroy and Governor General of India, the Commander-in-Chief in India, the Governors, Lieutenant Governors and Chief Commissioners of British Indian Provinces, members of the Council of India when visiting India during their term of office, members of the Executive Councils of the Governor-General, Governors and Lieutenant Governors, Residents of the First Class, Chief Justices and Puisne Judges of High Courts, Judges of Chief Courts, Judicial and Additional Judicial Commissioners, members of Boards of Revenue and Financial Commissioners. (*b*) Every Ruling Prince or Chief having a salute of guns.	All, except— (*a*) cannon; (*b*) articles designed for torpedo service; (*c*) war-rockets, *(*d*) such rifles, pistols or revolvers as are specified in sub-clauses (i), (ii) and (iii) of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of rule 5 and ammunition which can be fired from such rifles, pistols or revolvers not lawfully imported into Travancore. (*e*) machinery for the manufacture of arms or ammunition; and (*f*) appliances the object of which is the silencing of fire-arms.		Those contained in Sections 9 to 11.
2. (*a*) Every Ruling Chief not having a salute of guns; (*b*) such members of the families of Ruling Princes or Chiefs and such nobles, officials, or accredited agents of a State in India as may be designated by the British Government; (*c*) the retinues of any Prince, Chief or other person referred to in sub-heads (*a*) and (*b*) when such Prince, Chief or person is entering, passing through or residing in Travancore to such numbers as may be agreed to by the British Government; (*d*) all officials of British India passing through Travancore on duty;	Do.	This exemption shall be subject to such conditions (if any) as may be agreed to by Government and may, where necessary, be of a general nature dispensing with the necessity of a fresh order on each occasion.	Do

* [Substituted by Notification R. Dis. No. 316/33/Judl., dated the 31st January 1933]

Persons or classes of persons.	Arms and ammunition.	Provisos and restrictions.	Prohibitions and directions
3. Every Maharajah, Raja or Nawab whose title has been conferred or recognised by Government, every Peer, Baronet, Knight Bachelor, and Knight of any Order established by the Crown, and the Khans of Teri and Phulera in the North-West Frontier Province,	All except— (a) cannon; (b) articles designed for torpedo service; (c) war-rockets; § (d) such rifles, pistols or revolvers as are specified in sub-clauses (i), (ii) and (iii) of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 5 and ammunition which can be fired from such rifles, pistols or revolvers not lawfully imported into Travancore; (e) machinery for the manufacture of arms or ammunition; and (f) appliances the object of which is the silencing of fire arms.	The arms or ammunition carried or possessed by any person herein exempted shall be of such descriptions only and shall not exceed such quantities, if any, as may be agreed to by Government to be reasonable for such person to carry or possess.	Those contained in Sections 9 to 11.
4. Every Consul and Consular Agent.	Do.	Do.	Do.
5. Every person of Coorg race and every Jumma tenure-holder in Coorg who, by his tenure, is liable to perform military or police duties.	Do.	Do.	Do
6. The following persons and their retainers, namely:— (a) the ancient Zamindars and Poligars of the Madras Presidency; every Malikana holder in the Malabar District; the Prince of Arcot;*Raja Sir Annamalai Chettiar of Chettinad and his successors from time to time in the title of Raja; M. R. Ry. A. L. A. R.R.M. Arunachalam Chettiyar Avergal, Zamindar of Devakottai in the Ramnad District; and the Mahant of Tirupati in the North Arcot District of the Madras Presidency;	Do.	This exemption shall be subject to— (a) the orders of Government regarding the persons to be included in this category, the number of retainers and the quantity and description of arms and ammunition to be permitted in each case, the purposes for which such arms may be carried, and	

*Added by Notification R. O. C. No. 6159/32/Judl., dated the 20th January 1933.
§ Substituted by Notification R. Dis. No. 316/33/Judl., datedthe 31st January 1938.

Persons or classes of persons.	Arms and ammunition.	Provisos and restrictions.	Prohibitions and directions.
(b) the first class Sardars of the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country States; the first class Sardars of Gujarat; and such members of the Talpur family, *Such Jagirdars and Zamindars in Sind and such of the Mewasi chieftains in the west Kandesh District of the Bombay Presidency as the Government of Bombay may designate;		(b) the annual registration of the retainers' weapons exempted, the number and description only being specified.	Those contained in Sections 9 to 11.
(c) the great Zamindars of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and Assam;			
(d) the great Sardars and Jagirdars of the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province;			
(e) Shan Sawbwas and other Chiefs in Burma;			
(f) (i) the Zamindars of the Scheduled Districts of the Central Provinces; (ii) the Dewan of Senoi; (iii) the Bhuskute of Timarni and Burhanpur; (iv) the senior representative of the family of the Rao of Saugor; (v) the head of the junior branch of the Bhonsla family, known as the Kuar Sahib; (vi) the representative of the family, of the former Rajas of Sanjor; and			
(g) The Taluqdars of Oudh and *Rao Krishna Pal Singh Ju Deo of Gopalapura, Jalaun, in the United Provinces and such other Zamindars of the United Provinces as may be declared to be great Zamindars.			
7. Every officer holding commission from His Majesty, every officer of His Majesty's Indian Forces, and of the Indian Territorial Force, every person who has been enrolled under the Auxiliary Force Act 1920 (XLIX of 1920) and every warrant officer or staff Sergeant of a British unit of His Majesty's Regular Forces including a warrant officer or staff sergeant who is an instructor of the Auxiliary Force, India or of the Indian Territorial force.	Single-barrel rifle of ·303 bore required for matchshooting purposes.	1. Only one such rifle at a time shall be imported or used by any person hereby exempted. 2. The rifle shall be sighted to a range of over 1,000 yards. 3. The rifle shall in the case of	

*Amended by notification R. O. C. No. 6159/32/Judl., dated the 20th January 1933.

Persons or classes of persons.	Arms and ammunition.	Provisos and restrictions.	Prohibitions and directions
		regimental officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and persons appointed to Corps of the Auxiliary Force, India or of the Indian Territorial Force, become part of the equipment to the Corps to which the owner for the time being belongs.	
		4. The owner shall, at the time of importation, produce a certificate from the Commanding Officer of the Corps, Senior Officer or head of Department to which he belongs, to the effect that in the case of regimental officers, Warrant officers non-commissioned officers and persons appointed to corps of the Auxiliary Force, India or of the Indian Territorial Force, the weapon will be brought on to the equipment ledger of the Corps, and in the case of staff and departmental officers, will be brought on to the equipment ledger of a Corps, in the officer's command or office inventory of	

Persons or classes of persons.	Arms and ammunition.	Provisos and restrictions.	Prohibitions and directions.
		stores, and will be accounted for in the same manner as other equipment.	
		5. This exemption shall, in the case of persons appointed to a Corps of the Auxiliary Force, India or of the Indian Territorial Force, cease to have effect on removal of the owner from the force ; provided that, if he departs from India immediately after so being removed, he may take the weapon with him.	
		6. Any person hereby exempted may dispose of his rifle to another person so exempted, provided that the rifle becomes part of the equipment of the Corps to which the latter belongs and is accounted for as such.	

PART II.

Persons or classes of persons.	Arms and ammunition.	Provisos and restrictions.	Prohibitions and directions.
Every warrant officer, non-commissioned officer and soldier in His Majesty's Regular Force or in any Imperial Service Troops who is in possession of a pass granted and signed by his Commanding Officer. NOTE—Warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers, British or Indian, must take out licenses for any private arms, but so long as they are in service, they will not be charged fees for such licenses.	Such arms, if any, as are provided by the British Government for sporting purposes.	This exemption shall apply only in respect of weapons and ammunition entered in the pass and to the areas and for the dates specified in the pass.	Those contained in Sections 9 to 11.
9. All individual members of the undermentioned classes who were as such exempted under the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, immediately before the coming into force of these rules:— (a) Members of any Order of Knighthood; (b) Persons holding the Kaiser-i-Hind medal; (c) Persons holding titles conferred or recognized by the Governor-General in Council; (d) Persons holding swords or other arms received as gifts from the British Government; (e) Persons holding certificates received on the occasion of the assumption of the title of Empress of India by Her late Majesty Queen Victoria; (f) Retired officers (other than retired subordinates warrant, petty and non-commissioned officers) of the Royal Navy and retired British Indian Officers within the meaning of Section 7 (1) and (2) of the Indian Army Act, 1911, in receipt as such of a pension; and (g) Landholders and members of a municipal board or a committee designated for exemption in any list issued in this behalf by the British Government.	All except— (a) cannon; (b) articles designed for torpedo service; (c) war-rockets; *(d) Such Rifles, pistols or revolvers as are specified in sub clauses (i), (ii) and (iii) of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 5 and ammunition which can be fired from such rifles, pistols or revolvers not lawfully imported into Travancore. (e) machinery for the manufacture of arms or ammunition; and (f) appliances the object of which is the silencing of firearms.	The arms or ammunition carried or possessed by any person herein exempted shall be of such descriptions only and shall not exceed such quantities, if any, as may be agreed to by Government to be reasonable for such person to carry or possess.	Do.
9A. All members who before the first day of January 1920 had been admitted as members of the distinguished service order, the Indian Order of Merit or the order of British	Do.	Do.	Do.

*[Substituted by Notification R. Dis. No. 316/33/Judl., dated the 31st January 1933].

Persons or classes of persons.	Arms and ammunition.	Provisos and restrictions.	Prohibitions and directions.
India, or had been awarded the Victoria Cross, the Military Cross, the Distinguished Flying Cross, the Distinguished Conduct Medal, the Distinguished Flying Medal, the long service and good conduct Medal, the Volunteer Acceration, the King's Police Medal, the Volunteer Long Service Medal or the Indian Distinguished Service Medal.	All except.— (*a*) cannon; (*b*) articles designed for torpedo service; (*c*) war rockets; *(*d*) such rifles, pistols or revolvers as are specified in sub-classes (i), (ii) and (iii) of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 5 and ammunition which can be fired from such rifles, pistols or revolvers not lawfully imported into Travancore; (*e*) machinery for the manufacture of arms or ammunition; and (*f*) appliances the object of which is the silencing of firearms.	The arms or ammunition carried or possessed by any person herein exempted shall be of such descriptions only and shall not exceed such quantities if any, as may be agreed to by Government to be reasonable for such person to carry or possess.	Those contained in Sections 9 to 11.
10. Such of the second and third class Sardars of the Deccan, of the second class Sardars of Gujarat and of the Mehwasi Chieftains in the Bombay Presidency as were exempted under the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, and Menerban Fattesingh Gunausingh, the Chieftain of Chikali.	Do.	Do.	Do.
11. Persons holding swords or other arms received by them as gift from the Governor-General-in-Council or a local Government.	Such swords or other arms as have been so received together with ammunition for any firearms so received.	The ammunition in respect of which any person is herein exempted shall be of such description only and shall not exceed such quantities as may be agreed to by Government.	All

*[Substituted by Notification R. Dis. No. 316/33/Judicial, dated the 31st January 1933.]

SCHEDULE III

(*See Rule 8*)

ARMS, AMMUNITION, AND MILITARY STORES EXCLUDED.

Within the areas specified in the first column of the sub-joined table, the arms, ammunition and military stores described in the second column are excluded from the operation of such prohibitions and directions contained in the Regulation as are indicated in the third column.

THE TABLE.

Area	Arms, ammunition or military stores.	Prohibitions and directions.
Travancore.	1. Obsolete fire-arms (including cannon) which are unserviceable and whose value, if any, is purely antiquarian.	All.
	2. Explosives made in small quantities for the purpose of chemical experiment and not for practical use or sale; and	Sections 5 and 10.
	the following classes of explosives when intended *bona fide* for private blasting purposes:--	
	(i) gunpowder in any quantity not exceeding 30 pounds,	Those contained in Section 10.
	(ii) cartridges made with gunpowder and not containing their own means of ignition, and containing in all not more than 30 pounds of gunpowder,	
	(iii) percussion caps,	
	(iv) safety fuses.	
	3. (i) Lead required in good faith for industrial and manufacturing purposes (other than the manufacture of bullets and birdshot) up to any quantity ;	All.
	(ii) Leaden bullets and birdshots in quantities not exceeding 1 cwt;	
	(iii) Saltpetre;	
	(iv) Sulphur in quantities not exceeding 10 seers.	

SCHEDULE IV.

British Resident's Circular Memorandum.

Any person desiring to bring arms or ammunition from British India into Travancore or Cochin State must obtain –

(*a*) a license from the Agent to the Governor-General, Madras States, (Resident for the Madras States) Trivandrum, to export the said arms or ammunition from British India,

(*b*) a license from the Dewan of the State concerned to import them.

(2) Each application for the Agent to the Governor-General's (Resident's) export license must be stamped with a British Indian postage stamp of the value of one anna and, except in the case of arms other than cannon or ammunition to be exported in reasonable quantities for his own private use by a person lawfully entitled to possess such arms or ammunition, must be accompanied by a license fee of Rs. 5.

(3) Application should be addressed in the first instance to the Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Madras States, (Indian Assistant to the Resident for the Madras States), Trivandrum, and should contain,

(*a*) the name and residence of the applicant and if the applicant does not intend to bring the arms or ammunition into Travancore or Cochin himself, the name and residence of the agent by whom they are to be brought,

(*b*) an exact description of each of the weapons the applicant proposes to import—bore or calibre, single or double barrelled, rifled or smooth bore and in the case of revolvers and pistols the pattern, bore, maker's name and number on the weapon,

(*c*) in the case of ammunition, military stores, etc., the full description including the weight and quantity, or in the case of cartridges the number, bore, whether for rifle or smooth bore, whether loaded or unloaded,

(*d*) the probable number of packages,

(*e*) the place of despatch and the route by which the articles are to be imported into the State,

(*f*) destination,

(*g*) name and residence of consignee,

(*h*) the purpose for which the articles are to be imported. A form embodying this information is appended to this memorandum and should, whenever possible, be adopted. The licence for possession or sale granted to the applicant by the State authorities or in British India as the case may be should also be forwarded for reference and return.

(4) The Agent to the Governor-General (Resident) will forward his export license direct to the applicant and will, at the same time, forward a copy to the Dewan of Travancore or Cochin as the case may be. He cannot undertake to forward applications for import licenses or the fees payable therefor. These should be sent direct to the Dewans of the States by applicants.

(5) (*a*) Each application for an import license to the Dewan of Travancore should be stamped with a Travancore court-fee stamp of the value of Rs. 2-except when the application is for the import of ammunition in reasonable quantities required *bona fide* for purposes of sport or protection, when the stamp should be of the value of 2 chuckrams.

(*b*) Each application to the Dewan of Cochin should be stamped with a Cochin court fee stamp to the value of Re. 1.—

(*c*) Each application to the Dewan of either State should be accompanied by an import license fee of Rs. 5 ; provided that the Dewan may remit the fees in the case of imports into Travancore of reasonable quantities of ammunition for the personal use of the importer for the purposes of sport or the protection of person or property, or in the case of imports into Cochin, of arms, ammunition, or military stores, in reasonable quantities, required *bona fide* for purposes of protection of person or property.

(6) To meet the case of persons who have occasion to carry arms and ammunition frequently across the frontiers of the States for the purposes of sport or protection, a general license valid for one year from the date of issue, may be granted in Travancore by the Dewan and in Cochin by the District Magistrate with the sanction of the Dewan. In Travancore such licenses will be granted on payment of a fee of Rs. 10. In Cochin such licenses will be granted free of fee to persons exempted under the Arms Regulation of the State and on payment of a fee of Rs. 10 to others. These general licenses will be granted to applicants on their producing a certificate from the Agent to the Governor-General (Resident) to the effect that he has no objection to the applicant's carrying the weapons with ammunition across the frontiers of the State. The application to the Agent to the Governor-General (Resident) for such a certificate should be accompanied by the possession license, if any, of the applicant and should state clearly the purpose for which it is required.

Persons holding general licenses will be granted possession license in Form V to use in Cochin State the arms and ammunition covered by the general license on payment of the prescribed fee less the amount paid for the general license.

(7) Applicants should arrange for the import of the articles licensed within the period for which the licenses are valid. If in the case of a license issued for importing arms, ammunition or military stores the licensee finds it

necessary to extend the period, or to effect any change in the license, he shall make the necessary application to the Agent to the Governor-General (Resident) to get his export license amended. After getting the amendment made in the export license, he should apply to the Dewan to have the required alteration made in the import license. Such an application shall be accompanied by (1) a court-fee stamp to the value of Rupee one in Cochin State and in Travancore a court fee stamp of the value mentioned in Rule 5 (a) Schedule IV of the Travancore Arms Rules.

Applications for the renewal of general licenses must be stamped in the same way and be accompanied by the same licences fees as the original applications. Such applications will generally be granted only on the applicants' producing also a fresh non-objection certificate from the Agent to the Governor-General (Resident).

(8) The attention of the licensed vendors of ammunition and military stores is drawn to the following further instructions :—

They should forward to the Agent to the Governor-General (Resident) before the close of January of every year their applications for permission to import ammunition (percussion caps, gunpowder, sulphur etc.) into the State for that year, showing the quantity sold by them under each head in the previous year and their demand for the current year. They should forward also for reference the licenses issued to them by the State authorities for the sale of such articles.

Applications subsequently received will ordinarily be disregarded. In January the Agent to the Governor-General (Resident) will issue permits to some or all of the various importers whose applications have been received, allotting to each a fair proportion of the total quantity of each article for which licenses will be granted for the year.

(9) Persons desiring to import arms or ammunition from Travancore to Cochin State or *vice versa* should obtain a non-objection certificate from the Agent to the Governor-General, Madras States, (Resident for the Madras States) in addition to the licenses required by the Arms Rules of Travancore and Cochin.

(10) These rules come into force from the 1st day of June 1936.

LICENSE TO EXPORT ARMS, AMMUNITION OR MILITARY STORES BY RIVER OR LAND.

Name and residence of License-holder, and of agent, if any.	No. of packages.	Arms.		Ammunition or Military Stores.		Place of despatch and route.	Purpose for which consignment is required.	Destination.	Name and residence of consignee.	Period for which license is valid.
		Description.	Number.	Description.	Number.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

1. This license is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act of 1878 (XI of 1878) and of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924.

2. The article shall not be conveyed by any route other than that specified in column 7 and bulk shall not be broken nor shall the consignment be stopped before the articles reach the place of destination.

3. An account of the contents of each package shall be legibly written thereon, and, where the articles are conveyed by rail, each package shall be marked with the word or expression, "Arms"—"Ammunition" or 'Military Stores", as the case may be, so as to be readily recognizable by the Railway authorities.

Madras States Agency,
Trivandrum,
Dated 30th May 1936.

M. V. MENON.

For Agent to the Governor-General
Madras States.
(Resident for the Madras States).

SCHEDULE V

(*See Rule 3.*)

FORM I.

(*See Rule 6.*)

FEE--TEN RUPEES.

License for the import of arms, ammunition or military stores by sea into the port of

Name, description and residence of licensee and agent (if any).	Number of packages.	Arms.		Ammunition or military stores.		Purpose for which required.	Value of the firearms per piece.	Place where articles are to be deposited or to which they are to be despatched.	Period for which the license is valid.
		Description.	Number.	Description.	Weight or number				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
									From the to the

(Signature.)
Dewan.

The ______________
of ______________
______________ 19

Seal

Conditions

1. This license is granted subject to all the provisions of the Travancore Arms Regulation, V of 1084, and of the Travancore Arms Rules, 1097.
2. An account of the contents of each package shall be legibly written thereon.
3. The articles shall be either—

(*a*) deposited.

(i) in a warehouse appointed under Section 14 of the Sea Customs Regulation, V of 1088, or

(ii) in a warehouse licensed under Section 15 of the Sea Customs Regulation, V of 1088, or

(*b*) forthwith despatched to their place of destination.

FORM II.

(See Rule 7.)

FEE—

(*a*) where granted under rule 7 (1) five rupees.
(*b*) where granted under rule 7 (2), free of all fee.

License for the import of arms, ammunition or military stores by land or backwater.

Name, description and residence of licensee and agent (if any.)	Number of packages.	Arms.		Ammunition or military stores.		Place of despatch and route.	Purpose for which required.	Place of destination.	Name, description and residence of consignee.	Period for which the license is valid.
		Description.	Number.	Description.	Weight or number.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
										From the —— to the ——

(Signature.)

(Seal.) *Dewan.*

The——————
of ——————
—————— 19 } Date on which a copy is sent to the Resident for the Madras States.

The———*of*———19

Conditions.

1. This license is granted subject to all the provisions of the Travancore Arms Regulation, V of 1084, and of the Travancore Arms Rules, 1097.

2. The articles shall not be conveyed by any route other than that specified in column 7; and bulk shall not be broken, nor shall the consignment be stopped, before the articles reach the place of destination.

3. An account of the contents of each package shall be legibly written thereon; and, where the articles are conveyed by rail, each package shall be marked with the word or expression "Arms" "Ammunition" or "Military Stores" as the case may be so as to be, readily recognizable by the Railway authorities.

FORM III.

(*See Rule 10.*)

*(a) *where granted to a person exempted under Schedule I, free of all fee*
(b) *In all other Cases, Ten Rupees.*

License to carry arms, ammunition or military stores through the frontiers of the State.

Serial number of license.	Name, description and residence of licensee.	Arms.		Ammunition or military stores.		Purpose for which granted.	Period for which license is valid.
		Description.	Number.	Description.	Number or weight.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							From the — to the—

The——of——19—— { Date on which the previous sanction of the Resident for the Madras States was obtained.

Dewan.

(Seal)

The——of——19——

Conditions.

1. This license is granted subject to all the provisions of the Travancore Arms Regulation, V of 1084, and of the Travancore Arms Rules, 1097.

2. This covers only the person and the arms, &c., named herein.

3. This is valid only for the period named herein.

4. This authorises the holder to carry the arms, &c., covered by this through the frontier chowkeys of the State for *bona fide* protection or sport.

5. This must be produced before the Customs Officers.

* [Amended by Notification R. Dis. No. 114/27Judl, dated the 13th January 1927.]

FORM IV.

(*See Rule 13*)

FEE-FIVE RUPEES.

License for the export by sea of arms, ammunition or military stores from the port of ——— to the port of ——

Name, description and residence of licensee and agent (if any.)	Number of packages.	Arms.		Ammunition or military stores.		Place of despatch, and route.	Purpose for which required.	Place of destination.	Name, description and residence of consignee.	Period for which the license is valid.
		Description.	Number.	Description	Weight or number.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
										From the— ——— to the—— ——11

(Signature)
District Magistrate.

The——— Date on which a copy is sent to,
——— (1) the Dewan (rule 16)
——— (2) the Agent or Master of vessel at
——*11* . the ——— port [rule 13 (2).]
The ———*of*——*11* .

Conditions.

1. This license is granted subject to all the provisions of the Travancore Arms Regulation, V of 1084, and of the Travancore Arms Rules, 1097.

2. The articles shall not be conveyed by any route other than that specified in column 7; and bulk shall not be broken, or the consignment stopped, before the articles reach the place of destination.

3. An account of the contents of each package shall be legibly written thereon; and where the articles are conveyed by rail, each package shall be marked with the word or expression "Arms," "Ammunition" or "Military Stores", as the case may be, so as to be readily recognizable by the railway authorities.

FORM V.

(*See Rules 14 and 15.*)

Fee—

(*a*) where granted under rule 14, five rupees;

(*b*) where granted under rule 15, free of all fee.

License for the export by land or backwater.

Name, description and residence of licensee and agent (if any.)	Number of packages	Arms.		Ammunition or military stores.		Place of despatch and route.	Purpose for which required.	Place of destination	Name, description and residence of consignee.	Period for which the license is valid.
		Description	Number.	Description.	Weight or number.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
										From the .... 11......to the ...... 11 ......

(Signature)

District Magistrate,

The——
of——

Date on which a copy is sent to the Dewan (rule 16)

—11 District Magistrate of the District [rule 14 (2)].

The ——*of*——11.

Conditions.

1. This license is granted subject to all the provisions of the Travancore Arms Regulation, V of 1084, and of the Travancore Arms Rules, 1097.

2. The articles shall not be conveyed by any route other than that specified in column 7 and bulk shall not be broken, nor shall the consignment be stopped, before the articles reach the place of destination.

3. An account of the contents of each package shall be legibly written thereon; and where the articles are conveyed by rail, each package shall be marked with the word or expression "Arms", "Ammunition" or "Military Stores" as the case may be, so as to be readily recognizable by the railway authorities.

FORM VI.

(*See Rule 21.*)

Fee—Ten rupees.

License for the transport of Arms, Ammunition, or military stores.

Name, description and residence of licensee and agent (if any) authorized for the purpose of this consignment.	Licensee's place of business, if any.	Number of packages.	Arms.		Ammunition or military stores.		Place of despatch, route and mode of transit.	Place of destination.	Name, description and residence of consignee.	Period for which the license is valid.
			Description.	Number.	Description.	Weight or number.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
										From the ... . to the...... .... 11 ....

(Signature)
District Magistrate.

The——— Dateon which a copy is sent to the

——— District Magistrate of the—district [*rule 21* (2)]

—11 Magistrate at—[*rule 21* (3)]

The————of————11 .

Conditions.

1 This license is granted subject to all the provisions of the Travancore Arms Regulation, V of 1084, and of the Travancore Arms Rules, 1097.

2. The articles shall not be conveyed by any route other than that specified in column 8; and bulk shall not be broken, nor shall the consignment be stopped before the articles reach the place of destination.

3. An account of the contents of each package shall be legibly written thereon; and, where the articles are conveyed by rail, each package shall be marked with the word or expression "Arms," 'Ammunition" or "Military Stores" as the case may be, so as to be readily recognizable by the railway authorities.

4. The articles shall be delivered only to a person lawfully entitled to receive them.

FORM VII.

[*See Rule 23 (1) (a)*]

Fee—Twenty rupees

License to manufacture, convert, sell, or keep for sale, arms, ammunition or military stores.

Serial number of license	Name, description and residence of licensee.	Place of business, factory or shop.	Description of arms.		Description of ammunition or military stores.		Date on which license expires.
			To be manufactured or converted.	To be sold or kept for sale.	To be manufactured	To be sold or kept for sale.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

(Signature.)

The——of——11 (Seal.) *District Magistrate.*

Form for renewal of the license.

Date and year of renewal.	Date on which the renewed license expires.	Signature of District Magistrate.

Conditions.

1. This license is granted subject to all the provisions of the Travancore Arms Regulation, V of 1084, and of the Travancore Arms Rules, 1097.

2. The licensee shall maintain registers of all arms manufactured or converted, of all ammunition and military stores manufactured, of all stock in hand and of all sales in such forms as the Government may direct.

3. He shall exhibit his stock and his registers on the demand of any Magistrate or any Police officer of a rank not below that of Inspector, or, if the Government so direct, of Sub-Inspector.

4. (1) He shall affix on a conspicuous part of his place of business, factory or shop a signboard, on which shall be painted in large letters in English and in the Vernacular of the district his name and the words "Licensed to manufacture (or "licensed to deal in" as the case may be) arms, ammunition and military stores."

(2) He shall also affix in his place of business, factory or shop a copy of Section 24 of the Travancore Arms Regulation, V of 1084, either in English or in the Vernacular of the district.

5. He shall at the time of purchase endorse upon the license of every purchaser, holding a license in form XI, XII, XIII or XIV.—

(*a*) the name, description and residence of the person who takes delivery of the articles sold.

(*b*) the nature and quantity of the articles sold, and

(*c*) the date of sale,

and shall sign the endorsement.

6. He shall at the time of the sale of a weapon enter in his Register the number and marks, if any, stamped on the weapon at the time of manufacture.

7. He shall give information of all sales of arms, ammunition and military stores to such person and in such manner as the Government may direct.

8. He shall not sell to any person licensed to possess or carry arms, ammunition in excess of the maximum which may be fixed by the Government for such person and which is endorsed on such person's license.

9. He shall not sell arms, ammunition or military stores elsewhere than in the place of business, factory or shop specified in column 3.

10. He shall not sell arms, ammunition or military stores to an Indian officer, non-commissioned officer or soldier of His Majesty's Indian Forces or an officer or sepoy of the Nair Brigade, unless such person produces a written pass or permit signed by his Commanding Officer, and then only to the extent and on the conditions specified in such pass or permit.

11 He shall not keep Government arms, ammunition or military stores or, unless he is specially authorised in this behalf by the Government, keep or sell revolvers manufactured out of India or magazine pistols.

Explanation:—For the purposes of this condition

(*a*) "Government arm" means a firearm or other weapon which is the property of the Government; and

(*b*) "Government ammunition" and "Government military stores" means respectively ammunition and military stores manufactured or prepared for and supplied to the Government.

12. Save where the Government direct the omission of this condition, the licensee shall forthwith give information at the nearest police station of the loss or theft of any arms, ammunition or military stores covered by the license.

FORM VIII.

[*See Rule* 23 (*1*) (*b*).]

FEE—TEN RUPEES.

License to sell and keep for sale, arms, ammunition or military stores.

Serial number of license.	Name, description and residence of licensee.	Place of business or shop.	Description of		Date on which the license expires.
			Arms.	Ammunition or military stores.	
1	2	3	4	5	6

(Signature)

District Magistrate.

The..............of.........11 (Seal)

Form for renewal of the license.

Date and year of renewal.	Date on which the renewed license expires.	Signature of District Magistrate.

Conditions.

1. This license is granted subject to all the provisions of the Travancore Arms Regulation, V of 1084, and of the Travancore Arms Rules, 1097.

2. The licensee shall maintain registers of all arms, ammunition and military stores in stock, and of all sales, in such form as the Government may direct.

3. He shall exhibit his stock and his registers on the demand of any Magistrate or any Police officer of a rank not below that of Inspector, or, if the Government so direct, of Sub-Inspector.

4. (1) He shall affix on a conspicuous part of his place of business or shop a signboard, on which shall be painted in large letters in English or in the Vernacular of the district his name and the words "Licensed to deal in arms ammunition and military stores".

(2) He shall also affix in his place of business or shop a copy of section 24 of the Travancore Arms Regulation, V of 1084, in English or in the Vernacular of the district.

5. He shall at the time of purchase of arms endorse upon the license of every purchaser holding a license in Form XI, XII, XIII, or XIV—

(*a*) the name, description and residence of the person who takes delivery of the articles sold,

(*b*) the nature and quantity of the articles sold, and

(*c*) the date of sale.

and shall sign the endorsement.

6. He shall at the time of the sale of a weapon enter in his register the number and marks, if any, stamped on the weapon at the time of manufacture.

7. He shall give information of all sales of arms, ammunition and military stores to such person and in such manner as the Government may direct.

8. He shall not sell to any person licensed to possess or carry arms, ammunition in excess of the maximum which may be fixed by the Government for such person and which is endorsed on such person's license.

9. He shall not sell arms, ammunition or military stores elsewhere than at the place of business or shop specified in column 3.

10. He shall not sell arms, ammunition or military stores to an Indian officer, non-commissioned officer or soldier of His Majesty's Indian Forces or an officer or sepoy of the Nair Brigade, unless such person produces a written pass or permit signed by his Commanding Officer, and then only to the extent and on the conditions specified in such pass or permit.

11. He shall not keep Government arms, ammunition or military stores or, unless he is specially authorised in this behalf by the Government, keep or sell revolvers manufactured out of India or magazine pistols.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this condition—

(*a*) "Government arm" means a firearm or other weapon which is the property of the Government; and

(*b*) "Government ammunition" and "Government military stores" means respectively ammunition and military stores manufactured or prepared for and supplied to Government.

12. Save where the Government direct the omission of this condition, the licensee shall forthwith give information at the nearest police station of the loss or theft of any arms, ammunition or military stores covered by the license.

FORM IX.

(See Rule 24)

FREE OF ALL FEE.

License for the possession by holders of licenses in Form VII or VIII of arms deposited by their owners for safe keeping.

Name, description and residence of owner.	Description of fire-arms.	Place (with description) where articles are to be kept.	Period for which the license is valid.
1	2	3	4

(Signature)
District Magistrate.

The..................of........11 . (Seal)

NOTE.—A license in this form will be granted for a period ending on the day on which the licensee's license in Form VII or VIII as the case may be, is due to expire.

Conditions.

1. This license is granted subject to all the provisions of the Travancore Arms Regulation, V of 1084, and of the Travancore Arms Rules, 1097.

2. It covers only fire-arms of the description given in column 2 so long as they are kept in the place described in column 3, but does not authorise the licensee—

(i) to go armed, or

(ii) to keep Government arms.

Explanation.—For the purpose of this condition "Government arm" means fire-arm which is the property of the Government.

3. The licensee shall maintain a register of all arms in his possession under this license in such form as the Government may direct.

4. He shall exhibit such arms and his register on the demand of any Magistrate or any Police officer of a rank not below that of Inspector, or if the Government so direct, of Sub-Inspector.

5. The licensee shall forthwith give information at the nearest Police Station of the loss or theft of any arms covered by the license.

FORM X.

(See Rule 25)

FREE OF ALL FEE.

License for the possession of firearms (other than pistols or revolvers) ammunition or military stores.

Name, description and residence of licensee and agents (if any).	Number and description of firearms.	Ammunition or Military Stores.		Place (with description) where articles are to be kept.	† Period for which the license is valid.
		Description.	Quantity.		
1	2	3	4	5	6

(Signature.)

The..................of........11 . (Seal.) *District Magistrate.*

Note.—† License in this form may be granted for any period not exceeding 3 years

Conditions.

1. This license is granted subject to all the provisions of the Travancore Arms Regulation, V of 1084, and of the Travancore Arms Rules, 1097.

2. It covers only the firearms, ammunition and stores specified in columns 2 3 and 4 so long as they are kept in the place described in column 5, but does not authorise the licensee—

(i) to go armed, or

(ii) to keep Government arms or ammunition.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this condition,

(a) " Government arm" means a firearm or other weapon which is the property of the Government; and

(b) "Government ammunition" means ammunition manufactured or prepared for and supplied to Government.

3. Condition 2 (ii) may be cancelled by the authority granting the license. If empowered to do so by the Government, and an endorsement added showing the Government arms and ammunition which the licensee is authorised to possess.

4. The licensee shall forthwith give information at the nearest police station of the loss or theft of any arms covered by the license.

5. The authority granting the license has the right to inquire at any time during the currency of the license, whether the weapon for which it has been granted is still in the possession of the licensee, and may require the production of the weapon for the purpose of such an inquiry.

FORM XI.

(*See Rule 26.*)

FEE—(a) if the arm or ammunition is of the kind referred to in rule 26 (i), proviso (ii). FREE OF ALL FEE.

(b) in other cases ...	...	... 14 Chackrams
(c) for pistols and revolvers	...	... Rupees ten.
(d) for breach loading-weapons	...	... Rupees five.

The above mentioned fees are for licenses granted for periods of one year or less. A license in this form may be granted for any period exceeding one year and not exceeding three years; in which case, unless the license is free of all fee, a compounded fee shall be levied.

License for the possession of arms and ammunition and for going armed for the purpose

of *sport* / *protection* / *display*

Serial number of license.	Name, description and residence of licensee and agents (if any)	Arms or ammunition that licensee is entitled to possess.		Retainers (if any) covered by the license.					District or place within which the license is valid.	Date on which the license expires.
		Description.	Quantity.	Name of retainer	Name of retainer's father	Address of retainer.	Arms or ammunition that retainer is entitled to possess.			
							Description.	Quantity.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

(Signature)
Chief Secretary to Government
or District Magistrate.

(Seal)

The ______ of ______ 1

FORM FOR RENEWAL OF THE LICENSE.

Date and year of renewal.	Date on which the renewed license expires.	Signature of—*Chief Secretary to Government or District Magistrate of the...district.
1	2	3

Conditions.

1. This license is granted subject to all the provisions of the Travancore Arms Regulation, V of 1084, and of the Travancore Arms Rules 1097.

2. It covers only the persons named, and the arms and ammunition described therein and such retainers (if any) as may be entered in column 5.

3. Except as provided in rule 26, it extends only to the district or place specified in column 10.

4. The licensee or any retainer acting under this license shall not go armed with any arms covered thereby otherwise than in good faith for the purpose of sport / protection / display and save where he is specially authorized in this behalf by the District Magistrate, he shall not take any such arms to a fair, religious procession or other public assemblage.

5. The licensee, at the time of purchasing any new arms or ammunition, shall cause the following particulars to be endorsed upon his license under the vendor's signature namely:—

(a) the name, description and residence of the person who takes delivery of the articles purchased ;

(b) the nature and quantity of the articles purchased ; and

(c) the date of purchase

*[Amended by Notification R. Dis No 3337/32, Judicial, dated the 4th November 1932.]

6. He shall not purchase ammunition in excess of the maximum which may from time to time be fixed by the Government.

7. Save where the Government direct the omission of this condition, he shall forthwith give information at the nearest police station of the loss or theft of any arms covered by the license.

8. He shall not possess Government Arms and ammunition.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this condition.—

(a) "Government arm" means a firearm or other weapon which is the property of the Government; and

(b) "Government ammunition" means ammunition manufactured or prepared for and supplied to Government.

9. Condition 8 may be cancelled by the authority granting the license if empowered to do so by the Government, and an endorsement added showing the Government arms and ammunition which the licensee is authorized to possess.

10. Where the license is granted for the purpose of sport, the licensee to any retainer acting under the license shall observe such close season as may be prescribed by the Government in respect of the game-birds and animals herein after set forth below.

11. The licensee shall report any change of his permanent residence to the authority who granted him the license.

12. The authority granting the license has the right to inquire at any time during the currency of the license whether the weapon for which it has been granted is still in the possession of the licensee, and to require the production of the weapon for the purposes of such inquiry.

FORM XII.

(See Rule 27).

FREE OF ALL FEE.

License for the possession of arms and ammunition and for going armed for the destruction of wild animals which do injury to human beings.

Name, description and residence of licensee.	Arms and Ammunition.		Place or area for which the license is granted.	Specification of the wild beasts which may be destroyed under this license.	*Period for which the license is valid.	Title and residence of Magistrate to whom the license and weapon must be shown between the 15th November and the 31st December
	Description.	Quantity.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

(Seal.)

(Signature)
District Magistrate.

The——————*of*——————*111*

Conditions.

1. This license is granted subject to all the provisions of the Travancore Arms Regulation, V of 1084, and of the Travancore Arms Rules, 1097.

2. Once every year, between the 15th November and the 31st December, the licensee shall produce this license and every weapon covered thereby before the Magistrate referred to in column 7.

3. He shall not go armed with any arms covered by this license otherwise than in good faith for the destruction of wild animals which do injury to human beings nor shall he take any such arms to a fair, religious procession or other public assemblage, or to any considerable distance beyond the place or area entered in column 4

4. He shall forthwith give information at the nearest police station of the loss or theft of any arms covered by this license.

*Note.—A license in this form may be granted for any period not exceeding three years.

5. He shall not keep Government arms or ammunition.

Explanation.- For the purposes of this condition -

(*a*) "Government arm" means a firearm or other weapon which is the property of the Government ; and

(*b*) "Government ammunition" means ammunition manufactured or prepared for and supplied to Government.

6. Condition 5 may be cancelled by the authority granting the licence, if empowered to do so by the Government, and an endorsement added showing the Government arms and ammunition which the licensee is entitled to possess.

7. The licensee shall not purchase ammunition in excess of the maximum which may from time to time be fixed by the Government.

8. At the time of purchasing any new arms or ammunition, he shall cause the following particulars to be endorsed upon his license under the vendor's signature namely : -

(*a*) the name, description and residence of the person who takes delivery of the articles purchased;

(*b*) the nature and quantity of the articles purchased, and

(*c*) the date of purchase.

9. Without prejudice to the voidence of this license for breach of any of the foregoing conditions, it shall be void if -

(*a*) the licensee dies, or

(*b*) any weapon covered thereby—

(i) is sold, or

(ii) is attached in execution of a decree.

10. The authority granting the license has the right to inquire at any time during the currency of the license whether any weapon for which it has been granted is still in the possession of the license-holder, and to require the production of the weapon for the purposes of such inquiry.

FORM XIII.

(SEE RULE 28.)

Free of all Fee.

License for the possession of arms and ammunition and for going armed for the destruction of wild animals doing injury to crops or cattle.

Name, description and residence of licensee.	Name and description of any member of the licensee's family, or servant employed to watch crops or cattle, residing with him, by whom the arms covered by the license may be also used.	Arms and Ammunition.		Place or area within which the license is valid	§Period for which the license is valid.
		Description.	Quantity.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
					From:—— To——

District Magistrate of the —————— *district*

The —————— *of* —————— *19*

§Note. —A license in this form may be granted for any period not exceeding three years.

Conditions.

1. This license is granted subject to all the provisions of the Travancore Arms Regulation, V of 1084, and of the Travancore Arms Rules, 1097.

2. The licensee shall not go armed with any arms covered by this license otherwise than in good faith for the destruction or driving away of wild animals which do injury to the crops or cattle situated in the area specified in the license.

3. He shall not use any arms covered by this license otherwise than in the place or area in which the license is valid.

4. He shall not lend any arms or ammunition covered by this license to any person, other than a member of his family, or servant who may be employed by him to protect the crops or cattle situated in the area specified in the license and who is mentioned in column 2 of the license.

5. He shall forthwith give Information at the nearest Police station of the loss or theft of any arms covered by the license.

6. The licensee shall not keep Government arms or ammunition.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this condition,—

(*a*) "Government arm" means a firearm or other weapon which is the property of the Government; and

(*b*) "Government ammunition" means ammunition manufactured or prepared for and supplied to Government.

7. Condition 6 may be cancelled by the authority granting the license if empowered to do so by the Government, and an endorsement added showing the Government arms and ammunition which the licensee is entitled to possess

8. The licensee shall not purchase ammunition in excess of the maximum which may, from time to time be fixed by the Government.

9. At the time of purchasing any new arms or ammunition, he shall cause the following particulars to be endorsed upon his license under the vendor's signature, namely:—

(*a*) the name, description and residence of the person who takes delivery of the articles purchased;

(*b*) the nature and quantity of the articles purchased; and

(*c*) the date of purchase.

10. This license shall be void if the licensee commits a breach of any of the above conditions or if the licensee dies, or if any weapon covered thereby—

(i) is sold,

(ii) is attached in execution of a decree.

11. The authority granting the license has the right to inquire at any time during the currency of the license whether any weapon for which it has been granted is still in the possession of the licensee, and to require production of the weapon for the purposes of such inquiry.

FORM XIV.

(SEE RULE 29.)

FEES Seven Chackrams for each weapon.

License for going armed on a journey in or through any District.

Name, description and residence of licensee and Agent (if any)	Arms or Ammunition that licensee is entitled to carry		Retainers (if any) covered by the license.					Place of departure, route and place of destination.	Period which the journey is likely to occupy.	Period for which the license is valid.
	Description	Quantity.	Name of retainer.	Name of retainers' Father or Karanavan	Address of retainer.	Arms or ammunition that retainer is entitled to carry.				
						Description.	Quantity.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
										From the — to the —

(Signature)
District Magistrate.

Seal.

The ——— *of* ——— *11*

Conditions.

1. This license is granted subject to all the provisions of the Travancore Arms Regulation, V of 1084, and of the Travancore Arms Rules, 1097.

2. It covers only the persons named, and the arms, and ammunition described therein and such retainers (if any) as may be entered in column 4.

3. The licensee or any retainer acting under this license shall not, unless specially empowered in this behalf by the authority granting the license go armed to a fair, religious procession or other public assemblage.

4. The licensee shall, at the time of purchasing any new arms or ammunition, cause the following particulars to be endorsed upon his license under the vendor's signature, namely:—

(a) the name, description and residence of the person who takes delivery of the articles purchased;

(*b*) the nature and quantity of the articles purchased; and
(*c*) the date of purchase.

5. He shall not go armed with Government arms or ammunition.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this condition—

(*a*) "Government arm" means a firearm or other weapon which is the property of the Government; and

(*b*) "Government ammunition" means ammunition manufactured or prepared for and supplied to the Government.

6. He shall forthwith give information at the nearest police station of the loss or theft of any arms covered by this license.

FORM XV.

(RULES 30 AND 31).

Free of all fee.

License to possess and transport gunpowder, fuses, dynamite, blasting gelatine and detonating caps, for *bona fide* blasting purposes.

Name of license-holder with particulars of residence.	Columns to be filled in cases of transport.			Quantity of gun powder, fuses, &c.	Place within which the license is valid.	Term for which the license is valid.
	Place of despatch, route and mode of transit.	Time for which the license is valid.	Destination.			
		From the... 11...to the... 11...				From the ... 11...to the ....11...

Date (*Signature*)

District Magistrate

(Seal.)

Conditions.

1. This license is subject to the provisions of the Travancore Arms Regulation, V of 1084, and of the Rules framed thereunder.

2 It covers only the person and the quantity of gunpowder, fuses, dynamite, &c., named.

3. It extends only to the place named, and is void after expiration of the term mentioned.

4. In cases of transport, the license becomes void, if the time occupied in transit exceeds the period specified, or if the consignment breaks bulk before reaching the place of destination, or if the articles are taken by any other route than that specified in the license.

5. The contents of each package covered by the license must be described in legible letters on the outside of such package.

6. This license must be delivered to the local Magistrate and the articles must be available for exhibition to such Magistrate within six days of their arrival at their destination.

FORM XVI.

(SEE RULE 10 A.)

Fee One Rupee.

Temporary license to carry Arms, Ammunition or Military Stores through the State.

This license is valid only for fifteen days from the date of issue.

Serial No. of license.	Name, description and residence of licensee.	Arms.		Ammunition or Military stores		Purpose for which granted.	Name of the Chowkey of Entry.	Name of the Chowkey of Exist.	Period for which license is valid.
		Description.	Number.	Description.	Weight or Number.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
									From To

Place

Date.

Signature and Designation of the Issuing Officer.

Conditions.

1. This license is granted subject to all the provisions of the Travancore Arms Regulation V of 1084, and of the Travancore Arms Rules of 1097.

2. This covers only the person and the arms etc., named herein.

3. This is valid only for the period named herein.

4. This authorises the holder to carry the arms etc., covered by this through the State for *bona fide* protection or sport.

5. This must be produced before the Customs Officer and eventually surrendered to the Officer in charge of the chowkey of exist at the time of the licensee leaving the State.

(2) Rules relating to the disposal of arms, ammunition and military stores, forfeited or confiscated to the Government.

(Dated 24th August 1912/9th Chingom 1088)

1. All arms, ammunition and military stores forfeited or confiscated to the Government under the provisions of the Arms Regulation, V of 1084, or under the provisions of any other law for the time being in force, shall be sent to the Superintendent of Police.

2. Arms, ammunition and military stores which can be utilised by the Police or by any other Department may be retained and brought into use with the sanction of the Government. Arms, ammunition and military stores not so retained, may be sold to licensed dealers or other persons authorised to possess them.

3. Arms, ammunition and military stores not disposed of according to Rule 2 supra, shall be broken up and the materials sold.

4. Arms, ammunition and military stores not disposed of in the manner provided in Rule 2 or Rule 3 supra, shall be destroyed.

5. The Superintendent of Police shall forward to the Court or Officer from whom any arms, ammunition and military stores have been received, a certificate regarding the action taken, as soon as practicable.

6. The Superintendent of Police shall keep or cause to be kept a Register of the arms, ammunition and military stores received, showing the following particulars :—

(a) serial number (for each year separately);
(b) the Court or Officer from whom the arms, ammunition and military stores were received ;
(c) the date of receipt ;
(d) how disposed of ;
(e) the date of disposal ;
(f) the date of despatch of certificate to the Court or Officer.

7. The Superintendent of Police, shall, in his annual report, give information as to the number or quantity of arms, ammunition and military stores, received and dealt with under these Rules, how they were disposed of, and what the amount of the sale proceeds, if any, was.

(3) Rules relating to the safe custody and disposal of arms deposited in Police stations.

(No. G. 9146, dated the 13th November 1915|28th Thulam 1091)

(Issued on 20-11-1915)

Arms, the possession of which is unlawful owing to the cancellation or expiry of license or otherwise, must be at once deposited in the nearest Police station. The arms so deposited should be shown in a "Register of Arms deposited" as per Form annexed, and an accurate description of each arm, with the maker's name and number if given and actual measurements if a country gun, should be given in column 3. The Station-House Officer is responsible for the safe-guarding of all arms deposited in the Station. The arms should be kept under lock and key.

Arms in deposit in Stations for over three years for which no license has been obtained will be considered forfeit to Government. The Station-House Officer will prepare once a month an extract from the 'Register of Arms deposited" in duplicate, showing therein all time-expired arms and forward it to the District Magistrate, through the District Superintendent of Police, for formal orders declaring the arms "forfeit to Government." The District Magistrate will return one copy of the extract with his orders and on receipt of this, the Superintendent should issue an order to the Station-House Officer to send the arms to the Office of the Commissioner of Police. A copy of the Superintendent's order should be sent to the Commissioner of Police. Arms sent to the Commissioner of Police should be accompanied by the extract from the "Register of Arms received" from the District Magistrate with his orders, and an acknowledgment should be obtained in it for the arms delivered, from the * (Manager, Police Commissioner's Office.) Inspecting Officers should, during inspection, check all arms in deposit with the "Arms Deposit Register" and see that an accurate description of every arm is entered in the Register. They should report having done so in the Inspection Report.

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* Substituted for "Reserve Inspector" by Notification D. Dis. No. 2/J, dated the 31st January 1924.

Serial No.	Date.	Particulars of arms	By whom deposited or from whom taken.	Residence		Signature of Station-House Officer, owner and a witness when arms are deposited.	If license obtained when.	If license not obtained, how, where arms disposed of.	Designation of Magistrate passing order.	Signature of owner for return of arms, with date.	Signature of Station-House Officer, and date of disposing of arms.
				Village.	Taluk.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

On Label outside "Register of Arms deposited."

III

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

(Peravagay Department No. 1924 dated 11th November 1904).

It is hereby notified that His Highness the Maharaja has been pleased to exempt from the Customs duty, arms and ammunition imported into Travancore by the Arab Chiefs of the Aden Protectorate and the Persian Gulf, whose names are included in lists A and B hereto appended. Arms and ammunition imported by the sons of such Chiefs will also be exempted from Customs duty. The exemption, is however, conditional on the production of a certificate signed by the Political Officer concerned showing the status of the Chief, or of his son, and stating the number and description of the weapons which he should be allowed to import into Travancore free of duty. The present procedure under which a deposit of the amount of duty ordinarily payable is required, will be discontinued.

It should be clearly understood that the above concession must not be regarded as affecting or modifying in any way the existing Rules or orders governing the importation into Travancore of arms and ammunition except in so far as the payment of Customs duty, is concerned :—

[Published for general information in substitution of the lists published in Notification No. P. D 1924 dated the 11th November 1904. (No. P. D. 367 dated 1st March, 1905.)]

LIST A.

List of Arab Chiefs in the Aden Protectorate.

Note.—Only Chiefs receiving stipends from, and in treaty relations with, the Government of India are included in the list.

Serial No.	Chiefs.	Salute.
1	Sultan of Lahej ...	9 guns
2	Fadthli Sultan of Shukara ...	9 guns.
3	Haushabi Sultan of Musoimir bin Ubaid, Ar-Raha and the Haushabi country ...	...
4	Sultan of the Upper Aulakis (ordinarily spoken of as Upper Aulaki Sultan of Nisab) ...	...
5	Upper Aulaki Chief of Yeshbum ...	...
6	Yaffai Sultan of Kahnfar, Al Husn Masana Al Rawwa Al Kara and the Lower Yaffai country ...	...
7	The principal Nakib of the Mausatta Section of the Yaffai-as-Saffal ...	...
8	Sultan of the Yaffai-as-Suffal ...	...
9	Akrabi Sheikh of Bir Ahmed ...	...
10	Sultan of the Kishu and Socotra ...	9 guns.
11	The principal Sheikh of the Rujai Section of the Subaihi ...	...
12	The principal Sheikh of the Dthubi Section of the Yaffai-as-Saffal ...	...
13	Sheikh of the Muflahai Section of the Yaffai-as-Suffal..	...
14	Sultan of the Lower Aulaki ...	...
15	Sultan of Shehr and Mokalla ...	9 guns *
16	The Principal Wahidi Chief of Bir Ali ...	...
17	The Principal Wahidi Chief of Balahan ...	...
18	The Principal Sheikh of the Attiffi Section of the Subaihi ...	...
19	The Principal Sheikh of the Makudumi Section of the Subaihi ...	...
20	Sharif of Behan-al-Kasab ...	...
21	Alawi Shekh of Al Kasha and the Alawi country ...	...

*The present Sultan gets a personal salute of 11 guns.

Serial No.	Chiefs	Salute
22	The Principal Sheikh of the Mansuri Section of the Subaihi ...	...
23	The Principal Sheikh of the Barhaimi Section of the Subaihi ...	...
24	Sheikh of Irka ...	...
25	Sheikh of Haura ...	...
26	Sheikh of the Hadthrami Section of the Yaffai-as Suffal ...	...
27	Sakladi Sheikh of the Sabib tribe of the Yaffai-as-Suffal ...	...
28	Amir of Dthala ...	...
29	The Principal Sheikh of the Dubaini Section of the Subaihi ...	...

LIST B

List of Arab Chiefs in the Persian Gulf with whom the Government of India have concluded treaties, including the Sultan of Masket.

Serial No.	Chiefs.	Salute.
1	Sultan of Masket	21 guns
2	Sheikh of Koweit	† 7 guns.
3	Sheikh of Bahrein	† 7 guns.
4	Sheikh of Abu Thabi	† 5 guns.
5	Sheikh of Debai	† 3 guns.
6	Sheikh of Shargah *	† 3 guns.
7	Sheikh of Ajman	† 3 guns.
8	Sheikh of Um-el-Kowein	† 3 guns.
9	Sheikh of Rasal-Kheima*	† 3 guns.

* Chiefships of Shargah and Rasal-Kheima are at present united under the Chief of Shargah.

† Fired by British ships of war in the Persian Gulf at the termination of an official visit by these Chiefs.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. J. 1087, dated the 30th January 1913.

Under Section 22 of the Court Fees Regulation, VI of 1087, it is hereby notified that the Government have been pleased to wholly remit the fee payable under para 2 of Clause (b) of Article I of Schedule II of the said Regulation, on applications presented to a Division Peishkar for refund of the value of stamp paper which has become spoiled or unfit for use, or is no longer required for use, and on applications for the renewal of stamped paper which has become spoiled or unfit for use.

The Government have also been pleased to reduce to two chuckrams, the fee of two rupees payable under Clause (c) of Article I of the said Schedule on applications to the Dewan for licenses or duplicates granted or renewed under the Travancore Arms Rules dated the 29th January 1912, for the import of ammunition in reasonable quantities required *bona fide* for purposes of sport or protection.

No. J. 814, dated the 24th January 1914.

Under Section 23 of the Arms Regulation, V of 1084, it is hereby notified that the Resident and the Assistant Resident are exempted from the operation of all the prohibitions and restrictions contained in the said Regulation.

No. J. 4553, dated the 26th may 1916|10th June 1916.

It is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maharaja, that the guard attached to the Bank of Madras, Trivandrum, comprising one Havildar and four Privates are included in the class of persons exempted from the operation of Sections 9 and 10 of the Arms Regulation, V of 1084, by Notification No. J. 5631, dated the 4th November 1909, published on page 1966 of Part I of the Government Gazette dated ths 9th November 1909.

No. J. 9545, dated the 10th/23rd November 1916.

Under Section 23 of the Arms Regulation, V of 1084, it is hereby notified, with the sanction of His Highness the Maharaja, that explosives imported into Travancore by the British Government for their works are exempted from the operation of the prohibitions and restrictions contained in the said Regulation.

No. J. 9576, dated the 16th November 1917.

Under Section 23 of the Arms Regulation, V of 1084, it is hereby notified, with the sanction of His Highness the Maharaja, that Gazetted Officers of the Indian Telegraph Department are exempted from the prohibitions and restrictions contained in the said Regulation.

R. Dis. No. 1287 of 23/Judl., dated 10th May 1923.

With reference to Section 1 (*b*) of the Travancore Arms Regulation V of 1084 it is hereby notified that a District Superintendent, an Assistant Superintendent or an Inspector of Police is entitled in the course of his duty as a public servant to bear or possess either a revolver supplied to him by Government or a private revolver or automatic pistol of suitable pattern and ammunition for the same.

R. Dis. No. 1530 of 1923/Judl., dated the 4th June 1923.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-rule (2) of Rule 39 of the Travancore Arms Rules, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja are pleased to direct that no fee shall be payable by any member of the Auxiliary Force, India, residing in Travancore, in respect of the grant or renewal of any license issued in Form XI under Rule 26 of the said Rules.

R. Dis. No. 1237/27/Judicial, dated the 7/9th May 1927.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub Rule (2) of Rule 39 of the Travancore Arms Rules, the Government of Her Highness the Maha Rani Regent are pleased to exempt all officers of the Excise Department above the rank of Sub-Inspectors from the fee payable for the grant or renewal of a license issued in Form XI under Rule 26 of the said Rules for the possession of one revolver and ammunition for the same and for going armed for the purpose of protection.

R. Dis. No. 1228 of 27/Judicial. dated the 7th May 1927.

In confirmation of the Notification No. J. 814, dated 24th January 1914, published at page 580 of Part I of the Gazette, dated the 3rd February 1914, it is hereby notified, under Section 23 of the Arms Regulation, V of 1084, that the Agent to the Governor-General and the Assistants to the Agent to the Governor-General, Madras States, are exempted from the operation of all the prohibitions and restrictions contained in the said Regulation.

R Dis. No. 1319|31 Judl., dated the 18th May 1931.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-Rule (2) of Rule 39 of the Travancore Arms Rules, the Government of Her Highness the Maha Rani Regent are pleased to exempt all officers of the Forest Department of and above the rank of Deputy Rangers from the fee payable for the grant or renewal of a license issued in Form XI under Rule 26 of the said Rules for the possession of one smooth bore gun, double or single barrelled, of any size up to 12 bore, taking both shots and ball, and ammunition for the same, and for going armed for purposes of protection.

R. Dis. No. 2926/31|Judl, dated the 19th November 1931.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 18 of the Travancore Sea Customs Regulation, V of 1088, the Government of His Highness the Maha Raja are pleased to prohibit the bringing or taking by sea, land or backwater, into or out of Travancore, of arms, ammunition or military stores as defined in the Travancore Arms Regulation, V of 1084, save in accordance with the provisions of that Regulation and of the Rules and orders for the time being in force thereunder.

R. Dis. No. 3699|32|Judicial, dated the 5th December 1932

It is hereby notified that under section 22 of the Court Fees Regulation VI of 1087, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja have been pleased to remit the fee payable, under Article I of Schedule II to the said Regulation on applications for import and export licenses in respect of ·450 bore revolvers whenever such applications are made by members of the Indian Auxiliary Force residing in Travancore.

R, Dis. No. 3699|32|Judicial, dated the 5th December. 1932.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of Rule 39 of the Travancore Arms Rules, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja have been pleased to exempt the members of the Auxiliary Force, India, residing in Travancore, from the payment of fees for import and export licenses in respect of ·450 bore revolvers.

R. Dis. No. 1590|32|Judicial, dated the 10th June 1932.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 27 of the Travancore Arms Regulation V of 1084, the Government of His Highness the Maha Raja are pleased to direct that an annual census of arms in the State should be taken and completed in the month of Karkadagom every year, and to empower all Stipendiary Magistates by virtue of their office to take such census within their respective jurisdictions.

D. Dis. No. 280|35|Judicial, dated the 1st February 1935.

It is hereby notified that in exercise of the powers conferred on them by Section 22 of the Court Fees Regulation VI of 1087, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja are pleased to remit the whole of the fee leviable under

the said Regulation for the grant or renewal of licenses submitted under the Travancore Arms Rules by headmen of the Hillmen Settlements recognised by the Rules for the Treatment and Management of Hillmen passed under date the 14th December 1911.

D. Dis No. 280 of 35/Judicial. dated the 1st February 1935.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-rule (2) of Rule 39 of the Travancore Arms Rules, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja are pleased to exempt headmen of the Hillmen Settlements recognised by the Rules for the Treatment and Management of the Hillmen passed under date the 14th December 1911, from the fee payable in respect of any license granted or renewed under the said Travancore Arms Rules.

R. Dis. No. 3163/35/Judicial, dated the 27th November 1935.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub Rule (2) of Rule 39 of the Travancore Arms Rules, the Government of His Highnes the Maharaja are pleased to exempt the C. I. D. Sub Inspectors of the Excise Department from the fee payable for the grant or renewal of a license issued in Form XI under Rule 26 of the said Rules for the possession of one revolver or automatic pistol and ammunition for the same and for going armed for the purpose of protection.

NOTIFICATION.

R. Dis. No. 1659 of 38/Judicial.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 23 of the Travancore Arms Regulation (V of 1084). the Government of His Highness the Maharaja are pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the Travancore Arms Rules, namely :—

1. In the Travancore Arms Rules, the following shall be added at the end :—

"EXEMPTIONS."

44. (a) Nothing contained in the Regulation or in the forgoing provisions shall apply to arms or ammunition entering, passing through and leaving the Travancore State, while such arms or ammunition are being carried under a Cochin State License from one part of Cochin to another through intervening Travancore territory ,

Provided that the arms or ammunition are accompanied by a pass, in Form No. XVII, issued to the licensee, on his entering Travancore, by the officer in charge of the Chowkey at the place of entry, containing the following particulars, namely :—

(i) full name and signature of Cochin State licenses,
(ii) description of the arms or ammunition.,
(iii) description of the Cochin State license in respect of the arms or ammunition,
(iv) the time of the entry of the arms or ammunition,
(v) the time before which the arms or ammunition should be taken out of Travancore,
(vi) the route through which the arms or ammunition will be taken, and
(vii) the place through which the arms or ammunition will be taken out of Travancore.

(b) Arms or ammunition retained within Travancore territory beyond the period allowed by the pass or transported by any route other than that mentioned in the pass will not have the benefit of this exemption and will be dealt with according to law."

2 In the list of forms attached to the Travancore Arms Rules, after form No. XVI the form appended hereto shall be inserted as Form No. XVII.

Huzur Cutcherry, (By order) C. O. MADHAVAN,

Trivandrum, 9th July 1938. *Ag Chief Secretary to Government.*

FORM No. XVII.

See Rule 44 (*a*)

Free of all fee.

Pass to cover transport of arms and ammunition issued to Cochin State licensees by Officers in charge of the Chowkeys at the places of entry into Travancore.

Full name and signature of Cochin State licensee.	Description of the arms or ammunition.	Description of the Cochin State license in respect of the arms or ammunition.	Time of entry of the arms or ammunition.	Time before which the arms or ammunition should be taken out of Travancore.	Route through which the arms or ammunition will be taken	Place through which the arms or ammunition will be taken out of Travancore.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Station. (Signature)

Date. *Officer in charge of the Chowkey.*

CONDITIONS.

The period for the transport of the arms or ammunition should not exceed one day for every twenty miles, or any fraction thereof, of the route by road, fifteen miles or any fraction thereof, of the route by water, and seventy miles or any fraction thereof, of the route by rail.

PART II.

LIST OF CHOWKEYS.

The following is the list of Travancore Chowkeys situated in the intervening-territories of Travancore and Cochin through which the residents of the Cochin State may have to pass carrying their arms and ammunition from one part of Cochin to another.

I. COCHIN-SHORANUR RAILWAY CUSTOMS HOUSES

1. Edapalli,
2. Alwaye.
3 Ankamali.
4. Karukutty.

II. BACKWATER CUSTOMS.

5. Chathanad.
6. Parur Thottumukham,
7. Kuriapalli.
8. Munambam,
9. Bhagavathykutta.
10. Alwaye Thottumukham.
11. Puthenchunkam.
12. Varapuzha.
13. Vallam.

III. LAND CUSTOMS HOUSE.

14. Karukutty Frontier
15. Mamala.
16. Palarivattam.

NOTIFICATION.

R. Dis No. 3367/38/Judl.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Rule 39 (2) of the Travancore Arms Rules, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja are pleased to exempt all stipendiary Magistrates below the rank of a District Magistrate from the fee payable for the grant or renewal of a license issued in Form XI under Rule 26 of the said Rules, for the possession of one revolver or automatic pistol of suitable pattern and ammunition for the same and for going armed for the purpose of self protection.

(By order)

M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR,
Ag. Chief Secretary to Government.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 2nd December 1938.

NOTIFICATION.

R. Dis. No 3534/38/Judl.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of Rule 39 of the Travancore Arms Rules, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja are pleased to exempt all officers of His Highness the Maharaja's Body Guard and of the Travancore State Forces in or above the rank of Indian Officers from the fee payable for the grant or renewal of a license issued in Form XI under Rule 26 of the said Rules for the possession of one revolver and ammunition for the same and for going armed for the purpose of protection.

(By order)

M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR,
Ag. Chief Secretary to Government

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 13th December 1938.

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

The Government have hitherto raised two Loans by public subscription. One is the 5 per cent. Loan of 1091 M. E. for Rs. 14·49 lakhs raised within the State for providing funds for the construction of the Railway Line from Quilon to Trivandrum and is repayable on the first day of Chingam 1117. The other is the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Loan of Rs. 50 lakhs raised in 1936 for financing productive schemes such as the Pallivasal Hydro Electric Scheme and for meeting the share of Government in the loan required for expenditure on the Fourth Stage works of the Cochin Harbour and it is repayable at par on the first day of Chingam 1132 corresponding to the 16th day of August 1956.

Interest on these Loans is payable half-yearly and is free of Travancore income-tax. The response from the public to the last loan was very satisfactory as the subscriptions received therefor amounted to Rs. 286·5 lakhs against Rs. 50 lakhs required. The market value of the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Loan ranges between 103 and 104 at present.

Interest on the 5 per cent. Loan is payable only at the State Treasuries, as the Loan was floated only in Travancore. But, for the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Loan, arrangements have been made for payment of interest at the branches of the Imperial Bank of India at Trivandrum, Madras, Bombay, Calcutta, Hyderabad (Deccan), Karachi and Delhi in addition to the State Treasuries.

The Loans are under the control of the Chief Account Officer; and the accounts relating thereto are maintained in the Public Debt Branch of his office. A set of rules has been framed and issued by Government in 1113 cancelling the old rules on the subject and these rules regulate the procedure for drawing interest scrutiny of endorsements, conversions, renewals, consolidations, sub-divisions, issue of duplicates of securities, etc. Copies of the rules can be had from the Chief Account Officer on application.

Any further information about the Loans can be had from the Chief Account Officer.

TOLLS.

Tolls have been established on roads in order to realise from the vehicles and animals using them a return for the expenditure incurred by Government on their periodical maintenance and on the construction of bridges of magnitude. The first toll gate in the State was established in the year 1056 M. E. at Kuzhithura on the construction of the bridge there. This toll gate was in existence till the year 1070 M. E. when it was abolished.

In view of the heavy expenditure that Government were incurring on the maintenance of roads and in view of the fact that this expenditure was on the increase year after year, the establishment of toll gates to tax the vehicles etc. using the roads in order to realise, as a permanent source of revenue, a contribution towards the amount spent on road maintenance, was introduced first in the year 1087 M. E. As a result of this measure, toll gates were established from 1-4-1087 on the Main Southern Road, the Kottayam-Kumili Road and Quilon-Shencotta Road. These gates were located at Kuzhithura, Kanjirapally and Punalur respectively. That year and in the next year (1088), the toll collections were conducted departmentally; but the collection of tolls, from the beginning of the year 1089, was leased out in open auction, which practice still continues.

As the vehicular traffic and more particularly the traffic of the fast moving motor vehicles was rapidly increasing on all the roads in the State and as in consequence the expenditure on the maintenance of roads was increasing enormously, the system of levying toll on road traffic was extended gradually

to other trunk roads also and now the traffic on almost all the important trunk roads is taxed by toll. The distribution of the toll gates in the State on the trunk roads at present is as follows :—

	Name of road.	Length of road.	Toll Gates.	
1.	Northern Outlet road	36½ miles	Chinnar toll gate in 37th mile on the British Frontier	1
2.	Main Central road	155 miles	1. Perumbavoor, 142" mile and Muvattupuzha, 131" mile }	2
			2. Ettumanoor, 103" mile	3
			3. Changanacherry, 86th mile	4
			4. Adoor, 59th mile	5
			5. Ayoor at 34th mile with a sub-gate at Venjaramood 17th mile.	6*
3.	Alwaye Munnar road	71¾ miles	Neriamangalam, 27th mile Pallivasal, 67th mile }	7
4.	Vaikom Udayamperoor road	12½ miles	At 3-3/8 miles of the road	8
5.	Alwaye Edapally road	8½ miles	In the 9th mile of the road	
6	Alleppey Aroor road	29 miles	Sherthalai, 16th mile with a sub-gate at 5th mile	9
7.	Kottayam Kumili road	70 miles	1. Pulikalkavala, 14th mile	10
			2. 28th mile of the road	11
			3. Kuttikanam, 47th mile	12
			4. Vandiperiyar, 60th mile with a sub-gate at Kumili 70" mile	13
8.	Quilon Alleppey road	53¼ miles	Neendakara, 6th mile (Bridge toll)	14
			2. Nangiyarkulangara 31st mile with sub-gates at 23rd mile and 47th mile	15
9.	Quilon Shencotta road	59⅛ miles	Punalur 28th mile with a sub-gate at 3rd mile rear Quilon.	*
10.	Trivandrum Shencotta road	64⅓ miles	Nedumangad 11th mile	16
11.	Trivandrum Quilon road	44½ miles	Paripally 31st mile with sub-gates at 17th and 42nd mile.	17
12	Main Southern road.	53⅛ miles	1. Kuzhithurai, 22" mile with a gate at Balaramapuram 9th mile	18
			2. Aramboly, 51st mile in the British Frontier	19
13.	Nagercoil Cape road	13 miles	Suchindram, 4th mile	20
14.	South Travancore roads	70 miles	Monday Market, Colachal, Karingal }	21

* The gates at Ayoor on M. C. road and at Punalur on Quilon Shencottah road are linked and payment of toll fee at any one place will exempt vehicles from payment at the other place the same day.

NOTE—The gates bracketted together are linked together. Payment of toll fee at any one gate will exempt a vehicle from payment at the other gate the same day.

There are in all 21 separate independent toll gates requiring separate payments in the State. Each of the above toll gates except the gates at Pulikalkavala at the 28th mile K. K. road, and at Neendakara, consists of one or more main gates and one or more subsidiary or check gates some of which are on adjoining less important roads which either connect important centres or towns with the trunk road or which run parallel to the trunk road and afford facility for vehicles to evade payment of toll. The following is a list of such less important roads taxed by the above toll gates and the positions of the gates on them.

Name of road.	Position of the gate	Name of gate.
1. Muvattupuzha-Tohdupuzha road	1st mile	Sub gate of Muvattupuzha toll gate on M. C. road
2. Palacozha-Piravom road	2nd mile	Do. Do.
3. Perumbavoor Alwaye road	1st mile	Sub gate of Perumbavur toll gate on M. C. road
4. Alwaye Vengola road	3rd mile	Do. Do.
5. Perumbavoor Kothamangalam road	2nd mile	Do. Do.
6. Athirampuzha Lalam road	2nd mile	Do. of Ettumanoor toll gate on M. C. road
7. Lalam Thodupuzha road	1st & 8th mile	Do. Do.
8. Church Hill road	4th mile	Do. of Kuttikanam toll gate on K. K. road
9. Changanacherry Wazhur road	3rd mile	Do. of Changanacherry toll gate on M. C. road
10. Thiruvella Kozhencherry road	2nd mile	Do. Do.
11. Mavelikara-Pandalam road	1st mile	Do. of Nangiyarkulangara toll gate on Quilon Alleppey road
12. Kayenkulam Mannar road	3rd mile	Do. Do.
13. Kuttitheruvu road	4th mile	Do. Do.
14. Kayenkulam Punalur road	35th mile	Do. of Punalur toll gate on Quilon Shencottah road
15. Nedumangad Shoralacode road	2nd mile	Do. of Nedumangad toll gate on Trivandrum Shencottah road.

Although one toll gate in most cases consists of one or more main gates and one or more subsidiary or check gates, a vehicle passing through all or any number of these gates the same day need make only one payment at the first gate it crosses and it will be allowed free passage at all the other gates of the same toll gate the same day if the pass obtained at the first gate is shown. For this purpose, a day is reckoned as commencing from sunrise one day and ending at sunrise the next day.

A schedule of the rates of toll fee for the different types of vehicles and the different animals is given below :—

Schedule of rates for all toll gates.

					Annual compounding fee.		
		Rs.	Ch.	C	Rs	Ch.	C
1.	Traction Engine	2	0	0	42	0	0
	(a) Do. with waggon or waggons together	3	0	0	63	0	0
	(b) Waggons	1	0	0	21	0	0
2.	Large buses 10 seats and above.	2	0	0	42	0	0
3.	Small Do. below 10 seats	1	14	0	31	14	0
4.	Six wheeled units of about 2 tons similar to those run by Messrs Motor Transport and Aerial Ropeway Co.	3	0	0	63	0	0
5.	Light lorries	1	14	0	31	14	0
6.	Heavy lorries	2	14	0	52	14	0
7.	Motor cars	0	21	0	15	21	0
8.	Four wheeled vehicle	0	7	0	5	7	0
9.	Two wheeled vehicle	0	4	0	3	0	0
10.	Rickshaw or push push	0	2	0	1	14	0
11	Motor cycle without side car	0	7	0	5	7	0
12.	Motor cycle with side car	0	10	8	7	24	8
13.	Ordinary cycle	0	2	0	1	14	0
14.	Horse either loaded or carrying persons	0	2	0	1	14	0
15.	Led horse	0	1	0	0	21	0
16.	Loaded bullock, ass, etc.	0	2	0	1	14	0
17.	Elephant	1	0	0	21	0	0
18.	Camel	0	7	0	5	7	0

As persons residing near toll gates will have to cross the toll gates daily while proceeding for their daily vocations and as the imposition of daily toll on their vehicle at the above rates will be hard, a concession is allowed to such persons in respect of the toll gates near their residence. A *bona fide* resident is entitled to obtain, for the vehicle or animal kept or maintained for his domestic or private use (as opposed to business or commercial use), an annual pass enabling the vehicle or animal to pass through all the gates of one toll gate situated within a radius of 3 miles of his residence. Such a compounding pass can be obtained from the lessees of the different toll gates on payment to the lessee of the annual compounding fee which is 21 times a day's toll for the particular vehicle or animal, and on production by him of a certificate from the Tahsildar of the Taluk in which the inhabitant resides, certifying that the applicant is a *bona fide* inhabitant, that the vehicle or animal for

which the pass is applied is kept or maintained for his private use, and that all the gates mentioned in the application are within 3 miles' radius of the residence of the applicant. A compounding pass so obtained will be in force till the last day of the Malabar year in which it is obtained.

The existance of a toll gate at a place is signified by notice boards and at night by lights with the words "P. W. D. toll gate—Stop" inscribed about 100 yards away on each side of the gate in order to give warning to approaching vehicles.

The toll gates are under the control of the officers of the P. W. D. within whose jurisdiction the gates are situated and the lessees of toll gates are responsible to them on all matters relating to their management.

The following are the vehicles exempted from payment of toll :—

(*a*) Vehicles conveying Royal Personages of Travancore.

(*b*) Vehicles and animals belonging to the Resident for the Madras States and the Indian Assistant to the Resident for the Madras States and the Madras State Residency motor lorry.

(*c*) Steam or motor road rollers and trailers attached to them, hand carts, water carts, bullock carts, cycles, steam or motor tractors, engines and pumps and elephants and all other vehicles and animals belonging to the Government of Travancore.

(*d*) The State motor cars of the Dewan of Travancore and all other Travancore State motor cars.

(*e*) The State motor cars belonging to the Cochin Government.

(*f*) Vehicles and animals belonging to the members of the Indian Auxiliary Force stationed in Travancore other than Reservists of A. F. (i) unit while they are used by the members in their capacity as such and when they are in uniform and travelling on duty.

(*g*) The ambulance car of the Salvation Army Nagercoil.

(*h*) Elephants belonging to the Devaswom Department.

(i) Vehicles and animals belonging to P. W. D. gazetted officers and Section Officers within their jurisdiction.

(*j*) Vehicles and animals belonging to the Ruler of Sandur and his personal suite.

(*k*) Vehicles and animals belonging to the Commandant and Adjutant of the Nilgiri Malabar Battalion Auxiliary Force (India) while travelling in uniform and on duty.

(*l*) Vehicles and animals belonging to the Cochin Police officers while travelling in uniform and on duty.

LAW OF STAMP DUTY.

Nature of the Stamp Law. The Stamp Law deals with general or non-judicial stamps that is, stamps used to denote duties levied on the record of certain private transactions, as distinguished from the judicial fees to be paid by persons having business in Courts of Justice and Government Offices.

The Stamp Law imports nothing of principle, but depends entirely upon the language of the Legislature. It is partly a substantive and partly an adjective law. Questions as to the description of stamp on an instrument, the amount of duty chargeable or the criminal prosecution and punishment for an offence belong to substantive law and are always governed by the law in force at the time when the document concerned was executed; while questions as to the amount of penalty leviable on documents not duly stamped, the procedure to levy it, the procedure to obtain a refund, the admissibility of an instrument in evidence or the procedure for instituting criminal prosecution belong to the adjective law and are governed by the law in force when the questions arise.

Object of the Stamp Law. Though the immediate occasion of the Stamp Law has almost everywhere been for the purpose of revenue, its object is the prevention of forgery of old documents, it being very difficult to procure unused stamp paper of old date or to forge the same without knowing the description and size of the stamps used at that particular time.

Early Stamp Laws. Stamp duties appear to have been invented by the Dutch in 1624. They were first imposed in England in 1694, but for a temporary period only as a means of raising funds for carrying on war. Other statutes from time to time followed and the mode of taxation being found convenient, such of the duties as were temporary only were made perpetual. The first of the present series of the Indian Stamp Acts was Act XXXVI of 1860.

History of Stamp Law in Travancore. Under the old law, a penalty used to be levied on unstamped conveyances when produced before the Court. Hence, the stamp duties were not altogether novel to the people. But Regulation I of 1059 was the first Stamp Law enacted in Travancore. The reasons that led to the enactment were thus described:— "The reduction of duty on tobacco in the latter period of 1055, the lowering of the selling price of salt in the latter part of 1058 and the relaxing of many stringent rules affecting the land revenue, however beneficial in the long run, involved an immediate sacrifice of revenue. These reductions rendered it necessary in the interests of progressive administration to seek for some new source of revenue and His Highness's Government resolved on imposing a moderate Stamp Duty as the least objectionable mode of levying such additional revenue and, as affording with registration, an additional protection from forgery.' A Stamp Regulation was accordingly passed during the year generally on the lines of the British Indian Act, modified where necessary to suit local circumstances. The Stamp Law (Regulation I of 1055 as amended by Regulation III of 1063) was found defective in practice, its chief defect being the want of clearness. Also certain transactions which might well be included had been omitted in the previous Regulation. Further such additional exemptions and concessions as are clearly necessary in the public interests were not allowed by the previous law. Moreover, the Regulation then in force did not sanction any procedure for the recovery of stamp duties and penalties. These defects were removed by Regulation IV of 1080. Provision was also made for the revision of the orders of the Division Peishkars in Stamp Cases. Several other useful alterations and amendments were introduced in accordance with the British Indian Act. The Official Member in charge spoke as follows in introducing the Bill. "The chief purpose proposed to be served in re-enacting the Stamp Law is to make its provisions clearer and to bring them more in conformity with the law in force in British India." The Regulation was published in the Gazette dated 8-8-1905

Regulation IV of 1087 brought about a few amendments in the Schedule attached to the Regulation They consist merely in raising the stamp value that has to be paid with regard to particular instruments.. This increase of stamp value brought it on a level with the stamp value then payable for similar instruments under the British Indian Law. This Regulation was published in the Gazette dated 7-2-1912.

Regulation IV of 1080, as amended by Regulation IV of 1087, governs the Stamp Law in Travancore. An extract from the schedule, relating to the commoner and more important documents is given below.

Copies of the Stamp Regulation are available at the Government Press, Trivandrum.

Rates of Stamp Duty in regard to the commoner and more important instruments.

For purposes of the Schedule, one rupee shall be equal to 28 chs.
eight annas „ „ 14 chs.
four annas „ „ 7 chs.
two annas „ „ $3\frac{1}{2}$ chs.
one anna „ „ $1\frac{3}{4}$ chs.

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp duty.
1. ACKNOWLEDGMENT of a debt exceeding twenty rupees in amount or value, written or signed by, or on behalf of, a debtor in order to supply evidence of such debt in any book (other than a banker's pass-book) or on a separate piece of paper when such book or paper is left in the creditor's possession: provided that such acknowledgment does not contain any promise to pay the debt or any stipulation to pay interest or to deliver any goods or other property ..	One anna.
2. AGREEMENT OR MEMORANDUM OF AN AGREEMENT—	
(a) if relating to the sale of a bill of exchange; ...	Two annas.
(b) if relating to the sale of a Government security or share in an incorporated company or other body corporate ...	Subject to a maximum of ten rupees, one anna for every Rs. 10,000 or part thereof of the value of the security or share.
(c) if not otherwise provided for ...	Eight annas.
Exemptions.	
Agreement or memorandum of agreement—	
(a) for or relating to the sale of goods or merchandise exclusively, not being a NOTE OR MEMORANDUM	
b) made by the ryots for the cultivation of cardamoms for Our Government.	
AGREEMENT TO LEASE. *See* LEASE.	
3. BILL OF EXCHANGE [as defined by Section, 3 (2) and (3)] not being a BOND, bank note or currency note—	
(a) where payable on demand ...	One anna
(b) Where payable otherwise than on demand, but not more than one year after date or sight—	

	Rs.	If drawn singly.			If drawn in set of two for each part of the set.			If drawn in set or three, for each part of the set.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
If the amount of the bill or note does not exceed ...	200	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
If it exceeds Rs. 200 and does not exceed ...	400	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	2	0
Do. 400 Do ...	600	0	6	0	0	3	0	0	2	0
Do. 600 Do. ...	1,000	0	12	0	0	6	0	0	4	0
Do 1,000 Do ...	1,200	1	2	0	0	9	0	0	6	0
Do. 1,200 Do ...	1,600	1	8	0	0	12	0	0	8	0
Do 1,600 Do ...	2,500	2	4	0	1	2	0	0	12	0
Do. 2,500 Do. ...	5,000	4	8	0	2	4	0	1	8	0
Do. 5,000 Do. ...	7,500	6	12	0	3	6	0	2	4	0
Do. 7,500 Do. ...	10,000	9	0	0	4	8	0	3	0	0
Do. 10,000 Do. ...	15,000	13	8	0	6	12	0	4	8	0
Do. 15,000 Do. ...	20,000	18	0	0	9	0	0	6	0	0
Do. 20,000 Do. ...	25,000	22	8	0	11	4	0	7	8	0
Do. 25,000 Do. ...	30,000	27	0	0	13	8	0	9	0	0
and for every additional Rs. 10,000 or part thereof in excess of	30,000	9	0	0	4	8	0	3	0	0

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp duty.
(c) where payable at more than one year after date or sight ...	The same duty as a bond for the same amount.
4. BOND [as defined by Section 3 (5)], not being a DEBENTURE and not being otherwise provided for by the Stamp Regulation or by the Court Fees Regulation for the time being in force.	

				Rs.	
Where the amount or value secured does not exceed				10	Two annas.
Where it exceeds Rs. 10 and does not exceed				50	Four annas.
Do.	50	Do.		100	Eight annas.
Do	100	Do.		200	One rupee.
Do.	200	Do		300	One rupee eight annas.
Do.	300	Do.		400	Two rupees.
Do.	400	Do.		500	Two rupees eight annas.
Do.	500	Do.		600	Three rupees.
Do.	600	Do.		700	Three rupees eight annas
Do.	700	Do.		800	Four rupees.
Do.	800	Do.		900	Four rupees eight annas.
Do.	900	Do.		1,000	Five rupees.
and for every Rs. 500 or part thereof in excess of				1,000	Two rupees eight annas.

Exemption.

Bail bonds and recognizances executed in criminal cases.

5. CANCELLATION—Instrument of (including any instrument by which any instrument previously executed is cancelled), if attested and not otherwise provided for ... *See also* RELEASE, REVOCATION OF SETTLEMENT, SURRENDER OF LEASE, REVOCATION OF TRUST.	Five rupees.
6. CERTIFICATE OF SALE (in respect of each property put up as a separate lot and sold) granted to the purchaser of any property sold by public auction by a Civil Court, by the Dewan or any Revenue Officer—	
(a) where the purchase-money does not exceed Rs. 10.	Two annas.
(b) where the purchase-money exceeds Rs. 10 but does not exceed Rs. 25 ...	Four annas.
(c) In any other case ...	The same duty as a Conveyance for a consideration equal to the amount of the purchase money only.
7. CHITTY OR KURIVARIOLA where the total amount subscribed exceeds Rs. 100 ...	One rupee.
8. CONVEYANCE [as defined by Section 3 (8)], not being a TRANSFER charged or exempted under that head.	
where the amount or value of the consideration for such conveyance as set forth therein does not exceed Rs. 50 ...	Eight annas

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp duty.
Where it exceeds Rs. 50 but does not exceed Rs. 100 ...	One rupee.
Do. 100 Do. 200 ..	Two rupees.
Do. 200 Do. 300 ...	Three rupees.
Do. 300 Do. 400 ..	Four rupees.
Do. 400 Do. 500 ...	Five rupees.
Do. 500 Do. 600 ...	Six rupees.
Do. 600 Do. 700 ...	Seven rupees
Do. 700 Do. 800 ...	Eight rupees.
Do. 800 Do. 900 ...	Nine rupees.
Do. 900 Do. 1,000 ...	Ten rupees.
for every Rs. 500 or part thereof in excess of 1,000 ...	Five rupees.
Exemption.	
Assignment of Copyright by entry made under Regulation II of 1039, Section 2.	
CO-PARTNERSHIP DEED—*See* PARTNERSHIP	
9. COPY OR EXTRACT certified to be a true copy or extract, by or by order of any public officer and not chargeable under the law for the time being in force relating to court fees—	
(i) if the original was not chargeable with duty or if the duty with which it was chargeable does not exceed one rupee ...	Eight annas.
(ii) in any other case ...	One rupee
Exemption.	
Copy of any paper which a public officer is expressly required by law to make or furnish for record in any public office or for any public purpose.	
10. COUNTERPART OR DUPLICATE of any instrument chargeable with duty and in respect of which the proper duty has been paid	
(a) if the duty with which the original instrument is chargeable does not exceed one rupee ...	The same duty as is payable on the original.
(b) in any other case ...	One rupee.
Exemption	
Counterpart of any lease granted to a cultivator when such lease is exempted from duty.	
11. DIVORCE—Instrument of, that is to say, any instrument by which any person effects the dissolution of his marriage ...	One rupee.
DOWER—Instrument of. *See* SETTLEMENT	
DUPLICATE. *See* COUNTERPART	
12. EXCHANGE OF PROPERTY—Instrument of ...	The same duty as a Conveyance for a consideration equal to the value of the property of greatest value as set forth in such instrument.

Description of Instrument	Proper Stamp duty.
13. FURTHER CHARGE—Instrument of, that is to say, any instrument imposing a further charge on mortgaged property— ...	
(a) when the original mortgage is one of the description referred to in clause (a) under mortgage, (that is, with possession ...	The same duty as a Conveyance for a consideration equal to the amount of the further charge secured by such instrument.
(b) when such mortgage is one of the descriptions referred to in clause (b) under mortgage (that is, without possession) – ...	
(i) if at the time of execution of the instrument of further charge, possession of the property is given or agreed to be given under such instrument. ...	The same duty as a Conveyance of a consideration equal to the total amount of the charge (including the original mortgage and any further charge already made) less the duty already paid on such orginal mortgage and further charge.
(ii) if possession is not so given ...	The same duty as a Bond for the amount of the further charge secured by such instrument.
14. GIFT—Instrument of, not being a SETTLEMENT or WILL OR TRANSFER ..	The same duty as a Conveyance for a consideration equal to the value of the property as set forth in such instrument.
HIRING AGREEMENT or agreement for service.—*See* AGREEMENT ...	
15. INDEMNITY-BOND ...	The same duty as a Security Bond for the same amount.
16 LEASE including an under-lease or sub-lease and any agreement to let or sub-let— ...	
(a) where by such lease the rent is fixed and no premium is paid or delivered— ...	
(i) where the lease purports to be for a term of less than one year ...	The same duty as a Bond for the whole amount payable or deliverable under such lease.
(ii) where the lease purports to be for a term of not less than one year but not more than three years. ...	The same duty as a Bond for the amount or value of the average annual rent reserved
(iii) where the lease purports to be for a term in excess of three years ...	The same duty as a Conveyance for a consideration equal to the amount or value of the average annual rent reserved.

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp duty.
(iv) where the lease does not purport to be for any definite term ...	The same duty as a Conveyance for a consideration equal to the amount or value of the average annual rent which would be paid or delivered for the first ten years if the lease continued so long.
(v) where the lease purports to be in perpetuity ..	The same duty as a Conveyance for a consideration equal to one-fifth of the whole amount of rents which would be paid or delivered n respect of the first fifty years of the lease.
(b) where the lease is granted for a fine or premium or for money advanced and where no rent is reserved ...	The same duty as a Conveyance for a consideration equal to the amount or value of such fine or premium or advance as set forth in the lease.
(c) where the lease is granted for a fine or premium or for money advanced in addition to rent reserved. ..	The same duty as a Conveyance for a consideration equal to the amount or value of such fine or premium or advance as set forth in the lease in addition to the duty which would have been payable on such lease if no fine or premium or advance had been paid or delivered. Provided that in any case when an agreement to lease is stamped with the *ad valorem* stamp required for a lease, and a lease in persuance of such agreement is subsequently executed, the duty on such lease shall not exceed eight annas.
Exemption.	
(a) Lease, executed in the case of a cultivator and for the purposes of cultivation (including a lease of trees for the production of food or drink) without the payment or delivery of any fine or premium, when a definite term is expressed and such term does not exceed one year, or when the average annual rent reserved does not exceed Rs. 100.	
(b) Leases of fisheries granted by Our Government.	

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp duty.
Explanations.—	
(i) The term "fine" or "premium" does not include the prepayment of rent such as muppattam, pattapidivatu in marayapattam leases and the like, but includes the fees paid at the grant or renewal of kanom and other deeds specified in Section 3, clause 15 (*a*) and (*b*). ...	
(ii) Any one obtaining wet or garden land for purposes directly or indirectly connected with cultivating or planting is a "cultivator" within the meaning of the Exemption here and in Article Receipt (Exemption *c*). ...	
17. MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION OF A COMPANY— ...	
(*a*) if accompanied by Articles of Association under Section 37 of Regulation I of 1063 [Indian Companies Act, 1882] ...	Fifteen rupees.
(*b*) not so accompanied ...	Forty rupees.
Exemption.	
Memorandum of any association not formed for profit and registered under Section 26 of Regulation I of 1063 (Indian Companies Act 1882). ...	
18. MORTGAGE-DEED, not being an AGREEMENT RELATING TO DEPOSIT OF TITLE-DEEDS, PAWN OR PLEDGE, BOTTOMRY BOND, MORTGAGE OF A CROP, RESPONDENTIA BOND, SECURITY BOND	
(a) When possession of the property or any part of the property comprised in such deed is given by the mortgager or agreed to be given. ...	The same duty as a Conveyance for a consideration equal to the amount secured by such deed.
(b) When possession is not given or agreed to be given as aforesaid ...	The same duty as a BOND for the amount secured by such deed.
Explanation.	
A mortgager who gives to the mortgagee a power-of-attorney to collect rents or a lease of the property mortgaged or part thereof, is deemed to give possession within the meaning of this Article.	
(c) When a collateral or auxiliary or additional or substituted security, or by way of further assurance for the above mentioned purpose where the principal or primary security is duly stamped—	
For every sum secured not exceeding Rs. 1,000 ...	Eight annas.
and for every Rs. 1,000 or part thereof secured in excess of Rs. 1,000 ...	Eight annas

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp duty.
Exemptions.	
(1) Instruments executed by persons taking advances under the Agricultural Loans Regulation IV of 1066, or by their sureties as security for the repayment of such advances.	
(2) Letter of hypothecation accompanying a bill of exchange.	
19. *PARTITION—Instrument of [as defined by Section 3 (14)]	The same duty as a Bond for the amount of the value of the separated share or shares of the property.
20 PARTNERSHIP.—	
A.—INSTRUMENT OF—	
(a) where the capital of the partnership does not exceed Rs. 500 ...	Two rupees eight annas
(b) in any other case ...	Ten rupees.
B.—DISSOLUTION OF ...	Five rupees.
PAWN OR PLEDGE.—*See* AGREEMENT RELATING TO DEPOSIT OF TITLE-DEEDS, PAWN OR PLEDGE	
21 POWER-OF-ATTORNEY [as defined by Section 3 (21)] not being a PROXY	
(a) When executed for the sole purpose of procuring the registration of one or more documents in relation to a single transaction or for admitting execution of one or more such documents ...	Eight annas
(b) when authorising one person or more to act in a single transaction other than the case mentioned in clause (a) ...	One rupee.
(c) when authorising not more than five persons to act jointly and severally in more than one transaction or generally ...	Five rupees.
(d) when authorising more than five but not more than ten persons to act jointly and severally in more than one transaction or generally ...	Ten rupees.

*N. B.—The largest share remaining after the property is partitioned (or if there are two or more shares of equal value and not smaller than any of the other shares, then one of such equal shares) shall be deemed to be that from which the other shares are separated :

Provided always that—

(a) when an instrument of partition containing an agreement to divide property in severalty is executed and a partition is effected in pursuance of such agreement, the duty chargeable upon the instrument effecting such partition shall be reduced by the amount of duty paid in respect of the first instrument, but shall not be less than eight annas.

(b) where land is held on Revenue Settlement for a period not exceeding thirty years and paying the full assessment, the value for the purpose of duty shall be calculated at not more than five times the annual revenue.

(c) where a final order for effecting a partition passed by any Revenue authority or an award by an arbitrator directing a partition is stamped with the stamp for an instrument of partition, and an instrument of partition in pursuance of such order or award is subsequently executed, the duty on such instrument shall not exceed eight annas.

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp duty.
(e) when given for consideration and authorising the attorney to sell any immovable property ...	The same duty as a Conveyance for the amount of the consideration.
(f) in any other case ...	One rupee for each person authorized. *N.B.* The term "registration" includes every operation incidental to registration under the Registration Regulation for the time being in force.
Explanation. For the purposes of this Article, more persons than one when belonging to the same firm shall be deemed to be one person. ...	
22 PROMISSORY NOTE as defined by Section 3 (2) ..	The same duty as a bill of exchange according as it is payable on demand or payable otherwise than on demand as the case may be.
23 RECEIPT as defined by Section 3 (23) for any money or other property the amount or value of which exceeds twenty rupees ...	One anna.
Exemptions. Receipts— (a) endorsed on or contained in any instrument duly stamped or exempted under the proviso to Section 5 (instruments executed on behalf of Our Government) acknowledging the receipt of the consideration-money therein expressed, or the receipt of any principal-money, interest or annuity or other periodical payment thereby secured; ... (b) for any payment of money without consideration; (c) for any payment of rent by a cultivator; (d) for pay or allowances by non-commissioned officers or soldiers of the Nayar Brigade or the Body-Guard when serving in such capacity; (e) given by the holders of family-certificates in cases where the person from whose pay or allowances the sum comprised in the receipt has been assigned is a non-commissioned officer or soldier of either the Nayar Brigade or Body-Guard and serving in such capacity; (f) or pensions or allowances by persons receiving such pensions or allowances in respect of their service as such non commissioned officers or soldiers, and not serving the Government in any other capacity; (g) given for money or securities for money deposited in the hands of any Banker to be accounted for: ...	

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp duty.
Provided that the same is not expressed to be received of or by the hands of, any other than the person to whom the same is to be accounted for: Provided also that this exemption shall not extend to a receipt or acknowledgment for any sum paid or deposited for or upon a letter of allotment of a share, or in respect of a call upon any scrip or share of, or in any incorporated company or other body corporate or such proposed or intended company or body or in respect of a debenture being a marketable security.	
24. RECONVEYANCE OF MORTGAGED PROPERTY.—	
(a) If the consideration for which the property was mortgaged does not exceed Rs. 1,000. ...	The same duty as Conveyance or the amount of such consideration as set forth in the Conveyance.
(b) in any other case ...	Ten rupees.
25. RELEASE, that is to say, any instrument (not being such a release as is provided for by Section 25) whereby a person renounces a claim upon another person or against any specified property—	
(a) if the amount or value of the claim does not exceed Rs. 1,000 ...	The same duty as a Bond for such amount or value as set forth in the Release.
(b in any other case ...	Five rupees.
26. SECURITY BOND OR MORTGAGE-DEED executed by way of security for the due execution of an office, or to account for money or other property received by virtue thereof or executed by a surety to secure the due performance of a contract,—	
(a) when the amount secured does not exceed Rs. 1,000 ...	The same duty as a Bond for the amount secured.
(b) in any other case ...	Five rupees.
Exemptions.	
Bond or other instrument— (a) executed by persons taking advances under the Agricultural Loans Regulation, as security for the repayment of such advances; (b) executed by officers of Government or their sureties to secure the due execution of an office or the due accounting for money or other property received by virtue thereof.	
27. SETTLEMENT—	
A. INSTRUMENT OF, (including a deed of dower) ...	The same duty as a Bond for a sum equal to the amount or value of the property settled as set forth in such settlement.

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp duty.
	Provided that, where an agreement to settle is stamped with the stamp required for an instrument of settlement and an instrument of settlement in pursuance of such agreement is subsequently executed, the duty on such instrument shall not exceed eight annas.
B – REVOCATION OF —	The same duty as a Bond for a sum equal to the amount or value of the property concerned as set forth in the Instrument of Revocation but not exceeding ten rupees.
28. SURRENDER OF LEASE—	
(a) when the duty with which the lease is chargeable does not exceed five rupees ...	The duty with which such lease is chargeable.
(b) in any other case ...	Five rupees.
Exemption.	
Surrender of lease when such lease is exempted from duty.	
29. TRANSFER (whether with or without consideration)—	
(a) of shares in an incorporated company or other body corporate ...	One-half of the duty payable on a Conveyance for a consideration equal to the value of the share.
(b) of debentures, being marketable securities whether the debenture is liable to duty or not ...	One-half of the duty payable on a Conveyance for a consideration equal to the face amount of the debenture.
(c) of any interest secured by a bond, mortgage deed or policy of insurance,—	
(i) if the duty on such bond, mortgage-deed or policy does not exceed five rupees ...	The duty with which such bond, mortgage—deed or policy of insurance is chargeable.
(ii) in any other case ...	Five rupees.
(d) by any private executor or administrator to any other person for the purpose of administering an estate ...	Ten rupees.

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp duty.
(e) of any trust-property without consideration from one trustee to another trustee or from a trustee to a beneficiary ...	Five rupees or such smaller amount as may be chargeable under clauses (a) to (c) of this Article.
Exemptions.	
Transfers by endorsement—	
(a) of a bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note;	
(b) of a bill of lading, delivery order, warrant for goods, or other mercantile document of title to goods;	
(c) of a policy of insurance;	
(d) of securities of the Government of India.	
30. TRANSFER OF LEASE by way of assignment and not by way of under-lease	The same duty as a Conveyance for a consideration equal to the amount of the consideration for the transfer.
Exemption.	
Transfer of any lease exempt from duty.	
31. TRUST—	
A. DECLARATION OF—of or concerning any property when made by any writing not being a WILL ...	The same duty as a Bond for a sum equal to the amount or value of the property concerned as set forth in the instrument but not exceeding fifteen rupees.
B. REVOCATION OF—of or concerning any property when made by any instrument other than a WILL ...	The same duty as a Bond for a sum equal to the amount or value of the property concerned as set forth in the instrument but not exceeding ten rupees.

LAW OF REGISTRATION OF DOCUMENTS.

Object of the law of Registration. The object of the Registration Law is to give certainty to titles and prevent the operation of fraudulent and secret transactions by which a man's rights in the property which he had acquired might be defeated.

History of the Registration Department. The old system of Registration of Assurances provided a regular agency of Village Notaries (*Oorkanakkans*) who derived their appointments from, and acted under the orders of, the Sadr Court. Their number was unlimited. The parties had to resort to these Notaries to have their documents written on stamped *cadjans* (leaves of talipot palms.) The stamped *cadjans* were supplied to the Notaries through the Munsiff's Courts and were sold at certain fixed rates, the proceeds being credited to the State. The Village Notaries were remunerated not by salaries but by fees levied upon the instruments which they registered and which had to be drawn up by themselves and transcribed for registry. These *Oorkanakkans* had power to make summary enquiries into objections against the execution of the deeds and to refuse registration in cases where those objections were deemed valid. They were also prohibited from registering whenever they found that the Sirkar had lien on the property, such as for arrears of revenue or where the land was under attachment. Transfers of lands which were held under service or personal *inam* tenures were disallowed. This unsalaried agency did not work either to the profit of the State or to the satisfaction of the public; and the latter were subject to much annoyance, delay and extortion. The system was thus defective in many respects and it left registration or non-registration in all cases to the option of the parties to the deed. As the system was found to be unsatisfactory and cumbersome, Regulation I of 1042 was passed on the lines of the British Indian Registration Act of 1866 and it came into force in 1043 M. E. Under this Regulation, the Registrars became paid servants of the State, divided into four classes of 31 Registrars, their salaries ranging from Rs. 13 to Rs 60, besides a commission of 5 per cent. on the fees collected. Above the Registrars, there were 3 Inspectors. The work of these Registrars and Inspectors was checked and controlled by a Central Office at the head of which was the Huzur Registrar.

Amendments to the Regulation were made from time to time. Regulation I of 1070 on the lines of the British Indian Act of 1879 repealed the previous Regulations. By this Regulation, the supervision and control of the Department was vested in an officer styled the Director of Registration. The State was divided into 3 Registration Districts and 43 Sub-Districts. Each District was put in charge of a District Registrar and each Sub-District under a Sub Registrar. Parties were required to present their documents with true copies, which were to be forwarded by the Sub-Registrars after registration, to the Director's Office. These copies were scrutinised in the Central Office and preserved there. The system of giving commission on fees to Sub-Registrars was abolished in 1072. In 1076, additional safeguards against false personation were provided by a direction to take thumb impressions of the executants of documents.

The law now in force, Regulation II of 1087, was enacted on 1-4-1087. The most important feature of this Regulation was to do away with the then rule that every document presented for registration should be accompanied by a true copy of the same. The disadvantages of that system far outweighed any benefit derivable from it. It retarded the process of registration and entailed unnecessary trouble both on the registering officer and the public. Moreover, Index No. 2, introduced at that time, embodying as it does all the material parts of the document, is amply sufficient to secure all the advantages of the previous system.

In 1091, an additional Registration District was organised, with Devicolam as its headquarters. The number of Sub-Registry Offices which rose from 31 in 1043 to 45 in 1079 came up to 75 in 1092 and 77 in 1094 and 80 in 1114. The Devicolam District and the Sub-Registrar's Offices at Devicolam and Peermade were placed under the charge of officers of the Revenue Department. Another Registration District was opened in 1093 with Nagercoil as its headquarters. In 1095, the Devicolam District was abolished and the Sub-Registry Offices in the High Ranges were included in the Kottayam District.

In 1094, the Chitties Regulation was passed and the Sub-Registrars were appointed Ex-Officio Chitty Registrars.

In 1096, the Registration Rules and the Table of fees were revised.

In 1098 the Nagercoil District was abolished and the number of District Registrars reduced to 3. A further re-organisation of the Department was sanctioned in 1098. In 1102, 5 Temporary Sub-Registry Offices were opened with a view to cope with the increased work of the Department. Eight more Temporary Offices were established in 1103 and 3 more in 1105. Owing to the fall in registration, 9 of these Temporary Offices were abolished by the end of 1106, 2 more from 1-9-1107 and 2 more in the beginning of 1110. The remaining three temporary offices have been made permanent from 1-[illegible]-1114

Present Organisation. The State is divided into three Registration Districts named Trivandrum, Quilon and Kottayam and with headquarters at the same places. Each District is divided into a number of sub-districts – the number of sub-districts in the Trivandrum, Quilon and Kottayam Districts being 31, 25 and 24, respectively. Each Sub-District is under the charge of an Officer styled Sub-Registrar and each District under that of an Officer named Registrar. Control and supervision over the whole Department is exercised by the Director of Registration.

Extracts from the Table of Fees under Section 72 of Regulation II of 1087 are subjoined.

Extract from the Table of Fees under Section 72 of the Registration Regulation II of 1087.

	Rs.	ch.	c.
1. (a) Registration of documents in Books I and III.			
(1) Where the value does not exceed Rs. 25	0	14	0
(2) Where the value exceeds Rs. 25 but does not exceed Rs. 50 ...	0	21	0

	Rs.	ch.	c.
(3) Where the value exceeds Rs. 50 but does not exceed Rs. 100 ...	1	0	0
(4) Where the value exceeds Rs. 100 but does not exceed Rs. 300 ...	2	0	0
(5) Where the value exceeds Rs. 300 but does not exceed Rs 600 ...	3	0	0
(6) Where the value exceeds Rs. 600 but does not exceed Rs. 1000 ...	4	0	0
(7) Where the value exceeds Rs. 1000 but does not exceed Rs. 5000 ...	5	0	0
(8) Where the value exceeds Rs. 5000—for every Rs. 1000 or part thereof ...	1	0	0
(9) For the registration of a power of attorney ...	2	0	0
When a duplicate or counter-part of a document is presented for registration on the same day as the original document, the registration fee for such duplicate or counter part shall, if the original document is also accepted for registration, be ...	0	14	0
The registration fee for a deed rectifying an error in a previously registered deed shall be the same as the fee leviable on the original document subject to a maximum of ...	2	0	0
The registration fee for a deed of cancellation shall be the same as the fee leviable on the original document subject to a maximum of ...	5	0	0
In the case of all other documents in which neither the consideration for the transaction nor the value of the property affected is expressed or in which it is not fully expressed, the fee leviable shall be ...	5	0	0
Registration of Wills in Book II.			
(1) Opening a sealed cover and entering the contents in the Register ...	2	0	0
(2) Will presented open ...	4	0	0
(3) Revocation of Will ...	4	0	0
Seal covers (Book V.)			
(1) Deposit of a sealed cover purporting to contain a Will ...	2	0	0
(2) Withdrawal of any such cover ...	2	0	0
Attesting powers of attorney.			
(1) Special power ...	0	14	0
(2) General power ...	1	0	0

	Rs, ch. c.
For every attendance at a private residence, an extra fee, besides travelling allowance, of ...	10 0 0

N. B.—All fees payable under the law of registration for the time being in force are remitted in respect of instruments executed by or on behalf of any registered co-operative society or by an officer or a member of such society and relating to the business thereof.

COURT FEES.

The Travancore Court Fees Regulation is an Act passed primarily for the purpose of prescribing the fees which are to be paid in respect of Suits and Appeals and also provides in the schedules for the stamps to be used in respect of documents and petitions to be filed in certain Public Offices. The Act not only prescribes the fees but also provides how those fees are to be ascertained, how questions of sufficiency of fees in documents so far as courts are concerned are to be determined and the conditions under which the documents mentioned in the schedule may be received, filed, registered, or used, as the case may be, in the Courts of Justice. It also specifies the documents which need not be stamped under the provisions of the Act for the purpose of being used in Courts.

In the earlier years of the British rule, there was no tax on litigation in India. But as litigation of a frivolous and vexatious type grew in volume, the necessity was felt for imposing a tax on litigation; and Acts imposing such tax were promulgated in all the important Presidencies of India. In Madras, the earliest Act was in 1782 and the various Acts passed in the Presidencies were amalgamated into one Act in 1860, which enacted, for the first time, the law for the whole of British India. As by the Devolution Act, the various Provinces were empowered to fix their own Court Fees, amendments to this Act have been made in Madars in 1922 and 1923.

Prior to 1053 M. E., there appears to have been no direct legislation on the subject of Court Fees in Travancore. But Regulations I and IV of 1010 empowered the Munsiffs and Zilla Judges respectively to levy in all suits preferred before them a fee of five per cent. on the value of the amount in dispute. Regulation II of 1053 was the first attempt at codification of the law relating to Court Fees; but it was superseded by Regulations I of 1062 and later by Regulation VI of 1087 which is the one now in force.

The Court Fees Regulation consists of a Preamble, 25 Sections under four different Chapters and two Schedules. The general principles relating to the levy of Court Fees in Suits and Appeals and the mode of payment of the fees are dealt with in the Sections. The Schedules contain the Table of *ad valorem* fees payable in respect of Suits or Appeals and the fixed fees prescribed under the Regulation in respect of certain suits and applications as well as the fees with which copies of decrees judgments and other records produced in court are to be charged when filed in courts.

Some of the principal features of the Regulation relating to the modes of calculation are briefly as follows :—

In all suits filed for recovery of property not based on contract, whether a consequential relief is prayed for or not Court Fees have to be paid on the subject matter, i. e., the market value of the properties which in cases of dispute shall be estimated at ten times the annual mesne profits minus the assessment, if any, paid to the Sirkar.

In suits for money or for recovery of trees apart from the site or to enforce a right of pre-emption or of any moveable property, court fee has to be paid on the value of the subject matter; but where it has no market value, the plaintiff should state the amount at which he values the suit and pay *ad valorem* fees on such amount.

Where a suit is filed for establishing a right to maintenance or annuity or other sum payable periodically, court fee has to be paid on ten times the amount claimed as payable for one year.

For setting aside an attachment of a Civil or Criminal Court, fees has to be paid on the amount for which such attachment is made.

In suits based on a contract for sale or mortgage, the consideration for the doucument is the amount in respect of which court fees has to be paid.

In suits filed on lease deeds without any term, court fee has to be paid on one year's rent with premium or fine if any, and for a term not exceeding 25 years on one fifth of the aggregate amount of rent payable for the term fixed with the premium or fine.

In suits of enhancement of rent, court fee has to be paid on ten times the amount claimed and for renewal of Kanom or Lease deeds, or for recovery of land from which a tenant has been wrongfully ejected, on the rent for the year preceding.

Where in a written statement a set-off is claimed, it has to be treated as a suit for purposes of court fees; and when a suit embraces more than one subject matter, it will be chargeable with the aggregate amount of fees to which the plaints would be chargeable if they were separate. When alternative reliefs are prayed for, the plaint shall be chargeable with the highest fee payable in respect of the reliefs claimed.

In suits where the subject matter can be definitely ascertained only during the course of the suit or after the decree when the final settlement of accounts etc., is taken, the decree passed in the case could be executed only after the excess court fees have been paid.

The subjoined Schedules prescribe the fees payable under the Regulation in respect of suits and appeals.

SCHEDULE I.

ADVALOREM FEES.

	Value of suits.			Value of suits.		
	When the amount exceeds.	When the amount does not exceed.	Fees leviable.	When the amount exceeds.	When the amount does not exceed.	Fees leviable.
	Fanams.	Fanams.	Fanams	Fanams.	Fanams.	Fanams
I. Plaint, written statement pleading a set-off or memorandum of appeal not otherwise provided for in this Regulation or of cross-objection presented to any Civil or Revenue Court.	0	100	5	5,100	5,200	260
	100	200	10	5,200	5,300	265
	200	300	15	5,300	5,400	270
	300	400	20	5,400	5,500	275
	400	500	25	5,500	5,600	280
	500	600	30	5,600	5,700	285
	600	700	35	5,700	5,800	290
	700	800	40	5,800	5,900	295
	800	900	45	5,900	6,000	300
	900	1,000	50	6,000	6,100	305
	1,000	1,100	55	6,100	6,200	310
	1,100	1,200	60	6,200	6,300	315
	1,200	1,300	65	6,300	6,400	320
	1,300	1,400	70	6,400	6,500	325
	1,400	1,500	75	6,500	6,600	330
	1,500	1,600	80	6,600	6,700	335
	1,600	1,700	85	6,700	6,800	340
	1,700	1,800	90	6,800	6,900	345
	1,800	1,900	95	6,900	7,000	350
	1,900	2,000	100	7,000	7,700	378
	2,000	2,100	105	7,700	8,400	406
	2,100	2,200	110	8,400	9,100	434
	2,200	2,300	115	9,100	9,800	462
	2,300	2,400	120	9,800	10,500	490
	2,400	2,500	125	10,500	11,200	518
	2,500	2,600	130	11,200	11,900	546
	2,600	2,700	135	11,900	12,600	574
	2,700	2,800	140	12,600	13,300	602
	2,800	2,900	145	13,300	14,000	630
	2,900	3,000	150	14,000	14,700	658
	3,000	3,100	155	14,700	15,400	686
	3,100	3,200	160	15,400	16,100	714
	3,200	3,300	165	16,100	16,800	742
	3,300	3,400	170	16,800	17,500	770
	3,400	3,500	175	17,500	18,200	798
	3,500	3,600	180	18,200	18,900	826
	3,600	3,700	185	18,900	19,600	854
	3,700	3,800	190	19,600	20,300	882
	3,800	3,900	195	20,300	21,000	910
	3,900	4,000	200	21,000	21,700	938
	4,000	4,100	205	21,700	22,400	966
	4,100	4,200	210	22,400	23,100	994
	4,200	4,300	215	23,100	23,800	1,022
	4,300	4,400	220	23,800	24,500	1,050
	4,400	4,500	225	24,500	25,200	1,078
	4,500	4,600	230	25,200	25,900	1,106
	4,600	4,700	235	25,900	26,600	1,134
	4,700	4,800	240	26,600	27,300	1,162
	4,800	4,900	245	27,300	28,000	1,190
	4,900	5,000	250	28,000	28,700	1,218
	5,000	5,100	255	28,700	29,400	1,246

SCHEDULE I—(*contd*).

Value of suits		Fees leviable	Value of suits.		Fees leviable.
when the amount exceeds.	when the amount does not exceed.		when the amount exceeds.	when the amount does not exceed.	
Fanams.	Fanams.	Fanams.	Fanams.	Fanams.	Fanams.
29,400	30,100	1,274	1,08,500	1,12,000	4,130
30,100	30,800	1,302	1,12,000	1,15,500	4,235
30,800	31,500	1,330	1,15,500	1,19,000	4,340
31,500	32,200	1,358	1,19,000	1,22,500	4,445
32,200	32,900	1,386	1,22,500	1,26,000	4,550
32,900	33,600	1,414	1,26,000	1,29,500	4,655
33,600	34,300	1,442	1,29,500	1,33,000	4,760
34,300	35,000	1,470	1,33,000	1,36,500	4,865
35,000	36,750	1,540	1,36,500	1,40,000	4,870
36,750	38,500	1,610	1,40,000	1,47,000	5,180
38,500	40,250	1,680	1,47,000	1,54,000	5,390
40,250	42,000	1,750	1,54,000	1,61,000	5,600
42,000	43,750	1,820	1,61,000	1,68,000	5,810
43,750	45,500	1,890	1,68,000	1,75,000	6,020
45,500	47,250	1,960	1,75,000	1,82,000	6,160
47,250	49,000	2,030	1,82,000	1,89,000	6,300
49,000	50,750	2,100	1,89,000	1,96,000	6,440
50,750	52,500	2,170	1,96,000	2,03,000	6,580
52,500	54,250	2,240	2,03,000	2,10,000	6,720
54,250	56,000	2,310	2,10,000	2,24,000	7,000
56,000	57,750	2,380	2,24,000	2,38,000	7,280
57,750	59,500	2,450	2,38,000	2,52,000	7,560
59,500	61,250	2,520	2,52,000	2,66,000	7,840
61,250	63,000	2,590	2,66,000	2,80,000	8,120
63,000	64,750	2,660	2,80,000	2,94,000	8,400
64,750	66,500	2,730	2,94,000	3,08,000	8,680
66,500	68,250	2,800	3,08,000	3,22,000	8,960
68,250	70,000	2,870	3,22,000	3,36,000	9,240
70,000	73,500	2,975	3,36,000	3,50,000	9,520
73,500	77,000	3,080	3,50,000	3,85,000	10,220
77,000	80,500	3,185	3,85,000	4,20,000	10,920
80,500	84,000	3,290	4,20,000	4,55,000	11,620
84,000	87,500	3,395	4,55,000	4,90,000	12,320
87,500	91,000	3,500	4,90,000	5,25,000	13,020
91,000	94,500	3,605	5,25,000	5,60,000	13,720
94,500	98,000	3,710	5,60,000	5,95,009	14,420
98,000	1,01,500	3,875	5,95,000	6,30,000	15,120
1,01,500	1,05,000	3,920	6,30,000	6,65,000	15,820
1,05,000	1,08,500	4,025	6,65,000	7,00,000	16,520
...	...	...	7,00,000	7,35,000	17,220
...	...	...	7,35,000	7,70,000	17,920
...	...	...	7,70,000	8,05,000	18,620
...	...	...	8,05,000	8,40,000	19,320
...	...	...	8,40,000	...	20,000 (the maximum fee.)

SCHEDULE I—(*contd.*)

	Ad valorem fees.	Proper fees.
II. Application for review of judgment, if presented before the ninetieth day from the date of the decree.		One half of the fee leviable on the plaint or memorandum of appeal.
III. Application for review of judgment, if presented on or after the ninetieth day from the date of the decree.		The fee leviable on the plaint or memorandum of appeal.
IV. Application to file an award made without the intervention of a Court of Justice, if presented before the ninetieth day from the date of the award.		Ten Rupees.
V. Application to file an award made without the intervention of a Court of Justice, if presented on or after the ninetieth day from the date of the award.		The fee leviable on the value of the property awarded
VI. Copy or translation of judgment or order not being or having the force of a decree.	When such judgment or order is passed by any Civil Court, other than the High Court, or by the Presiding Officer of any Revenue Court or Office, or by any other Judicial or Executive authority.—	
	(a) if the amount or value of the subject-matter is fifty Rupees or less;	Quarter Rupee
	(b) if such amount or value exceeds fifty Rupees.	Half Rupee.
	When such judgment or order is passed by the High Court	One Rupee.
VII. Copy of a decree or order having the force of a decree.	When such decree or order is made by any Civil Court, other than the High Court, or by any Revenue Court —	
	(a) if the amount or value of the subject-matter of the suit wherein such decree or order is made, is fifty Rupees, or less than fifty Rupees;	Half Rupee.
	(b) if such amount or value exceeds fifty Rupees.	One Rupee.
	When such decree or order is made by the High Court.	Two Rupees

SCHEDULE I—(*concld.*)

	Ad valorem fees.	Proper fees.
VIII. Copy of any document liable to stamp duty under the Travancore Stamp Regulation, IV of 1080, when left by any party to a suit or proceeding in place of the original withdrawn.	(a) When the stamp duty chargeable on the original does not exceed eight annas ;	The amount of the duty chargeable on the original.
	(b) In any other case.	Half Rupee.
IX. Copy of any revenue or judicial proceedings or order not otherwise provided for by this Regulation, or copy of any account, statement, report or the like, taken out of any Civil or Criminal or Revenue Court or Office.		Half Rupee

SCHEDULE II.

	Fixed fees.	Proper fees.
I. Application or petition.	(a) when presented to any Officer of the Customs or Excise Department, or to any Magistrate, by any person having dealings with the Government and when the subject-matter of such application relates exclusively to those dealings ; or, when presented to any Officer of Land Revenue by any person holding temporarily settled land under direct engagement with the Government, and when the subject-matter of the application or petition relates exclusively to such engagement ; or, when presented to any President of a Town Improvement Committee under any Regulation for the time being in force for the conservancy or improvement of any place, if the application or petition relates solely to such conservancy or improvement ; or, when presented to any Civil Court, or to a Division peishkar or other Officer of Revenue, in relation	

SCHEDULE II—(*contd.*)

	Fixed fees.	Proper fees.
I. Application or petition—(*contd.*)	to any suit or case in which the amount or value of the subject-matter is less than fifty Rupees ; or, when presented to any Civil Criminal or Revenue Court or Executive Officer for the purpose of obtaining a copy or translation of any judgment, decree or order passed by such Court or Officer, or of any other document on record in such Court or Office ;	Two Chackrams
	(b) when containing a complaint or charge of any offence other than an offence for which Police Officers may under the Criminal Procedure Code, arrest without warrant, and presented to any Criminal Court ; or when presented to a Civil, Criminal or Revenue Court or to a Division Peishkar or any Revenue Officer having jurisdiction equal or subordinate to a Division Peishkar, or to any Magistrate in his executive capacity, and not otherwise provided for by this Regulation.	Half Rupee
	(c) when presented to Our Government or to any Chief Officer charged with the executive administration of a Division, and not otherwise provided for by this Regulation ;	Two Rupees.
II. Application to sue as a pauper.		Half Rupee
III. Application for leave to appeal as a pauper.	(a) when presented to a District Court.	One Rupee
	(b) when presented to the High Court.	Two Rupees.
IV. Bail-bond or other instrument or obligation given in pursuance of an order made by a Civil Court		Half Rupee

SCHEDULE. II—(*concld.*)

	Fixed fees.	Proper fees.
V. Mukthiarnama or Vakalathunama.	When presented for the conduct of any one case.— (a) to any Civil or Criminal Court other than the High Court or to any Revenue Court, or to any Peishkar or other Officer in charge of a Revenue Division or Magistrate or other Executive Officer, except such as are mentioned in Clause (b) of this Number ; (b) to the High Court or to Our Government.	Half Rupee. Two Rupees.
VI. Memorandum of appeal, when the appeal is not from an order rejecting a plaint or from a decree or an order having the force of a decree and is presented.	(a) to any Civil Court other than the High Court, or to any Revenue Court or Executive Officer subordinate to our Government ; (b) to the High Court or Our Government.	Half Rupee. Two Rupees.
VII. (Repealed by Regulation VIII of 1100.)		
VIII. Plaint or memorandum of appeal in each of the following suits—, i. to remove a Karanavan ;	(a) where the *ad valorem* fee on the value of the property does not exceed forty Rupees ; (b) in all other cases.	*Ad valorem* fee. Forty Rupees.
ii. to remove a trustee,		Fifteen Rupees.
iii. to alter or set aside a summary decision or order of any of the Civil Courts ; iv. to alter or cancel any entry in a register of the names of proprietors of revenue-paying estates ; v. to set aside an award ; vi. to set aside an adoption ;		Ten Rupees
vii. every other suit where it is not possible to estimate, the subject-matter in dispute and which is not otherwise provided for by this Regulation.		Ten Rupees.
IX Application under Section 502 of the Code of Civil procedure.		Ten Rupees.
X Agreement under Section 506 of the same Code.		Ten Rupees.

Written statements, first applications for execution, petitions or *vakalaths* executed by persons in duress, petitions by judgment creditors to take steps in pursuance of first applications for execution, requisitions by Government for copies of records, applications presented in the Munsiffs' Courts in non-appealable cases, complaints by public servants, applications for money made to Government, applications for compensation, petitions or applications made to a Police Officer in respect of offences, applications for refund, etc., are exempted from payment of court fees.

Though the Travancore Court Fees Regulation is modelled on the British Indian Act, there are many material differences between the two enactments. The rates of *ad valorem* fees fixed in the Travancore Regulation are lower than those in British India. Refund of Court Fees in suits or appeals which are compromised or decided solely on admission of parties is permitted in Travancore, while no such concession is allowed under the British Indian Act. There is also no provision in the Regulation for levying Special Court Fees for declaratory reliefs as in the British Indian Statute.

All fees chargeable under the Regulation are to be collected in stamps, adhesive or impressed, it being the duty of the Head Ministerial Officer of every Court to see that proper Court Fee as prescribed is levied and to refer all questions which might arise relating to it to the Judicial Officers for decision.

Impressed Stamp Papers of the value from Re. 1 to Rs. 425 and Copying Papers of the value of 3½ chuckrams, Adhesive Labels of the value of one chuckram, 2 chuckrams, 4 chuckrams, Quarter Rupee and Half Rupee are issued for the use of the litigant public. Stamp papers above the value of Rs. 35 are sold to the public through the Treasuries, while stamps of all other denominations are sold by the licensed Vendors.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT BOARD.

With effect from the 1st Chingam 1113, the Government have reconstituted the Economic Development Board, which has been in existence for fifteen years, in order to make it more useful.

Government's object in re-organising the Board was to make it a really representative organisation, representing the economic interests in the State and comprising only those who can advise Government with authority backed by experience. It is to function through sub-committees each of which will consist of three or, at the most, five members. Its object must be to help Government in bringing about well-conceived schemes of economic planning spread over a few years. The Board should not fritter away its attention on a large number of questions, but should pick out a few which are considered most urgent and important. Each one of these problems should be left to a sub-committee of the Board instead of the whole Board sitting over it. There cannot be more than three or four such problems in any one year.

The Board is composed of 30 members, 10 officials and 20 non-officials. The following are the official members :—

(1) The Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner.
(2) The Conservator of Forests.
(3) The Excise Commissioner.
(4) The Senior Professor of History and Economics in H. H. the Maharaja's College of Arts, Trivandrum.
(5) The Financial Secretary to Government.
(6) The Development Secretary to Government.
(7) The Registrar of Co-operative Societies.
(8) The Director of Industries.
(9) The Director of Public Health.
(10) The Director of Agriculture and Fisheries

Of the 20 non-official members, 17 are nominated and 3 elected. The nominated members are distributed as follows :—

(1) Three to represent commerce, *viz.*, one the Travancore Chamber of Commerce, another the Alleppey Chamber of Commerce, and the third the commercial interests of Trivandrum and South Travancore

(2) Two members to represent planting interests (one European and the other Indian);
(3) Two members to represent agricultural interests.
(4) Two members to represent banking interests.
(5) One member to represent industrial interests.
(6) One member to represent co-operation.
(7) One member to represent rural reconstruction work.
(8) Four others to represent other interests.
(9) The President of the Kerakarshaka Sangham.

Three members are elected to the Board by the Legislature, two from the Sri Mulam Assembly and one from the Sri Chitra State Council, by the non-officials from among themselves.

The Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner is the President of the Board. The Board has a Secretary of the status of a Superintendent of the Secretariat. The term of the Board is fixed at four years.

The Board is to function through sub-committees. All the members will not be expected to be present at all the meetings ; the Board will work in sub-committees, a number of which will be formed, one for each important and urgent problem. Rules will be framed for the purpose by the Board and approved by Government.

The Board continues to be a purely advisory body without any executive functions. The functions of the Board are :—

(i) to discuss all questions of policy relating to the working of the various Development Departments ;

(ii) to make suggestions to Government in regard to agricultural, industrial and other matters of economic importance and to co-ordinate the work of the several Development Departments ; and

(iii) to consider important proposals and schemes sent up by each individual Development Department or Government and make recommendations thereon.

Government have agreed to give the best consideration to the suggestions of the Board and not to initiate any new economic policy without consulting it.

The Board retains the power to co-opt members.

The non-official members of the Board are given the same rates of T. A. and D. A. as are allowed to the non-official members of the Legislature.

One of the earliest duties of the new Board is the organisation of rural reconstruction work in selected areas, preferably through non-official agencies. The marketing of the products of cottage industries is to form another problem for consideration.

THE CINEMATOGRAPH REGULATION.

The authority having power to grant licenses under the Cinematograph Regulation, *i. e.*, the 'Licensing Authority' is the respective Municipal Councils in municipal areas and in other places the District Magistrate.

A license will be granted by the Licensing Authority only if it is satisfied that adequate precautions have been taken, in the place in respect of which the license is to be given, to provide for the safety of persons attending exhibitions therein. The licensee shall exhibit only films which have been certified as suitable for public exhibition.

The procedure to be adopted in the matter of cinema exhibitions in the State is that the films intended for exhibition should invariably be censored by the Board. But, in respect of films which have already been certified in British India, the certifying authority in this State, *i. e.*, the Board, may act on the British Indian certificate, or may subject the film to a fresh examination in detail, if deemed necessary. For examination of films produced and proposed to be exhibited in this State, a fee of Rs. 5 for every thousand feet is charged. But, in respect of films which have already been certified by the British Indian Board, when such certificates are accepted by the Board without further examination, a fee of Re. 1 for every thousand feet is alone charged; and in cases where the Board considers for any reason that it is necessary to re-examine a film and does so re-examine it, the full fee of Rs. 5 per thousand feet will be charged. Ordinarily, the films certified in British India are certified here also; and it is only in cases of doubt as regards the suitability of the film

for exhibition here that the Board will re-examine the film. In order to enable the Certifying Board to decide whether any film should be exhibited before them for the purpose of certification, the cinema exhibitors should in all cases furnish to the Board beforehand the details of the subject matter of the film.

The Board constituted for the purpose of examining and certifying films as suitable for public exhibition in the State consists of officials and non-officials. The members of the Board are:—

1. The Commissioner of Police (*President.*)
2. The Chief Engineer.
3. The Director of Public Instruction.
4. A non-official member of the Municipal Council, Trivandrum.
5. A non-official member of the Legislative Council.

Every cinematograph installation has to be inspected when first erected and once annually by the Chief Engineer or by any other officer appointed by the Government in this behalf, who will certify to the Licensing Authority that the installation fulfils the requirements of the rules.

The Chief Engineer and the Electrical Engineer may delegate to any officer in the Public Works Department or the Electrical Department respectively not lower in rank than an Executive Engineer the work of inspection and measurement necessary for the Chief Engineer or the Electrical Engineer to comply with the requirements of inspection and certification by them under the rules.

For every license when granted or renewed, a fee will be charged according to the scale laid down below:—

For an annual license.	Rupees 5 for an area of 1000 square feet or less with an additional fee of Rs. 2½ for every 500 square feet or fraction thereof in excess of 1000.
For a temporary license for a period not exceeding three months for a building thatched or constructed of wood or mats or other inflammable materials or for a tent.	Rupees five for a month or for a portion thereof for an area of 1000 square feet or less with an additional fee of Rs. 2½ for a month or for a portion thereof for every 500 square feet or fraction thereof in excess of 1000.
For a temporary license for a period not exceeding three months for a building not thatched nor constructed of inflammable materials.	Rupee one for a month or for a portion thereof for an area of 1000 square feet or less with an additional fee of 14 chs. for a month or for a portion thereof for every 500 square feet or fraction thereof in excess of 1000 feet.

The list of certified films is published periodically in the Government Gazette.

A list of the permanent and touring Cinema Theatres in the State is subjoined.

Place.	Name of Theatre.	Permanent or Touring.
Trivandrum		
Thampanur	The New Theatres	Permanent
Contonment	The Rajeswari Talkies	Do.
Eraniel	The South Indian Talkie Cinema	Touring
Vilavancode	The Shunmukhananda Picture Palace	Permanent
Nagercoil	The Pioneer Picture Palace	Do.
	The Meenambika Theatre	Do.
Alleppey	Bhagavathy Vilas	Touring
	The Imperial Talkies	Permanent
Quilon	Swami Talkies	Do.
Kottarakara	The Lily Touring Cinema	Touring
Munnar	K. D. H. P. and Coy.. Ltd.	Permanent
Parur	The Golden Touring Talkies	Touring

License fees for conducting Cinema shows within the State.

For cinema shows within the Municipal limits, a license is required under the Travancore Municipal Regulation. The rates of fees for the license levied by the several Municipalities vary. At present the following rates are in vogue in the major Municipalities of the State :—

	Municipality.	*Description.*	*Rates.*	*Remarks.*
1.	Trivandrum.	Permanent theatres.	The rates are fixed monthly with reference to the conditions of the theatre.	The fees under the Cinematograph Regulation are also levied beside the license fees.
		Touring cinema shows.	Rs. 5 daily.	
2.	Nagercoil.	Permanent theatres	Rs. 50 monthly	
		Touring cinema shows	Rs. 3 daily	
3.	Quilon.	Both for permanent theatres and touring cinema shows.	Rs. 5 daily Rs. 400 for 6 months Rs. 500 for 1 year	
4.	Alleppey.	Do.	Rs. 5 daily	
5.	Kottayam.	Do.	Rs. 3 daily	

The license fees levied by the minor Municipalities are comparatively lower than the above fees.

SECTION III.

Government at Work.

TERRITORIAL JURISDICTIONS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Civil.

Tovala	The whole taluk.	Principal and Additional Munsiffs, Nagercoil. (Nagercoil)	District Judge, Nagercoil. (Nagercoil.)
Agastisvaram	Do.		
Kalkulam	Do.	Principal and Additional Munsiffs, Padmanabhapuram. (Thuckalay)	
Vilavankod	Kizhmidalam, Midalam and Kizhkulam pakuthies.		
	The remaining pakuthies except Palukal and Kollankodu.	District Munsiff, Kuzhithura. (Kuzhithura)	
	The above two pakuthies.	District Munsiff, Neyyattinkara. (Neyyattinkara)	District Judge Trivandrum. (Trivandrum.)
Neyyattinkara	The whole taluk except Tiruvallam, Nemom, Pallichal and Vilappil pakuthies.		
	The above 4 pakuthies;	Principal 1st Additional and 2nd Additional Munsiffs, Trivandrum. (Trivandrum)	
Trivandrum	The whole taluk except Andurkonam Pallipuram, Kadinamkulam, Veilur, Melthonnakkal and Kizhthonnakkal pakuthies.		
Nedumangad	The whole taluk.	District Munsiff, Nedumangad. (Nedumangad)	
Chirayinkil	The whole taluk; and the remaining six pakuthies of Trivandrum taluk.	District Munsiff, Attingal. (Attingal)	
Quilon	The whole taluk;	Principal and Additional Munsiffs, Quilon. (Quilon)	District Judge, Quilon (Quilon.)
	West Kallada pakuthi of Kunnattur taluk; and		
Karunagapalli	Thekkkumbhagam Pakuthi.		
	The remaining pakuthies except Krishnapuram, Perunadu and Pudupalli.	District Munsiff, Karunagapalli. (Karunagapalli)	

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT—(*contd.*)

	The above three pakuthies;	District Munsiff, Krishnapuram. (Kayamkulam.)	District Judge. Quilon. (Quilon)
Kartigapilli	Pattiyur, Kirikkadu; and Kandalur pakuthies;	District Munsiff, Krishnapuram. (Kayamkulam.)	District Judge. Quilon. (Quilon)
	Perungala pakuthi of Mavelikara taluk.	District Munsiff, Krishnapuram. (Kayamkulam.)	District Judge. Quilon. (Quilon)
Kunnattur	The whole taluk except West Kallada pakuthi;	District Munsiff Adoor. (Adoor)	District Judge. Quilon. (Quilon)
	Palamel, Pandalam Thekkekara and Tonnallur pakuthies of Mavelikara taluk;	District Munsiff Adoor. (Adoor)	District Judge. Quilon. (Quilon)
	Pattazhi and Pathanapuram pakuthies of Pathanapuram taluk.	District Munsiff Adoor. (Adoor)	District Judge. Quilon. (Quilon)
Kottarakara	The whole taluk;	District Munsiff, Kottarakara. (Kottarakara)	District Judge. Quilon. (Quilon)
	Villakudi, Punalur Idamulakkal, Talavur and Anjal pakuthies of Pathanapuram taluk.	District Munsiff, Kottarakara. (Kottarakara)	District Judge. Quilon. (Quilon)
Ambalapuzha	(See the jurisdictions of the District Munsiffs of Ambalapuzha and Alleppey.)		District Judge. Quilon. (Quilon)
Mavelikara	The whole taluk except Perungala, Palamel, Pandalam Thekkekara and Tonnallur pakuthies;	District Munsiff, Mavelikara. (Mavelikara.)	District Judge. Quilon. (Quilon)
	Mannar and Karatticheri pakuthies of Tiruvalla taluk.	District Munsiff, Mavelikara. (Mavelikara.)	District Judge. Quilon. (Quilon)
Tiruvalla	Tiruvanvandur, Pandanadu Chengannur, Puliyur, Cherianadu, Ala, Vadakkekkara, Puthenkavu, Venmani Pandalam Vadakkekara, Aranmula, Koippuram and Thottapuzhacheri.	District Munsiff, Chengannur. (Chengannur)	District Judge. Quilon. (Quilon)
	Ayirur;	District Munsiff, Pattanamtitta. (Pattanamtitta)	District Judge. Quilon. (Quilon)
Pattanamtitta	The whole taluk.	District Munsiff, Pattanamtitta. (Pattanamtitta)	District Judge. Quilon. (Quilon)

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT—(*contd.*)

Pathanapuram	(See the jurisdiction of the District Munsiffs of Adoor, and Kottarakara)		District Judge, Quilon. (Quilon)
Shencotta	The whole taluk.	District Munsiff, Shencotta.(Shencotta)	
	The whole of Kartigapalli taluk except the 3 pakuthies of Pattiyur, Kirikadu and Kandalur.	District Munsiff, Haripad. (Haripad)	District Judge, Alleppey. (Alleppey)
	Talavadi, Kozhimukku, Takazhi; Purakkadu, Ambalapuzha, Nedumudi, and Chambakulam pakuthies of Ambalapuzha taluk.	District Munsiff, Ambalapuzha. (Ambalapuzha)	
	The remaining six pakuthies of Ambalapuzha taluk.	Prl. and Addl. District Munsiffs, Alleppey. (Alleppey)	
Changanachery	(See the jurisdictions of the District Munsiffs of Kanjirappalli and Changanachery, and of the Pl. and Temporary Munsiffs, Kottayam)		
Kottayam	(See the jurisdictions of the District Munsiff, Kanjirappalli and Pl. and Temporary Munsiffs, Kottayam.)		
Shertala	The whole taluk except the 4 pakuthies of Vadathalamattathilbhagom, Pallipuram, Panavalli and Taikkattuchery	Principal and Temporary Munsiffs, Shertala. (Shertala)	District Judge, Alleppey. (Alleppey)
	The remaining 4 pakuthies; and	Principal and Temporary Munsiffs, Vaikam. (Vaikam)	
Vaikam	The whole taluk.		

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT—(*contd.*)

	Kizhakkumbhagom, Kadappra, Nedumpuram, Peringara, Kavumbhagom, Tiruvalla, Iraviperur, Kaviyur, Kalluppara South and Ezhumattur pakuthies of Tiruvalla taluk.	Principal Munsiff, Tiruvalla. (Tiruvalla)	District Judge, Kottayam. (Kottayam)
	Vazhur, Vellavur, Manimala, Cherivalli, Chirakkadavu, Kanjirappalli North and South pakuthies of Changanachery taluk; Pambadi and Agalakunnam pakuthies of Kottayam taluk; and the whole of Peermade taluk.	District Munsiff, Kanjirappalli. (Kanjirappalli)	
	The remaining pakuthies of Changanachery taluk except Puduppalli; Kallupara North pakuthi of Tiruvalla taluk.	District Munsiff, Chanaganachery. (Chenganachery)	
	Puduppalli pakuthi of Changanachery taluk; and All the pakuthies of Kottayam taluk except Pambadi and Agalakunnam.	Principal and Temporary Munsiffs, Kottayam. (Kottayam)	
Minachil	The whole taluk	District Munsiff, Minachil. (Minachil)	District Judge, Parur. (Parur)
Muvattupuzha	Do.	District Munsiff, Muvattupuzha (Muvattupuzha)	
Kunnatnad	Semmanadu and Aikaranadu pakuthies; and		
Thodupuzha	Kanni Elam Tract.		
	The whole of Kunnatnad taluk except the above 2 pakuthies of Semmanadu and Aikaranadu.	District Munsiff, Perumbavur. (Perumbavur)	
	The whole of Thodupuzha taluk except the above Kanni Elam Tract.	District Munsiff, Thodupuzha. (Thodupuzha)	

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT—(*contd.*)

Parur	The whole taluk.	District Munsiff, Parur (Parur)	District Judge, Parur. (Parur)
Devicolam	Do.	District Munsiff, Devicolam. (Devicolam)	
Peermade	(See the jurisdiction of the District Munsiff, Kanjirappalli)		

Criminal.

Tovala	The whole taluk.	Stationary Magistrate, Kottar. (Nagercoil)	Division 1st class Magistrate, Padmanabhapuram.	District Magistrate Trivandrum. (Trivandrum.)
Agastisvaram	Do			
Kalkulam	The whole taluk except the six pakuthies of Triparappu, Tiruvattar, Aruvikkara, Attur Mekkodu and Ponmana ;	Stationary 2nd class Magistrate, Eraniel. (Neyyoor)		
Vilavankod	Kizhmidalam, Midalam, Killiyur and Kilkulam.			
	The remaining 6 pakuthies of Kalkulam taluk; The whole taluk of Vilavancodu except the above 4 pakuthies of Kilmidalam, Midalam Killiyur and Kilkulam.	Stationary 2nd class Magistrate, Kuzhithurai. (Kuzhithura)		
Neyyattinkara	The whole taluk.	1st Class and 2nd Class Magistrates, Neyyattinkara.	Division 1st class Magistrate, Trivandrum.	
Trivandrum	Do.	(1) Town 2nd class Magistrate, Tvm. (2) Utsavamatom 2nd class Magistrate (Trivandrum)		
Nedumangad	Do.	Stationary 2nd class Magistrate. (Nedumangad)		
Chirayinkil	Do.	(1) Stationary 2nd class Magistrate Attingal (Attingal) (2) 1st Class Magistrate Chirayinkil (Attingal)		

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT—(contd.)

Quilon	The whole taluk; and West Kallada pakuthi of Kunnattur taluk.	Stationary 2nd class Magistrate, Quilon. (Quilon)	Division 1st Class Magistrate, Quilon.	District Magistrate, Quilon (Quilon.)
Karunagapalli	The whole taluk except three pakuthies of Krishnapuram, Perunadu and Puduppalli.	2nd Class Magistrate, Karunagappally.		
Kartigapalli	The above three pakuthies; Cheppadu, Pattiyur Kandalur, Kirikadu, Muthukulam; The whole taluk of Mavalikara except the 4 pakuthies of Nuranadu, Palamel, Pandalam Thekkekara and Tonnallur.	Stationary 2nd class Magistrate, Kayamkulam (Kayamkulam)	Division 1st Class Magistrate, Alleppey.	
	The remaining 13 pakuthies of Kartigapalli taluk.	2nd Class Magistrate, Kartigapalli. (Haripad)		
Kunnattur	The whole taluk except West Kallada.	2nd Class Magistrate, Kunnattur. (Adoor.)	Division 1st Class Magistrate, Chengannur.	
Kottarakara	The whole taluk.	2nd Class Magistrate, Kottarakara (Kottarakara.)	Division 1st Class Magistrate Quilon.	
Ambalapuzha	Do.	2nd Class Magistrate, Ambalapuzha. (Ambalapuzha.)	Division 1st Class Magistrate, Alleppey.	
Mavelikara	Nuranadu, Palamel Pandalam Thekkekara Tonnallur pakuthies;	Stationary 2nd Class Magistrate, Chengannur. (Chengannur.)	Division 1st Class Magistrate, Chengannur	
Tiruvalla	The whole taluk except the 5 pakuthies of Nedumpuram, Peringara, Kavumbagam Kaviyur and Iraviperur.			
	The remaining pakuthies.	2nd Class Magistrate, Tiruvalla. (Tiruvalla.)		

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT— (*contd.*)

Pathanamthitta	The whole taluk.	2nd Class Magistrate Pathanamthitta. (Patanamthitta)	Divn. I class Magistrate, Quilon. / Division I Class Magistrate Quilon	District Magistrate, Quilon
Pathanapuram	Do.	Do. Pathanapuram. (Punalur)		
Shencotta	Do.	1st Class Magistrate (Munsiff) Shencotta (Shencotta)		
Changanachery	Puthupalli Kurichi and Nilamperur pakuthies;	Stationary 2nd Class Magistrate, Kottayam. (Kottayam)	Division 1 class Magistrate, Kottayam.	District Magistrate, Kottayam. (Kottayam.)
Kottayam	Tiruvarppu, Kottayam, Nattagam Panichakkadu, Vijayapuram, Pambadi Aimanam, Kummanam and Kumaragam pakuthies.			
	Agalakunnam; Manimala, Cheruvalli, Chirakkadavu, Kanjirapalli North and South, Nedumkunnam, Vazhur and Vellavur pakuthies of Changanachery taluk.	Stationary 2nd Class Magistrate, Pankunnam. (Ponkunnam)		
	The remaining 8 pakuthies of Chenganachery taluk.	2nd Class Magistrate, Changanachery. (Changanachery)		
	The remaining 5 pakuthies of Kottayam taluk; Manjur and Kaduthuruthi pakuthies of Vaikam taluk; and Kidangur, Ilakkadu Kanagary, Pulianur and Vulavur pakuthies of Minachil taluk.	Stationary 2nd Class Magistrate, Ettumanur. (Ettumanur)		
Shertala	The whole taluk.	(1) 1st Class Magistrate, Shertala. (Shertala) (2) Stationary 2nd Class Magistrate, Shertala. (Shertala)		

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT—(*Contd.*)

Vaikam	The whole taluk except the 2 pakuthies of Manjur and Kaduthuruthi.	2nd Class Magistrate, Vaikam. (Vaikam)	Division I class Magistrate Kottayam.	District Magistrate, Kottayam. (Kottayam.)
Minachil	Ramapuram, Lalam, Bharananganam, Minachil and Kondur pakuthies.	2nd Class Magistrate, Minachil. (Minachil)		
	Poonjar Idavaka.	Poonjar Idavaka 1st Class Magistrate. (Poonjar)		
Muvattupuzha	The whole taluk;	Stationary 2nd Class Magistrate, Muvattupuzha. (Muvattupuzha)	Division I class Magistrate, Perumbavoor.	
Kunnatnad	Rayamangalam pakuthi.			
Thodupuzha	The whole taluk.	1st Class Magistrate, Thodupuzha.		
	The remaining portion of the taluk of Kunnatnad;	Stationary 2nd Class Magistrate, Alwaye (Alwaye)		
Parur	Parakkadavu, Aiyrur, Alangad, Kodungallur, Chengamanad, Idappalli North and South pakuthies.			
	The remaining pakuthies.	2nd Class Magistrate, Parur. (Parur)		
Devicolam	The whole taluk.	(1) First Class Magistrate (Munsiff) Devicolam. (Devicolam) (2) Special Magistrate, Devicolam. (Devicolam)		District Magistrate, Devicolam.
Peermade	Do.	(1) First Class Magistrate, Peermade (Peermade) (2) Special Magistrate, Peermade. (Peermade)		

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Tovala	The whole taluk.	Tahsildar (Bhoothapandy)	Assistant Peishkar, Padmanabhapuram.	Division Peishkar, Trivandrum.
Agastisvaram	Do.	Tahsildar (Nagercoil)		
Kalkulam	Do.	Tahsildar (Thuckalai)		
Vilavankod	Do.	Tahsildar (Kuzhithurai)		
Neyyattinkara	Do.	Tahsildar (Neyyattinkara)		
Trivandrum	Do.	Tahsildar (Trivandrum)	Assistant Peishkar, Trivandrum.	
Nedumangad	Do.	Tahsildar (Nedumangad)		
Chirayinkil	Do.	Tahsildar (Attingal)		
Quilon	Do.	Tahsildar (Quilon)	Assistant Peishkar, Quilon.	Division Peishkar, Quilon.
Karunagapalli	Do.	Tahsildar (Padanayarkulangara)		
Kartikapalli	Do.	Tahsildar (Haripad)	Assistant Peishkar, Alleppey.	
Kunnattur	Do.	Tahsildar (Adoor)	Assistant Peishkar, Quilon.	
Kottarakara	Do.	Tahsildar (Kottarakara)		
Ambalapuzha	Do.	Tahsildar (Alleppey)	Assistant Peishkar, Alleppey.	
Mavelikara	Do.	Tahsildar (Mavelikara)		
Tiruvalla	Do.	Tahsildar (Tiruvalla)	Assistant Peishkar, Chengannur.	
Pathanamthitta	Do.	Tahsildar (Pathanamthitta)		
Pathanapuram	Do.	Tahsidar (Punalur)		
Shencotta	Do.	Tahsildar (Shencotta)		

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT--(concld.)

Changanachery	The whole taluk	Tahsildar (Changanachery)	Assistant Peishkar, Kottayam.	Division Peishkar, Kottayam.
Kottayam	Do	Tahsildar (Kottayam)		
Shertallai	Do.	Tahsildar (Shertallai)		
Vaikam	Do.	Tahsildar (Vaikam)		
Minachil	Do.	Tahsildar (Lalam)		
Muvattupuzha	Do.	Tahsildar (Muvattupuzha)		
Kunnatnad	Do.	Tahsildar (Perumbavur)	Assistant Peishkar, Perumbavur.	
Thodupuzha	Do.	Tahsildar (Thodupuzha)		
Parur	Do.	Tahsildar (Parur)	Assistant Peishkar, Perumbavur.	
Devicolam	Do.	Tahsildar (Devicolam)		Commissioner Devicolam.
Peermade	Do.	Tahsildar (Peermade)		

EXCISE DEPARTMENT.

Tovala	All the pakuthies except the portions comprised in the South Frontier Patrol Range.	Excise Inspector Tovala (Bhoothapandy)	Assistant Excise Commissioner, Nagercoil.
	Aramboly Chowkey.	Excise Inspector	
	The territories lying between the frontier line and the Kottakara Reserve in the Agastisvaram and Tovala taluks together with the said Reserve and the hills bordering the frontier extending from the sea to the north of Thattarippu and passing through Kanakappapuram up to and including the Nadukani pass.	Excise Inspector, South Froncier Patrol Range, (Anjugramam).	
Agastisvaram	All the pakuthies except the portions comprised in the South Frontier Patrol Range.	Excise Inspector, Agastisvaram. (Nagercoil)	
	Tobacco Bankshall, Kottar.	Excise Inspector.	
	Nagercoil Distillery.	Do.	
	Thamaracolam Old allom, Old allom Extension, Swami allom and Kumari allom.	Do.	
	Thamaracolam Extension salt factories Nos. I and II.	Do.	
	Sri Moolagopalanathan allom.	Do.	
	Sri Moolakrishnamony allom and Sri Sankara allom.	Do.	
	Puthallom.	Do.	
	Sri Chitra Thirunal Muthuswamy Factory.	Do.	
Kalkulam	Aloor, Eraniel, Thalakulam, Kadiapattanam, Manavalakurichi, Colachel, Thiruvithamcode, Valyatchaghostam and Kappiara pakuthies	Excise Inspector, Eraniel. (Monday Market)	
Vilavankod	Midalam and Kizhmidalam pakuthies.		
	The remaining pakuthies of Kalkulam taluk.	Excise Inspector, Tiruvattar.	
	Colachel Sea Customs and Salt Factory.	Excise Inspector.	

EXCISE DEPARTMENT—(*contd.*)

	The remaining pakuthies of Vilavankod taluk.	Excise Inspector, Vilavankod (Thoduvetty)	Asst. Excise Commissioner, Trivandrum
Neyyattinkara	Neyyattinkara, Athiannur, Parassala, Ottasekharamangalam, Perumkadavila, Kolla, Chengal, Kulathur, and Kunnathukal pakuthies.	Excise Inspector Neyyattinkarai.	
	Karinkulam, Kottukal and Thiruvarathoor pakuthies..	Excise Inspector Kariukulam. (Nalukettu)	
	The remaining pakuthies of the taluk	Excise Inspector, Nemom.	
Trivandrum	Kadakampalli, Palkulangara, Muttathara, Iranimuttam, Vanchiyoor, Chengazhacherry, Aramada, Auchamada, Randamada, Chettivilakam and Madathuvilagam pakuthies.	Excise Inspector, Trivandrum town.	
	The remaining pakuthies of the taluk.	Excise Inspector, Kazhakuttam.	
	Trivandrum Central Railway Customs.	Excise Inspector	
	Sea Customs and Port Salt Depot, Trivandrum.	Do	
	Tobacco Bankshall, Trivandrum.	Do.	
Nedumangad	The whole taluk.	Excise Inspector, Nedumangad	
Chirayinkil	Do.	Excise Inspector, Chirayinkil	
Quilon	Quilon, Thirukadavur, Perinad, East Kallada Munro Island, Kilikollur, Kottangara and the Karas of Vadakavila Pattathanam and Karapuram of Vadakkevila pakuthi.	Excise Inspector, Quilon.	Asst. Excise Commissioner, Quilon.
	The remaining portions of the taluk.	Excise Inspector, South Paravur. (Paravur)	
	Quilon Land Entrance Chowkey.	Excise Inspector.	
	Sea Customs and Railway and Port Salt Depots Quilon.	Do.	
	Tobacco Bankshall, Quilon.	Do.	

EXCISE DEPARTMENT—(*contd.*)

Karunagapalli	The whole taluk except the Krishnapuram, Puthuppally and Perinad pakuthies.	Excise Inspector, Karunagapalli	Asst. Excise Commissioner, Mavelikara.
Kartikapalli	The above 3 pakuthies. Kandallur, Keerikad and Pathiyur; and Perungala pakuthi of Mavelikara taluk.	Excise Inspector, Kayamkulam.	
	The remaining pakuthies of Kartikapalli taluk.	Excise Inspector, Kartikapalli. (Haripad)	
Kunnattur	The whole taluk.	Excise Inspector, Kunnattur. (Paracode)	
Kottarakara	Do.	Excise Inspector. Kottarakara.	Asst Excise Commr., Quilon.
Ambalapuzha	Thalavadi, Kozhimukku, Thakazhi, Purakkad, Ambalapuzha, Nedumudi, Chambakulamand Pulinkunnu pakuthies.	Excise Inspector, Karumady.	Asst. Excise Commissioner, Mavelikara.
	The remaining pakuthies.	Excise Inspector, Alleppey.	
	Sea Customs, Alleppey.	Excise Inspector.	
	Tobacco Bankshall, Alleppey.	Do.	
	Port Salt Depot, Alleppey.	Do.	
Mavelikara	The whole taluk except Perungala pakuthi.	Excise Inspector, Mavelikara.	
Tiruvalla	Mannar, Kurattisseri, Kizhakkumbhagom, Kadapra, Nedumpuram, Peringara, Kavumbhagom, Tiruvalla, Eraviperur and Kaviyoor pakuthies.	Excise Inspector, Tiruvalla.	
	Vadakkekara, Puthencavu, Thiruvanvandur, Pandanad, Chengannur, Puliyoor, Venmani, Pandalam Vadakkekara, Cherianadu and Ala pakuthies.	Excise Inspector Chengannur.	
	The remaining pakuthies; and Cherukole and Mallapuzhacherry pakuthies of Pathanamthitta taluk.	Excise Inspector. Kozhencherry.	

EXCISE DEPARTMENT—(*contd.*)

Pathanamthitta	The whole taluk except Cherukole and Mallapuzhacherry pakuthies.	Excise Inspector, Pathanamthitta	Asst. Excise Commissioner Quilon.
Pathanapuram	The whole taluk.	Excise Inspector, Pathanapuram. (Punalur)	
Shencotta	Do.	Excise Inspector, Shencotta..	
Changanachery	The whole taluk except the pakuthies of Vazhur, Vellavur, Manimala, Cheruvalli, Chirakkadavu and Kanjirapally North and South.	Excise Inspector, Changanachery.	Asst. Excise Commissioner, Kottayam.
	The remaining pakuthies except certain karas of Kanjirapally North and South pakuthies. Agalakunnam pakuthi.	Excise Inspector, Ponkunnam.	
Kottayam	The remaining pakuthies except Kodumalur, Perumbaikadu, Kaipuzha, Ettumanur, and Onamthuruthu.	Excise Inspector, Kottayam.	
Shertala	Mararikulam North. Thannirmukkom South and North, Shertallai South and North, Kokothamangalam and Vayalar West and East pakuthies.	Excise Inspector, Shertala.	Assistant Excise Commissioner, Arukutty.
	Aroor and Thuravur North and South pakuthies	Excise Inspector, Veluthully.	
	The area comprised within the following limits:— *North.* The frontier line to the north of Kottapuram in the Arur pakuthi to where it touches the land frontier at Udayamperur. *East.* The eastern foreshore of the Kandanad, Kalathode, Edachembu, and Kombankuzhi lakes extending to the north of the Ithipuzha river and including Chammanakari. *South.* A line drawn across the lake from the mouth of the Ithipuzha river to the southern boundary of the Pallipuram pakuthi and the Southern boundary of that pakuthi.	Excise Inspector, Perumbalam. (Neraikadavu)	

EXCISE DEPARTMENT—(*Contd.*)

	West. Thykkattusseri lake extending up to Kottapuram west.	Excise Inspector, Perumbalam. (Neraikadavu)	Asst. Excise Commissioner, Arukutty.
	The remaining pakuthies of Kottayam taluk; Manjur pakuthi of Vaikam taluk; Kidangoor, and certain karas of Kanakari pakuthiof Minachil taluk,	Excise Inspector, Ettumanur.	Asst. Excise Commissioner, Kottayam.
	The Manakunnam and Chempu pakuthies and the Karas of Varikankunnu, Vadakara and Karipadam of the Vadayar pakuthi of the Vaikam taluk.	Excise Inspector, Poothatta. (Poothotta)	Asst. Excise Commissioner, Arukutty.
Vaikam	Thalayazham, Vaikam, Neduveli, Vadakemuri Kulasekharamangalam Vetchoor and Padinjarekara pakuthies	Excise Inspector, Vaikam.	
	Maravanthuruthu and portions of Vadayar pakuthi.	Excise Inspector, Vadayar.	
Minachil	Kaduthuruthi pakuthi; and Uzhavur, Elakkadu and the remaining karas of Kanagari pakuthi	Excise Inspector, Kozha.	Asst. Excise Commissioner, Kottayam.
	Kondur and Poonjar pakuthi except Enthayarkara.	Excise Inspector, Poonjar, (Erattupetta)	
	Puliyannoor, Ramapuram, Lalam Bharananganam & Minachil.	Excise Inspector, Minachil, (Palai)	
	Enthayarkara of Poonjar pakuthi; The whole taluk of Peermade except Vandamettu pakuthi; The remaining karas of Kanjirapally North and South pakuthies of Changanacherry taluk.	Excise Inspector, Peermade. Mundakayam)	

EXCISE DEPARTMENT—(*Contd.*)

	Arukutty Chowkey.	Excise Inspector,	Asst. Excise Com. Arukutty.
	Velathully Chowkey.	Do.	
Muvattupuzha	Muvattupzha, Arakkozha Mulavur pakuthies and karas of Padingarai Punnamuttam, Katampady, Kalampur, Parampancherri, Thottamcherri, Karimattam, Puthur, Enanattoor and Ayavana of the Enamallor pakuthi.	Excise Inspector, Muvuttupuzha.	Asst. Excise Commissioner, Piravam.
	Kothamangalam, Kuttamangalam, Eramallur. and Varapatty pakuthies and the Karas of Enanalloor pakuthy not included in the Muvattupuzha Range.	Excise Inspector, Kothamangalam.	
	The Thonnallur and Kalampur karas of the Vadayar pakuthi of the Vaikam taluk and the Pazhoor kara of the Piravom pakuthi, Muvattupuzha taluk up to the Piravom Peppathipara road.	Excise Inspector, Thottoor.	
	The portions of the Ramangalum pakuthi in the Muvattupuzha taluk which lies on the right bank of the Muvattupuzha river and the portion of the Pazhoor kara of the Piravam pakuthi to the north of Piravam-Peppattipara road including the road.	Excise Inspector, Vettical. (Mundankad)	
	Those portions of the Piravam and Ramangalam pakuthies which lie on the left bank of the Muvattupuzha river and the Koothattukulam and the Thirumaradi pakathies of the Muvattupuzha taluk and the Mulakulam pakuthi of the Vaikam taluk.	Excise Inspector, Piravam.	
Kunnatnad	Kazhukambalam, Kunnatnad, Aikaranad and Chemmanad.	Excise Inspector, Mamalai.	Asst. Excise Com. Parur.
	Perumbavur, Cheranallur, Vengoor, Asamannoor, Royamangalam, Mazhuvannur Vengola and Vazhakulam.	Excise Inspector, Perumbavoor.	

EXCISE DEPARTMENT—(*concld*)

	Kothakulangara, Manickamangalam and Manjapra pakuthies of Kunnatnad taluk ;	Excise Inspector, Ankamali.	Asst. Excise Commissioner Parur.
	Parakadavu pakuthi of Parur taluk.	Excise Inspector, Thodupuzha.	Do. Piravam.
Thodupuzha	The whole taluk.		
Parur	Parur, Vadakkekara, Puthenvelikara Puthenchira and certain karas of Kottuvalli pakuthi.	Excise Inspector, Parur.	Asst. Excise Commissioner, Parur.
	Ezhikara, Varapuzha, Edappalli North and South, and the Karas of Kottuvalli and Valluvalli of the Kottuvalli pakuthi and the Karas of Kongorpally and Olanad of the Alangad pakuthi.	Excise Inspector, Varapuzha.	
	Kodungallor Chengamanad, and certain karas of Alangad pakuthi & Alwaye and Thrikkakara pakuthies of Kunnatnad taluk.	Excise Inspector, Alwaye.	
	Port Salt Depot, Munambam	Excise Inspector.	
Devicolam	The whole taluk except Udumbanshola & Pooppara pakuthies	Excise Inspector, Devicolam North Munnar	Asst. Excise Commr. Devicolam.
Peermade	The remaining portions of the taluk; Vandamettu pakuthi.	Excise Inspector, Devicolam South Thevaram.	

FOREST DEPARTMENT.

Tovala	The whole taluk excepting a portion of Arumanallur pakuthi.		
Agastisvaram	The whole taluk.		
Kalkulam	Aloor, Kadiapattanam, Manavalakurichi and portions of Colachel, Talakulam, Eraniel, Thuckala, Kalkulam, Kothanallur, Mekode and Ponmana.	Kalkulam Range, (Azhakiapandipuram)	
	The remaining portions of taluk;		
Vilavankod	The whole taluk;		
Neyyattinkara	Kulathur, Chengal, Parasala, Kolla, Kunnathukal and Perumkadavila and portions of Ottasekharamangalam and Neyyattinkara; and		
	Portion of Arumanollur pakuthi of the Tovala taluk.	Vilavankod Range, (Kulasekharam.)	Southern Division. (Trivandrum.)
	The remaining portions of the Neyyattinkara taluk.		
Trivandrum	Muttathara, Iranimuttom, Chengazhachery, Aramada, Anjamada, and portions of Palkulangara, Vanchiyur and Rendamada pakuthies.		
Nedumangad	Mannurkara, Perumkulam, Kulathumel, Veeranakavu, Vellanad and portions of Ariyanad, Uzhamalakkal, Nedumangad, Anad and Karakulam pakuthies.	Neyyattinkara Range. (Paruthipalli.)	
	Nallanad, Manikal and Vembayam and portions of Ariyanad, Uzhamalakkal, Nedumangad, Anad, Karakulam, Vamanapuram, Palode and Pullampara pakuthies.	Nedumangad Range, (Vembayam.)	

FOREST DEPARTMENT—(*contd.*)

	The remaining portions of Trivandrum taluk.	Nedumangad Range, (Vembayam.)	Southern Division, (Trivandrum)
Chirayinkil	Azhur, Kizhvallam, Idakode, Ilamba, Mudakkal, Avanamcheri, Attingal and Kundallur and portions of Charkkara and Chirayinkil pakuthies.	Nedumangad Range, (Vembayam.)	Southern Division, (Trivandrum)
	The remaining portions of the taluk.	Kadakal Range, (Kadakal.)	Quilon Division. (Quilon)
	Portions of Palode, Vamanapuram and Pullampara pakuthies of Nedumangad taluk;	Kadakal Range, (Kadakal.)	Quilon Division. (Quilon)
Quilon	Portions of Paravur and Meenad pakuthies;	Kadakal Range, (Kadakal.)	Quilon Division. (Quilon)
	Kummil and Chadayamangalam pakuthies of Kottarakara taluk; and, portion of Anchal pakuthi of Pathanapuram taluk.	Kadakal Range, (Kadakal.)	Quilon Division. (Quilon)
	Adichanallur, Nedumpana, Tirukovilvattam, Iravipuram, Vadakkevila, Kottangara and portions of Paravur, Meenad, Quilon and Kilikollur pakuthies of Quilon taluk;	Yerur Range, (Anchal.)	Quilon Division. (Quilon)
	Veliyam, Ummannur, Velinallur and portions of Melila, Kottarakara and Ezhukone pakuthies of Kottarakara taluk;	Yerur Range, (Anchal.)	Quilon Division. (Quilon)
	Idamulakkal and portions of Vilakudi Punalur and Anchal pakuthies of Pathanapuram taluk.	Yerur Range, (Anchal.)	Quilon Division. (Quilon)
	Trikadavur, Perunad, Eastern Kallada, Munro Island and portions of Quilon and Kilikollur pakuthies of Quilon taluk;	Pathanapuram Range, (Pathanapuram.)	Quilon Division. (Quilon)

FOREST DEPARTMENT—(*contd.*)

	Kulakkada, Mailam and portions of Ezhukone, Kottarakara and Melila pakuthies of Kottarakara taluk ; Pattazhi, Talavur and portions of Vilakkudi, Punalur and Pathanapuram pakuthies of Pathanapuram taluk.	Pathanapuram Range, (Pathanapuram)	Quilon Division. (Quilon.)
Karunagapalli	The whole taluk;	Koni Range, (Koni)	Central Division, (Koni.)
Kartikapalli	The whole taluk excepting a portion of Viyapuram pakuthi ;		
Kunnattur	The whole taluk;		
Kottarakara	(See the ranges of Yerur, Kadakal and Pathnapuram *supra*)		
Ambalapuzha	Purakkadu and portions of Thakazhi and Ambalapuzha pakuthies;		
Mavelikara	The whole taluk excepting portions of Pandalam Thekkekara and Thonnallur pakuthies ;		
Tiruvalla	Mannar and Kurattisseri pakuthies ;		
Pathanapuram	Portions of Pathanapuram pakuthi ;		
Pathanamthitta	Portions of Vallikode, Omallur, Ilenthur, Pathanamthitta, Ranni and Kumbazha pakuthies ;		
Shencotta	Portions of Shencotta pakuthi.		
	Karkkudi, Puliyara, Pudur, Samburvadakara, Achenpudur, Ilattur, Kilangadu, Ayikkudi and portion of Shencotta pakuthi ; Portions of Pathanapuram and Anchal pakuthies of Pathanapuram taluk ;	Shencotta Range, (Shencotta.)	Shencotta Division. (Shencotta)

FOREST DEPARTMENT—(*conta.*)

	Portions of Ranni pakuthi of Pathanamthitta taluk.	Shencotta Range, (Shencotta.)	Shencotta Division, (Shencotta.)
	Portions of Pathanapuram and Anchal pakuthies of Pathanapuram taluk ; and Portion of Shencotta pakuthi of Shencotta taluk	Shendurney Range, (Thenmala.)	
	Portion of Anchal pakuthi of Pathanapuram taluk. Portion of Pallode pakuthi of Nedumangad taluk;	Kulathupuzha Range (Kulathupuzha.)	
	Kozhimukku, Talavadi and portion of Takazhi pakuthi of Ambalapuzha taluk; Portion of Viyapuram pakuthi of Kartikapalli taluk; The whole of Tiruvalla taluk excepting Mannar, Kurattisseri and portions of Kallupara and Ezhumattur pakuthies; Portions of Pandalam Thekkekara and Thonnallur pakuthies of Mavelikara taluk : Cherukole Mallapuzhasseri and portions of Ilanthur, Omallur, Pathanamthitta, Ranni, Kumbazha and Vallikodu pakuthies of Pathanamthitta taluk ;	Rani Range (Rani.)	Central Division, (Koni.)
Changanacherry	Muttar, Changanachery, and portions of Ramankari, Velianadu, Vazhappalli Kizhakkumbhagom, Madapalli and Nedumkunnam pakuthies.		

FOREST DEPARTMENT—(*contd.*)

	Chenankari, Nilamperur, Vazhappalli Padinjarabhagom, Kurichi, Pudupalli, Vellavur, Manimala, Cheruvalli, Kanjirapally South and portions of Ramankari, Velianadu Vazhappalli Kizhakkumbhagom, Madappalli, Nedumkunnam, Vazhur, Cheriakkadavu and Kanjirappalli North pakuthies;	Manimala Range, (Manimala.)	Kottayam Division, (Kottayam.)
	Nedumudi, Chambakulam, Pulinkunnu, Kainagari, Alleppey, Ariyad North, Ariyad South, Mararikulam South and porton of Ambalapuzha pakuthi of Ambalapuzha taluk;		
	Portions of Kallupara and Ezhumattur pakuthies of Tiruvalla taluk;		
	Portion of Ranni pakuthi of Pathanamthitta taluk;		
	Portions of Peruvanthanam and Peermade pakuthies of Peermade taluk;		
Kottayam	Nattagom, Panichakadu and portions of Tiruvarppu, Kottayam, Vijayapuram and Pambadi pakuthies.		
	The remaining portions of Kottayam taluk;	Meenachil Range, (Puliannur.)	
Shertala	Mararikulam North, Thannirmukkom South and Thannirmukkom North, and Shertala South;		
	Portions of Vazhur, Chierakadavu and Kanjirapalli North pakuthies of Changanacherry taluk.		

FOREST DEPARTMENT—(*contd.*)

Vaikam.	(See the Thodupuzha Range *infra*)	Meenachil Range (Puliannur)—(*contd.*)	Kottayam Division. (Kottayam.)
Minachil	The whole taluk;		
Muvattupuzha	Portion of Kuthattukulam pakuthi ;		
	Portions of Peruvanthanam and Peermade pakuthies of Peermade taluk.		
	Tirumaradi, Piravam, Ramamangalam, Arakulam and Muvattupuzha and portions of Mulavur, Enanallur and Kuthattukulam pakuthies ;	Todupuzha Range. (Todupuzha.)	
	The remaining portions of Shertala taluk ;		
	The whole of Vaikom taluk ;		
Kunnatnad	Portions of Chemmanad and Aikaranad pakuthies;		
Todupuzha	Karikode, Todupuzha. Manakad, Kumaramangalam, Karimannur and portions of Karikode Kanni Elam tract and Karimannur Kanni Elam tract:		
	Portions of Karikode Kanni Elam tract and Karimannur Kanni Elam tract;	Vandanmet Range. (Vandanmet)	
	Vandanmet pakuthi of Peermade taluk ;		
	Portions of Udumbanshola pakuthi of Devicolam taluk		
	Mlapara, Periyar and portion of Peermade pakuthi of Peermade taluk;	Periyar Range. (Kumili.)	
	Portion of Rani Hills of the Pathanamthitta taluk.		

FOREST DEPARTMENT—(*contd.*)

Parur	The whole taluk;	Manjapra Range (Ankamali)	Northern Division. (Malayattur.)
	Manikkamangalam, Kazhukambalam, Mazhuvannur, Kunnatnad, Vazhakulam, Vengola, Perumbavur, Cheranalloor, Rayamangalam, Trikkakara, Kothakulangara, Alwaye and portions of Chemmanadu, Ayikaranadu, Manjappra, Asamannur and Vengur pakuthies of Kunnatnad taluk ;		
	Portions of Mulavur, Iramallur and Kothamangalam pakuthies of Muvattupuzha taluk;		
	Portion of Manjapra pakuthi of Kunnatnad taluk;	Idyara Range. (Malayattur.)	
	Portion of Kuttamangalam pakuthi of Muvattupuzha taluk.		
	Portions of Vengoor and Asamannur pakuthies of Kunnatnad taluk ;	Neriyamangalam Range. (Kothamangalam.)	
	Varappatti and portions of Iramallur, Kothamangalam, Kuttamangalam and Enanallur pakuthies of Muvattupuzha taluk ;		
	Portion of Karimannur Kanni Elam tract of Todupuzha taluk.		
	Portion of Manjapra Hills of Kunnatnad taluk.	Anjanad Range. (Marayur)	

FOREST DEPARTMENT —(*concld.*)

Devicolam.	Natchivayal, Marayur, Kilanthur, Kanthalur, Kottakombu, Vattavada, Kanan Devan Hills, Anakulam Estate West.	Anjanad Range. (Marayur.)—(*contd.*)	Northern Division. (Malayattur.)
	Pooppara, Pallivasal and portion of Udumbanshola pakuthi ; Portion of Vengoor pakuthi of Kunnatnad talûk ; Portion of Karimannur Elam tract of Thodupuzha taluk.	Pooppara Range. (Santhampara.)	
Peermade	(See the Ranges of Periyar, Vandanmet, Minachil and Manimala *supra*.)		

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

Taluk	Pakuthies	Office	District Registrar
Tovala	All the pakuthies except Trippadisaram and Erachakulam.	Sub-Registrar, Tovala (Bhoothapandy.)	District Registrar, Trivandrum (Trivandrum.)
Agastisvaram	Trippadisaram Erachakulam; Dharmapuram Vadiveesvaram Nagercoil Vadasseri.	Sub-Registrar, Nagercoil (Nagercoil.)	
	Eravipudur Suchindram Parakkai Temgampudur Marunkur Terur.	Principal Sub-Registrar, Agastisvaram (Edalakkudy.)	
	Kanniyakumari Agastisvaram Tamarakulam Kulasekharapuram.	Additional Sub-Registrar, Agastisvaram (Kottaram.)	
Kalkulam	Neendakara A and B; Aloor Kadiapattanam.	Sub Registrar, Aloor (Veerani.)	
	Kalkulam Thuckalai Kothanallur.	Principal Sub-Registrar, Kalkulam (Thuckalai.)	
	Tiruvattar Triparappu Attur Ponmana Aruvikara Mekkodu.	Sub-Registrar. Tiruvattar (Tiruvattar.)	
	Thalakkulam Manavalakurichi Tiruvamkodu Eraniel.	Sub-Registrar, Eraniel (Eraniel.)	
	Valvatchaghostam, Kappiyara; and Nattalam pakuthi of Vilavankod taluk.	Additional Sub-Registrar Kalkulam (Pulliyadi.)	
Vilavankod	Colachel pakuthi of Kalkulam taluk; Midalam Kizhukulam Kizhmidalam.	Sub-Registrar Colachel (Colachel.)	

Registration Department—(contd.)

Vilavankod	Kunnatur Nallur Vilavankod.	Sub. Registrar, Vilavankod (Kuzhithurai.)	
	Arumana Kalial Idakkodu Pakodu.	Sub-Registrar, Arumana (Arumana.)	
	Arudesapattu Killiyur Painkulam.	Sub-Registrar, Munchira, (Munchira)	
	Kollenkodu Ezhudesapattu.	Sub-Registrar, Kollenkodu (Punnamottukada.)	
	Kulathur pakuthi of Neyyattinkara taluk; Palukal pakuthi of Vilavankod taluk; and Kunnathukal pakuthi of Neyyattinkara taluk.	Sub-Registrar, Kunnathukal (Kunnathukal.)	
Neyyattinkara	Medukommal pakuthi of Vilavankod taluk; Parassala.	Sub-Registrar, Parassala (Parassala.)	
	Neyyattinkara Adiyanur.	Principal Sub-Registrar. Neyyattinkara (Neyyattinkara.)	District Registrar, Trivandrum (Trivandrum.)
	Karimkulam Tirupuram.	Additional Sub-Registrar, Neyyattinkara (Nalukattu.)	
	Kottukal Tiruvallam.	Sub-Registrar, Balaramapuram (Venganoor.)	
	Kolla Perumkadavila Chengal.	Sub-Registrar, Amaravila (Amaravila.)	
	Nemom Pallichal Vilappil Marukil.	Sub-Registrar, Nemom (Nemom.)	
	Maranallur Ottasekharamangalam; and Perumkulam Mannurkara Kulathummel Veeranakavu pakuthies of Nedumangad taluk.	Sub-Registrar, Maranallur (Kattakada.)	

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT—(*contd.*)

Trivandrum	Uollur Uliyazhathurai Pangappara Cheruvikkal Attipra Menamkulam Kazhakuttam Irurpara Andurkonam Pallipuram Kadinamkulam Veilur.	Sub-Registrar, Kazhakuttam (Kazhakuttam.)	District Registrar, Trivandrum, (Trivandrum.
	Kadakampalli Palkulangara Muttattara Vanchiyur Madathuvilagom.	Principal Sub-Registrar, Trivandrum. (Puthenchanthai.)	
	Iranimuttom Chengalacherri Aramada Anjamada Randamada Chettivilagom	Additional Sub-Registrar, Trivandrum. (Chalai.)	
	Meltonakkal Kiltonakkal ; and Kizha Attingal Nagarur Alamkodu Avananoheri Attingal Ilamba Idakodu pakuthies of Chirayinkil taluk.	Sub-Registrar, Attingal (Attingal.)	
Nedumangad	Nedumangad Karakulam Anadu Palode Uzhamalakkal Vellanad Ariyanadu.	Principal Sub-Registrar, Nedumangad (Nedumangad.)	
	Vamanapuram Nallanadu Manikal Vembayam Pullampara :	Additional Sub-Registrar, Nedumangad (Vamanapuram.)	
Chirayinkil	Pulimattu Koduvalanur Mudakkal.		

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT—(*contd.*)

Chirayinkil (*contd.*)	Kadaikavur Kundalur Kilvallam Azhur Charkkara Chirayinkil.	Sub-Registrar, Chirayinki. (Chirayinkil,)	District Registrar, Trivandrum (Trivandrum)
	Pallikkal Navaikulam Vellalur Ottur Karavaram Madavur Manambur.	Sub Registrar, Navaikulam. (Navaikulam.)	
	Vettur Cheruniyur Varkala Edava Chemmarudi Airur	Sub-Registrar, Varkala. (Varkala.)	
	Kilimanur Palayakunnumel ; Chadayamangalam Kummel and Velinallur pakuthies of Kottarakara taluk ; and Idamulakal pakuthi of Pattanapuram taluk.	Sub-Registrar, Chadayamangalam. (Ayoor.)	District Registrar. Quilon (Quilon.)
Quilon	Paravur Minadu Adichanallur Tirukovilvattom.	Sub-Registrar Chathanur. (Nedungolam.)	
	Trikadavu Quilon.	Principal Sub-Registrar, Quilon.. (Quilon.)	
	Kilikollur Vadakkevila Iravipuram.	Additional Sub-Registrar, Quilon. (Kollavila.)	
	Nedumpana Kottangara Perunada ; and Ezhukone pakuthi of Kottarakara taluk.	Sub-Registrar, Kundara. (Kundara.)	
	Eastern Kallada pakuthi of Quilon taluk ; and Churunadu Western Kallada and Poruvazhi pakuthies of the Kunnattur taluk;	Sub-Registrar, (Sasthamcotta.)	
Karunagapalli	Minagappalli		

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT—(*contd.*)

Karunagapalli —(*contd.*)	Karunagapalli Tazhava Thodiyur Kulasekharapuram.	Sub-Registrar, Karunagapalli. (Patanayarkulangara.)	District Registrar, Quilon (Quilon.)
	Chavara Tekkambagom Panmana Tevalakkara,	Sub-Registrar, Chavara. (Sankaramangalam.)	
	Krishnapuram Perunadu Pudupalli ; and Vallikunnam pakuthi of Mavelikara taluk.	Sub-Registrar, Krishnapuram. (Oachira.)	
Kartigapalli	Kirikkadu Kandalur Pattiyur Arattupuzha Mundukulam ; and Perungala pakuthi of Mavelikara taluk.	Sub-Registrar, Kayamkulam. (Kayamkulam.)	
	The remaining 13 pakuthies of the Karthigapalli taluk.	Sub-Registrar, Kartigapalli. (Haripad.	
Kunnattur	Kunnattur Pallikal Adoor Enathimangalam Koduman ; and Pandalam Thekkekara pakuthi of Mavelikara taluk.	Sub-Registrar, Kunnattur. (Adoor.)	
Kottarakara	Kottarakara Ummannur Kulakkada Vettikavala Mailam Veliyam	Sub-Registrar, Kottarakara. (Kottarakara.)	
	Melila ; and All the pakuthies of Pathanapuram taluk except Idamulakkal.	Sub-Registrar, Pathanapuram. (Punalur.)	
Ambalapuzha	Pulinkunnu Kainagari Alleppey Ariyad South.	Sub Registrar, Alleppey. (Alleppy.)	

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT—(*contd.*)

Ambalapuzha—(*contd.*)	Thalavadi Kozhimukku Takazhi Purakkadu Ambalapuzha Nedumudi Chambakulam.	Sub-Registrar, Ambalapuzha. (Ambalapuzha)	District Registrar Quilon (Quilon.)
	Ariyad North Mararikulam South ; and Mararikulam North and Tanniurmukhom South pakuthies of Shertala taluk.	Sub-Registrar, Mararikulam. (Kalavoor.)	District Registrar, Kottayam (Kottayam.)
Mavelikara	Thekkekara Kannamangalam Mavelikara Tazhakkara.	Sub-Registrar, Mavelikara. (Mavelikara.)	District Registrar Quilon (Quilon.)
	Tamarakulam Bharanikavu Nuranad Palamel Tonallur Chunakkara.	Sub-Registrar, Nuranad. (Erumakuzhi.)	
Tiruvalla	Tirupperunthura Chennithala ; Mannar Kurattiseri Kizhakkambagom Kadapra Chengannur.	Sub-Registrar, Mannar, (Mannar.)	
	Tiruvanvandur Puthencavu Vadakkekara Pandanadu Puliyur Ala Cherinadu Pandalam Vadakkekara Venmani.	Sub-Registrar Chengannur (Chengannur.)	
	Peringara Kavumbhagam Tiruvalla Iraviperur Kaviyur Nedumpuram.	Principal Sub-Registrar, Tiruvalla. (Tiruvalla.)	

Registration Department.—(*contd.*)

Tiruvalla —(*contd.*)	Kalluppara Ezhumattur	Additional Sub-Registrar, Tiruvalla. (Valurkara.)	District Registrar, Quilon (Quilon.)
	The remaining 4 pakuthies ;	Sub-Registrar, Aranmula. (Aranmula.)	
Pathanamthitta	Mallapuzhachery Cherukol.		
	The remaining six pakuthies	Sub-Registrar, Pathanamthitta (Pathanamthitta.)	
Pathanapuram	(See the Jurisdictions of the Sub-Registrars of Pathanapuram and Chadayamangalam Supra)		
Shencotta	The whole taluk.	Sub-Registrar, Shencotta (Shencotta.)	
Changanacherry	Pudupalli ; and Vijayapuram and Pambadi pakuthies of Kottayam taluk.	Additional Sub-Registrar, Kottayam (Kottayam.)	District Registrar, Kottayam (Kottayam.)
	Vazhur Vellavur Manimala Cheruvalli Chirakadavu Kanjirappalli South Kanjirappalli North , pakuthies of Changanacherry taluk; and Agalakunnam pakuthi of Kottayam taluk	Sub-Registrar, Kanjirappalli. (Ponkunnam.)	
	The remaining 1[illegible] pakuthies of Changanacherry taluk.	Sub-Registrar, Changanacherry (Changanacherry.)	
Kottayam	Kaipuzha Onamthuruthi Ettumanur ; Kanagary Kidangur and Ilakkadu pakuthies of Meenachil taluk.	Sub-Registrar, Ettumanur. (Ettumanur.)	
	The remaining 9 pakuthies of Kottayam taluk.	Principal Sub-Registrar, Kottayam. (Kottayam.)	

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT—(*contd.*)

Shertala	Vayalaru East Vayalaru West Kokkothamangalam Shertala South Shertala North Tannirmukham North.	Sub-Registrar, Shertala. (Shertala.)	District Registrar, Kottayam (Kottayam.)
	Vadathalamattathil-bhagom Panavalli Turavur North Turavur South Arur Taikattuchery.	Sub-Registrar, Arookutty. (Kuthiathodu.)	
Vaikam	Pallipuram ; All the pakuthies except Kaduthuruthi Vadayar Mulakkulam and Manjur	Sub-Registrar, Vaikam. (Vaikam)	
	The above 4 pakuthies.	Sub-Registrar, Kaduthuruthi. (Kaduthuruthi.)	
Minachil	Minachil Lalam Puliannur Ramapuram.	Sub-Registrar, Minachil. (Palai.)	
	Poonjar Kondur Bharananganam.	Sub Registrar, Bharananganam. (Erattupettah.)	
Muvattupuzha	Vulavur ; Kuthattukulam Tirumaradi Piravam.	Sub-Registrar, Kuthattukulam. (Kuthattukulam.)	
	Muvattupuzha Enanallur Mulavur Arakkuzha.	Sub-Registrar, Muvattupuzha. (Muvattupuzha.)	
	Varappatti Kuttamangalam Iramallur Kothamangalam ; and Asamannur pakuthi of Kunnatnad taluk.	Sub-Registrar, Kothamangalam (Kothamangalam.)	

	Ramamangalam pakuthi of Muvattupuzha taluk; and Aikaranadu Semmanadu Kunnatnad Kalukambalam and Malavannur pakuthies of Kunnatnad taluk.	Sub-Registrar Aikaranadu. (Puthencruz.)	District Registrar, Kottayam (Kottayam.)
Thodupuzha	The whole taluk.	Sub-Registrar, Thodupuzha. (Thodupuzha.)	
Kunnatnad	Vengoor Cheranallur Rayamangalam Perumbavur Vengola Vazhakulam.	Sub-Registrar, Kunnatnad (Perumbavur.)	
	Alwaye Trikkakkara; and Alangadu Kadungallur Idappalli Vadakkumbagam Idappalli Thekkumbagam pakuthies of Parur taluk.	Sub-Registrar, Alangad. (Alwaye.)	
Parur	Kothakulangara Manikkamangalam Manjappira pakuthies of Kunnatnad taluk; and Parakkadavu Chengamanadu.	Sub-Registrar, Ankamali (Ankamali.)	
	Parur Kottuvalli Ezhikkara Varapuzha.	Principal Sub-Registrar, Parur. (Parur.)	
	Puthenchira Puthenvelikara Vadakkekara Aiyrur.	Additional Sub Registrar, Parur. (Parur.)	
Devicolam	The whole taluk.	Ex-officio Sub-Rtra, Devicolam (Devicolam)	
Peermade	The whole taluk.	Ex-officio Sub-Registrar, Peermade. (Peermade.)	

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Tovala	The whole taluk.	Inspector of Police, Aramboly.	A. S. P. Nagercoil.	D. S. P. Trivandrum.
Agastisvaram	All the pakuthies except Vadiveeswaram, Nagercoil, Vadassery and Neendakara B.	Inspector of Police, Edalakudy.		
	The remaining pakuthies except Neendakara B.	Inspector of Police, Kottar.		
	Neendakara B.	Inspector of Police, Eraniel.		
Kalkulam	Eraniel, Thalakkulam, Kadiapattanam, Manavalakurichi and Colachal ;			
Vilavankod	Kizhmidalam, Midalam, Kilkulam and Killiyoor.			
	Kalkulam, Thuckalai, Thiruvithamcode, Aloor, Kothanallur, Kappiyara and Valvachaghostam pakuthies of Kalkulam taluk.	Inspector of Police, Thuckalai.		
	The remaining 6 pakuthies of Kalkulam taluk ; and Arumana and Kaliyal pakuthies of Vilavankod taluk.	Inspector of Police, Thiruvattar.		
	The remaining 12 pakuthies of Vilavankod taluk.	Inspector of Police, Vilavankod.		
Neyyattinkara	All the pakuthies except Nemom Tiruvallam, Kottukal, Pallichal, Marukil, Vilappil and Maranallur.	Inspector of Police, Neyyattinkara.	A. S. P. Trivandrum.	
	The remaining 7 pakuthies.	Inspector of Police, Nemom.		
Trivandrum	Iranimuttom, Muttathara and portions of Chengalacheri and Vanchiyoor pakuthies.	Inspector of Police, Fort.		

POLICE DEPARTMENT.—(*contd.*)

Trivandrum—(*contd.*)	Portions of Chengalacheri, Vanchiyoor, Palkulangara, Kadakampalli, Kulathoor pakuthies.	Inspector of Police, Putheuchanthai.	A. S. P. Trivandrum.	D. S. P. Trivandrum.
	Portions of Vanchiyoor, and Chengalacheri pakuthies, the whole of municipal area comprised within the pakuthies of Kendamada Anchamada and the whole of Chettivilagom and Madattuvilagam pakuthies.	Inspector of Police, Cantonment.		
	Aramada, and portions of Kendamada and Anchamada pakuthies.	Inspector of Police, Vattiyurkavu.		
	The remaining pakuthies of the taluk.	Inspector of Police, Kazhakuttam		
Nedumangad	Nedumangad, Anadu, Karakulam, Pullampara, Manikal, Vamanapuram, Palode, Vembayam, and Nellanad.	Inspector of Police, Nedumangad.		
	The remaining 7 pakuthies.	Inspector of Police, Kattakada.		
Chirayinkil	All the pakuthies except Airoor, Chemmaruthi, Cheruniyur, Edava, Kadakavoor (portion) Madavur, Navaikulam, Ottur, Pallikkal, Warkalai, Vellalur and Vettur.	Inspector of Police, Attingal.		
	The remaining pakuthies.	Inspector of Police, Warkala.		
Quilon	The whole of Quilon Municipal Town area.	Inspector of Police, Quilon (Town.)	A. S. P. Alleppey.	D. S. P. Quilon.
	Quilon, Thrikkadavoor, Kilikollur, Kottangara, Periuadu, Eastern Kallada Munro and Island Vadakkevila.	Inspector of Police, Quilon taluk.		
	The remaining portion of the taluk.	Inspector of Police, Paravur.		
Karunagapalli	The whole taluk except Krishnapuram and Puthupalli pakuthies.	Inspector of Police, Karunagapalli.		
Kartikapalli	The whole taluk except Pattiyur, Kirikadu and Kandalur pakuthies.	Inspector of Police, Haripad.	A. S. P. Chengannur.	
Kunnattur	The whole taluk.	Inspector of Police, Adoor.		

POLICE DEPARTMENT.—(*contd.*)

Kottarakara	The whole taluk.	Inspector of Police, Kottarakara.	A. S. P. Alleppey.	D. S. P. Quilon.
Ambalapuzha	Alleppey, Ariyad North, Ariyad South and Mararikulam South.	Inspector of Police, Alleppey.		
	Pulinkunnu, Kainagari, Champakulam and some Karas of Kozhimukku, Thakazhi and Nedumudi.	Inspector of Police, Pulinkunnu.		
	The remaining portions of the taluk.	Inspector of Police, Ambalapuzha.		
Mavelikara	The whole taluk except Peringala pakuthi.	Inspector of Police, Mavelikara,	A. S. P. Chengannur.	
	The remaining pakuthies of Karunagapalli, Kartigapalli and Mavelikara taluks.	Inspector of Police. Kayamkulam.		
Tiruvalla	Mannar, Kurattisseri, Kizhkkumbagom, Kadappra, Nedumpuram, Peringara, Kavumbagam, Tiruvalla, Eraviperur, Kaviyoor, Kalluppara and Ezhumattur.	Inspector of Police, Tiruvalla.		
	Thiruvanvandur, Pandalam, Chengannur, Puliyoor, Cherianadu, Ala, Vadakkekara, Puthenkavu, Venmani and Pandalam Vadakkekara.	Inspector of Police, Chengannur.		
	The remaining pakuthies of the taluk;	Inspector of Police, Aranmula.		
Pattanamthitta	Mallapuzhasseri and Cherukole pakuthies.			
	The remaining pakuthies.	Inspector of Police, Pathanamthitta.		
Pathanapuram	The whole taluk.	Inspector of Police, Punalur.	A. S. P. Alleppey.	
Shencotta	Do.	Inspector of Police, Shencotta.		
Changanachery	Chenankari, Ramankari, Muttar, Velianadu, Nilamperur, Kurichi, Vazhappalli West and East, Changanachery and Madappally.	Inspector of Police, Changanachery.	A. S. P. Kottayam.	D. S. P. Kottayam.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.—(*contd.*)

	Puthuppalli Nedumkunnam, Vazhur and Vellavur.	Inspector of Police, Karugachal.	A. S. P. Kottayam.	D. S. P. Kottayam.
	Manimala. Cheruvalli and Chirakadavu portions of Kanjirappalli North and South.	Inspector of Police Kanjirappalli.		
Kottayam	Pambadi and Akalakunnam.	Inspector of Police, Pambadi.		
	Nattagam, Kottayam, Panichakadu, Vijayapuram, Aimmanam, Kummanam, Kumaragom and Thiruvarppu.	Inspector of Police, Kottayam.		
Shertala	Mathilbhagam, Panavally, Thycattusseri, Thuravur South and North and Aroor.	Inspector of Police, Arukutty.		
	The remaining pakuthies.	Inspector of Police, Shertala.		
Vaikam	The whole taluk except Kaduthuruthi and Manjoor pakuthies.	Inspector of Police, Vaikam.		
Minachil	Kondoor and portions of Poonjar pakuthi	Inspector of Police, Erattupettah.		
	Puliannur, Ramapuram, Lalam, Bharananganam and Minachil.	Inspector of Police, Meenachil		
	Kidangur, Elakkadu and Kanagari; Kaduthuruthi and Manjur pakuthies of Vaikam taluk; and the remaining pakuthies of Kottayam taluk.	Inspector of Police, Ettumanur.		
Muvattupuzha	Ramamangalam, Mulavur. Arakuzha and Muvattupuzha.	Inspector of Police, Muvattupuzha.	A. S. P. Alwaye.	
	Kothamangalam, Varappati, Enanallur, Kuttamangalam and Eramallur.	Inspector of Police, Kothamangalam		
	The remaining pakuthies; and Vulavur pakuthi of Minachil taluk.	Inspector of Police. Kuthattukulam		

POLICE DEPARTMENT (contd.)

Kunnatnad	The whole taluk except Alwaye, Kothakulangara Thrikkakara, Chemmanad and Aikkaranad.	Inspector of Police, Perumbavur.	A. S. P. Alwaye.	D. S. P. Kottayam.
Thodupuzha	Karikkodu, Thodupuzha Manakkadu, Kumaramangalam and Karimannur.	Inspector of Police, Thodupuzha.		
Parur	Parur, Kottuvally, Varapuzha, portions of Puthenvelikkara, Vadakkekara and Ayroor pakuthies.	Inspector of Police, Parur.		
	Puthenchira and portions of Vadakkekara and Puthenvelikkara.	Inspector of Police, Munambam.		
	Edapally Vadakkumbhagam; and Edapally Thekkumbhagam pakuthies; Chemmanad, Aikkaranad; and Thirkkakara pakuthies of Kunnatnad taluk.	Inspector of Police, Edappally.		
	Alangad, Chengamanad Kadungallur, Parakkadave and portions of Ayroor pakuthi of Parur taluk; and Alwaye and Kothakulangara pakuthies of Kunnatnad taluk.	Inspector of Police, Alwaye.		
Devicolam	The whole taluk except Udumbanshola and portion of Pooppara pakuthi.	Inspector of Police, Devicolam.		
	The remaining portion of the taluk.	Inspector of Police, Udumbanshola.		
Peermade	Peermade, Vandiperiyar, Vandamettu and Milapara.	Inspector of Police, Peermade.	A. S. P. Kottayam.	
	Peruvanthanampakuthi; Portion of Poonjar pakuthi of Minachil taluk; and portions of Kanjirapally North and South pakuthies of Changanacherry taluk.	Inspector of Police, Mundakayam		

Traffic Branch (under Traffic Superintendent of Police.)

Taluk	Jurisdiction	Traffic Inspector	A. S. P.
Tovala	The whole taluk:	Traffic Inspector of Police, Nagercoil Sub-Division, (Nagercoil.)	A. S. P. Nagercoil.
Agastisvaram	Do.		
Kalkulam	Do.		
Vilavankod	Do.		
Neyyattinkara	The whole taluk except Vilaopil and Tiruvallam;	Traffic Inspector of Police, Trivandrum Sub-Division. (Trivandrum.)	A. S. P. Trivandrum.
Trivandrum	Oollur, Uliyazhathurai, Pangappara, Cheruvikkal, Attipra, Menamkulam, Kazhakuttam, Pallipuram, Kadinamkulam, Veilur, Melthonnakkal, Kizhthonnakkal, Irurpara and Andurkonam pakuthies:		
Nedumangad	The whole taluk ;		
Chirayinkil	The whole taluk except Madavoor Chemmathuruthi, Airoor, Edava and Cheruniyoor pakuthies.		
	The remaining pakuthies of Neyyattinkara and Trivandrum taluks.	Traffic Inspector of Police, Trivandrum Town. (Trivandrum.)	
	The remaining pakuthies of Chirayinkil taluk;	Traffic Inspector of Police, Quilon Sub. Division. (Quilon.)	A. S. P. Quilon.
Quilon	The whole taluk;		
Karunagapalli	The whole taluk except Krishnapuram, Perunadu and Puthupally pakuthies;		
Kottarakara	The whole taluk;		
Ambalapuzha	Do.		
Pathanapuram	Do.		
Shencotta	Do.		

TRAFFIC BRANCH- (concld.)

	The remaining pakuthies of Karunagapalli taluk ;	Traffic Inspector of Police, Chengannur Sub-Division. (Chengannur.)	A. S. P. Chengannur.
Kartigapalli	The whole taluk ;		
Kunnattur	Do.		
Mavelikara	Do		
Pathanamthitta	Do		
Tiruvalla	Do.		
Changanachery	Do.	Traffic Inspector of Police, Kottayam Sub-Division. (Kottayam)	A. S. P. Kottayam.
Kottayam	Do.		
Shertallai	Do.		
Vaikam	Do.		
Minachil	The whole taluk except a part of Vulavur pakuthi;		
	The whole taluk of Peermade.		
	The remaining part of Vulavur pakuthi of Minachil taluk;	Traffic Inspector of Police, Alwaye Sub-Division. (Alwaye)	A. S. P. Alwaye.
Muvattupuzha	The whole taluk;		
Kunnatnad	Do.		
Thodupuzha	Do		
Parur	Do.		
Devicolam	Do.		
Peermade	(See the jurisdiction of the Traffic Inspector of Police, Kottayam Sub-Division).		

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Tovala	The whole Taluk.	All schools;	Assistant Inspector, Nagercoil.	Divisional Inspector, Trivandrum.
Agastis-varam	Therur, Marungur, Kanniakumari and Kulasekharapuram.	All schools in these pakuthies and all V.M. schools in the remaining pakuthies.		
	Remaining pakuthies	All V. P. schools.	Assistant Inspectress, Nagercoil.	
Kalkulam	The whole taluk.	All the schools.	Assistant Inspector, Thuckalay.	
Vilavankod	Do.	Do.	Assistant Inspector, Kuzhithurai.	
Neyyattin-kara	Parassala, Chengal, Karimkulam, Neyyattinkara. Perumkadavila, Ottasekharamangalam Kunnathukal and Kulathur.	All V. M. schools in the taluk and V.P. schools in these pakuthies.	Assistant Inspector, Neyyattinkara.	
	Remaining pakuthies.	All V.P. schools.	Assistant Inspectress, Balaramapuram.	
Trivandrum	The whole taluk.	All schools.	Assistant Inspector, Trivandrum.	
Neduman-gad	Do.	Do.	Assistant Inspector, Nedumangad.	
Chirayinkil	Do.	Do.	Assistant Inspector, Attingal.	
Quilon	Do.	Do.	Assistant Inspector, Quilon.	Divisional Inspector, Quilon.
Karunaga-palli	Do.	Do. and all the V. M. schools in Kartikapalli taluk.	Assistant Inspector, Karunagapalli.	
Kartikapalli	Do.	All V. P. schools.	Assistant Inspectress, Haripad.	
Kunnathur	Do.	All schools.	Assistant Inspector, Adoor.	

Kottarakara	The whole taluk.	All schools.	Assistant Inspector, Kottarakara.	Divisional Inspector, Trivandrum.
Ambalapuzha	Do.	Do.	Assistant Inspector, Alleppey.	Divisional Inspector, Quilon.
Mavelikara	Do.	Do.	Assistant Inspector, Mavelikara.	
Tiruvalla	Mannar, Kurattiseri, Aranmula, Vadakkekara, Puthenkavu. Pandanadu, Chengannur, Puliyoor, Venmani, Pandalam North and Cherianadu.	All schools in these pakuthies and V.M. schools in the area of the Assistant Inspectress, Tiruvalla.	Assistant Inspector, Chengannur.	
	Kallupara, Ezhumattur, Ayirur, Koipuram and Thottapuzhacherri.	All schools.	Assistant Inspector, Mallapally.	Division Inspector, Tiruvalla.
	Remaining pakuthies.	All V.P. schools.	Assistant Inspectress, Tiruvalla.	
Pattanamthitta	The whole taluk.	All schools.	Astistant Inspector, Pattanamtitta.	
Pattanapuram	Do.	Do.	Assistant Inspector, Adoor.	Divisional Inspector, Quilon.
Shencotta	Do.	Do.	Assistant Inspector, Kottarakara.	Divisional Inspector, Trivandrum.
Changanacherry	Changanacherry, Vazhapally E & W. Velianadu, Muttar, Madappalli, Kurichi Ramankari, Chennankari, Puthuppalli and Nilamperur.	Do.	Assistant Inspector, Chenganacherry.	Divisional Inspector, Tiruvalla.
	Remaining pakuthies.	Do.	Assistant Inspector, Kanjirapally.	
Kottayam	Agalakunnam, Pambadi and Vijayapuram.	All schools in these pakuthies and the V. M. schools in the areas of Assistant Inspectress, Kottayam.	Assistant Inspector, Kottayam.	Divisional Inspector, Muvattupuzha.
	Remaining pakuthies.	All V.P. Schools.	Assistant Inspectress, Kottayam.	

Shertala	The whole taluk.	All schools.	Assistant Inspector, Shertala.	Divisional Inspector, Tiruvalla.
Vaikam	Do.	Do.	Assistant Inspector, Vaikam.	
Meenachil	Meenachil, Poonjar, Kondur, Kidangur and Lalam.	Do.	Assistant Inspector, Palai.	Divisional Inspector, Muvattupuzha.
	Remaining pakuthies.	Do.	Assistant Inspector, Ramapuram.	
Muvattupuzha	The whole taluk.	Do.	Assistant Inspector. Muvattupuzha.	
Kunnatnad	Do.	All V. P. Schools.	Assistant Inspectress, Perumbavoor.	
Todupuzha	Do.	All schools.	Assistant Inspector, Muvattupuzha.	
Parur	Do.	All schools and V. M. Schools in Kunnatnad taluk.	Assistant Inspector, Alwaye.	
Devicolam	Do.	All schools.	Assistant Inspector, Muvattupuzha.	
Peermade	Do.	Do.	Assistant Inspector, Kottayam.	

All V. M. schools for Girls in the State—Assistant Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Trivandrum—Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Trivandrum.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Agriculture.

Tovala Agastisvaram Kalkulam Vilavankod	Agricultural Inspector. Nagercoil.
Neyyattinkara	Do. Neyyattinkara
Trivandrum Nedumangad	Do. Trivandrum.
Chirayinkil	Do. Attingal
Quilon	Do. Kottarakara
Karunagapalli Kartigapalli	Do. Mavelikara
Kunnattur Kottarakara	Do. Kottarakara
Ambalapuzha	Do. Vaikom
Mavelikara	Do. Mavelikara
Tiruvalla	Do. Tiruvalla
Pathanamthitta Pathanapuram Shencotta	Do. Kottarakara
Changanachery Kottayam	Do. Kottayam
Shertala Vaikam	Do. Vaikam
Minachil	Do. Kottayam.
Muvattupuzha	Agricultural Sub-Inspector, Muvattupuzha.
Kunnatnad	Do. Perumbavur.
Thodupuzha Parur Devicolam Peermade	Do. Do.

Veterinary.

Tovala Agastisvaram	Veterinary Inspector, Nagercoil.
Kalkulam	Do. Thuckalai.
Vilavankod	Do. Kuzhithurai
Neyyattinkara Trivandrum	Do. Trivandrum
Nedumangad Chirayinkil	Do. Attingal
Quilon Karunagapalli	Do. Quilon
Kartikapalli	Do. Mavelikara
Kunnattur Kottarakara	Do. Quilon
Ambalapuzha	Do. Alleppey
Mavelikara	Do Mavelikara
Tiruvalla Pathanamthitta	Do. Tiruvalla
Pathanapuram Shencotta	Do. Shencotta
Thanganachery (Town)	Do. Tiruvalla
,, the remaining portions of the taluk; and Kottayam	Do. Kottayam
Shertala Vaikam	Do. Alleppey
Minachil Muvattupuzha — Elakkadu, Uzhavur and Kuthattukulam pakuthies	Do. Minachil
The remaining pakuthies Kunnathnad	Do. Perumbavur
Thodupuzha	Do. Minachil
Parur	Do. Perumbavur
Devicolam Peermade	

Fishery.

Cape Comorin to Varkala	Southern Division—Superintendent of Fisheries.
Varkala to Alleppey	Central Division—Fishery Inspector, Quilon.
Alleppey to Parur	Northern Division—Fishery Inspector, Vaikom.

CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Tovala	The whole taluk	Co-operative Inspector, Nagercoil.	Assistant Registrar, Trivandrum.
Agastisvaram	Do.		
Kalkulam	Do.	Co-operative Inspector, Thuckalai.	
Vilavankod	Nattalam Killiyoor Midalam Keezh Midalam		
	Remaining pakuthies of Vilavankod taluk ;	Co-operative Inspector, Vilavankod. (Kuzhithurai)	
Neyyattinkara	Parassala Kunnathukal Kulathur.		
	All the remaining pakuthies except Thiruvallam and Nemom.	Co-operative Inspector, Neyyattinkara.	
Trivandrum	The above two pakuthies Iranimuttom Vanchiyur.	Co-operative Inspector, Trivandrum A (Trivandrum.)	
	All the remaining pakuthies.	Co-operative Inspector, Trivandrum B (Trivandrum)	
Nedumangad	The whole taluk except Vamanapuram pakuthi.	Co-operative Inspector, Nedumangad	
	Vamanapuram	Co-operative Inspector, Chirayinkil. (Attingal)	
Chirayinkil	The whole taluk		
Quilon	Paravur Meenad.		
	Adichanallur Iravipuram Vadakkevila Quilon Thrikkadavur Kilikollur Perunadu ; and Kallada West pakuthi of Kunnattur.	Co-operative Inspector, Quilon.	
	Nedumpana Thirukovilvattam Kottangara East Kallada Munro Island ; and The whole of Kottarakara taluk.	Co-operative Inspector, Kottarakara.	

Co-operative Department—(*contd.*)

Karunagapalli	Krishnapuram Pudupalli and Pathiyur; Kirikadu and Kondalur pakuthies of Kartigapalli taluk; and Vallikunnam Thamarakulam Bharanikavu Perungala pakuthies of Mavelikara taluk.	Co-operative Inspector, Kayankulam.	Assistant Registrar, Trivandrum.
	The remaining pakuthies of Karunagapalli taluk.	Co-operative Inspector, Karunagapalli. (Padanayarkulangara)	
Kartikapalli	The remaining pakuthies.	Co-operative Inspector, Kartigapalli. (Haripad)	
Kunnattur	All the pakuthies except Kallada West.	Co-operative Inspector, Kunnattur. (Adoor)	
Kottarakara	See (the jurisdiction of the Co-operative Inspector, Kottarakara circle above)		
Ambalapuzha	Talavadi Kozhimukku Thakazhi Purakkadu Ambalapuzha Nedumudi Chambakulam Pulinkunnu.	Co-operative Inspector, Ambalapuzha.	Assistant Registrar, Kottayam.
	The remaining pakuthies; and Mararikulam North Thannirmukkam North Thannirmukkam South Shertala North Shertala South pakuthies of Shertala taluk.	Co-operative Inspector, Alleppey.	
Mavelikara	Kannamangalam Thirupperunthura Chennithala Mavelikara Thekkekara Chunakkara Thazhakkara Nooranad Palamel	Co-operative Inspector, Mavelikara.	Assistant Registrar, Trivandrum.

CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT.—(*contd.*)

Mavelikara—(*contd.*)	Pandalam Thekkekara and Thonnallur ;	Co-operative Inspector, Pandalam.	Assistant Registrar, Trivandrum.
	Venmani		
Tiruvalla	Pandalam Vadakkekara ; and		
	Omallur and Vallikodu pakuthies of Pattanamthitta taluk.		
	Aranmula Vadakkekara Puthencavu Tiruvanvandur Pandanadu Chengannur Puliyur Cheriyanadu Ala pakuthies of Tiruvalla taluk ; and Mallapuzhacherry pakuthi of Pattanamthitta taluk.	Co-operative Inspector, Chengannur.	Assistant Registrar, Kottayam.
	Mannar Kurattisseri Kizhakkambagom Kadappara Nedumpuram Peringara Kavumbagom Tiruvalla Kaviyoor—pakuthies of Tiruvalla taluk.	Co-operative Inspector, Tiruvalla.	
	The remaining 6 pakuthies of Tiruvalla taluk	Co-operative Inspector, Eraviperur.	
Pathanamthitta	Ilanthur Pattanamthitta Ranni Kumbazha Cherukole.	Co-operative Inspector, Pattanamtitta.	
Pathanapuram	The whole taluk.	Co-operative Inspector, Pattanapuram. (Punaloor)	Assistant Registrar, Trivandrum.
Shencotta	The whole taluk.		
Changanachery	Ramankari Muttaru Velianadu Chenankari Nilamperur Vazhappalli Padinjarabhagom Kurichi.	Co-operative Inspector, Changanachery.	Asst. Registrar, Kottayam.

CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT—(*contd.*)

Taluk	Pakuthies	Inspector	Assistant Registrar
Changanachery—(*contd.*)	Vazhappalli Kizhakkumbhagom Changanachery Madappally Puduppalli.	Co-operative Inspector, Changanachery.	Assistant Registrar, Kottayam.
	The remaining 8 pakuthies	Co-operative Inspector, Ponkunnam.	
Kottayam	Pambadi Agalakunnam; and The whole of Peermade taluk.		
	Thiruvarppu Kottayam Nattagam Panichakkadu Aimmanam Kummanam Kumarakam Kudumalur—pakuthies of Kottayam taluk.	Co-operative Inspector, Kottayam.	
	The remaining 5 pakuthies of Kottayam taluk Manjur and Kaduthuruthi pakuthies of Vaikam taluk, and Kanakary pakuthi of Minachil taluk.	Co-operative Inspector, Ettumanur.	
Shertala	Vaduthalamattathilbhagom Pallipuram Panavalli Kokkothamangalam Vayalaru East Do. West Thuravur South Do. North Arur Taikkattuchery.	Co-operative Inspector, Kuthiathodu.	
Vaikam	Vaikam Naduvila Vadakkemuri Thalayalam Vetchur Manakkunnam Chembumuri Kulasekharamangalam Maravanthuruthu Padinjarankara Vadayar.	Co-operative Inspector, Vaikam.	

Co-operative Department (*contd.*)

Minachil	All the pakuthies except Kanakari.	Co-operative Inspector, Minachil. (Palai)	Assistant Registrar, Kottayam.
Muvattupuzha	The whole taluk; Mulakkulam pakuthi of Vaikom taluk; and The whole of Devicolam taluk.	Co-operative Inspector, Muvattupuzha.	
Kunnatnad	The whole taluk.	Co-operative Inspector, Kunnatnad. (Perumbavur)	
Todupuzha	The whole taluk.	Co-operative Inspector, Thodupuzha.	
Parur	The whole taluk.	Co-operative Inspector, Parur.	
Devicolam	See (the jurisdiction of the Co-operative Inspector, Muvattupuzha)		
Peermade	See (the jurisdiction of the Co-operative Inspector, Ponkunnam)		

Sales Officers.

Sale Officer, Trivandrum.	Trivandrum Revenue Division.
Sale Officer, Quilon.	Quilon Revenue Division.
Sale Officer, Kottayam.	Kottayam and Devicolam Revenue Divisions.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Tovala	The whole taluk	Sanitary Circle Officer, (Sub-Assistant Surgeon) Bhoothapandy.
Agastisvaram	Do.	Sanitary Circle Officer, Nagercoil.
Kalkulam	Do.	Sanitary Circle Officer, Thuckalai.
Vilavankod	Do.	Sanitary Circle Officer, (Sub-Assistant Surgeon) Kuzhithurai.
Neyyattinkara	Kulathur, Chengal, Parassala, Kolla, Kunnathukal, Perumkadavila, Kottukal, Marukil and Maranallur pakuthies.	
	Ottasekharamangalam, Nemom, Thiruvallam, Pallichal and Vilappil;	Sanitary Circle Officer, Trivandrum.
Trivandrum	The whole taluk.	
Nedumangad	Do.	
Chirayinkil	Do.	
Quilon	The whole taluk; and the whole taluks of Kottarakara and Pathanapuram.	Sanitary Circle Officer, Kottarakara.
Karunagapalli	The whole taluk:	Sanitary Circle Officer, Kayamkulom.
Kartikapalli	Do.	
Kunnattur	Do.	
	and Vallikunnam, Thamarakulam, Bharanikavu, Perungala, Kannamangalam, Thirupperun thura, Chennithala, Mavelikara, Chunakkara, Thazhakkara, Palamel and Thekkekara pakuthies of Mavelikara.	
Kottarakara	(See jurisdiction of the Sanitary Circle Officer, Kottarakara)	

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT—(*contd*)

Ambalapuzha	Thalavadi, Kozhimukku, Thakazhi, Parakkad, Ambalapuzha, Nedumudi, Chempakulam, Pulinkunnu, Kainakari and Alleppey pakuthies;	Sanitary Circle Officer, Chengannur.
Mavelikara	Pandalam Thekkekara, Thonnallur and Nooranad pakuthies;	
Tiruvalla	The whole taluk;	
Pathanamthitta	Do.	
Pathanapuram	(See the jurisdiction of the Sanitary Circle Officer. Kottarakara)	
Shencotta	The whole taluk.	Sanitary Circle Officer, Shencotta.
Changanacherry	Do.	Sanitary Circle Officer, Kottayam.
Kottayam	The whole taluk; and the whole taluks of Minachil and Peermade.	
Shertala	The whole taluk;	Sanitary Circle Officer, Vaikam.
Vaikam	Do.	
	Aryad North and South and Mararikulam South pakuthies of Ambalapuzha taluk;	
	Piravam and Ramamangalam pakuthies of Muvattupuzha taluk.	
Minachil	(See the jurisdiction of the Sanitary Circle Officer, Kottayam)	
Muvattupuzha	The whole taluk except the pakuthies of Piravam and Ramamangalam;	Sanitary Circle Officer, Perumbavur.
Kunnatnad	The whole taluk;	
Thodupuzha	Do.	
Parur	Do.	
Devicolam	Do.	

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT—(contd.)

Peermade (See jurisdiction of the Sanitary Circle Officer, Kottayam.)	
Palace Trivandrum	Sanitary Inspector, Trivandrum.
Neyyattinkara Health Unit consisting of the pakuthies of Neyyattinkara, Athiyannur, Thirupuram, Karimkulam with conservancy towns of Balaramapuram, Poovar and Pulluvilai and the municipal town of Neyyattinkara.	Medical Officer of Health, Health Unit, Neyyattinkara.
Tovala, Agastisvaram, Kalkulam, Vilavankod, Neyyattinkara, Trivandrum, Nedumangad, Chirayinkil, Quilon, Kunnattur, Mavelikara, Pathanamthitta, Kottarakara, Pathanapuram and Shencotta.	Assistant Surgeon, Medical Entomology, Southern Circle, Trivandrum.
Karunagapalli, Kartikapalli, Tiruvalla, Ambalapuzha, Shertala, Vaikam, Kottayam Changanacherry, Minachil, Muvattupuzha, Thodupuzha, Kunnatnad, Parur, Peermade, and Devicolam.	Assistant Surgeon, Medical Entomology, Northern Circle, Kottayam.
Tovala, Agastisvaram, Kalkulam, Vilavankod, Neyyattinkara, Trivandrum, Nedumangad, Chirayinkil, Kottarakara, Pathanapuram, Shenkotta, Quilon, Kunnattur, Karunagapally, Karthikapalli, Mavelikara, (excluding the pakuthies of Pandalam Thekkekara, Thouvallur and Noornad).	District Health Officer, Southern District.
Mavelikara Taluk (the pakuthies of Pandalam-Thekkekara Thouvallur and Noornad) Pathanamthitta, Tiruvella, Ambalapuzha Shertala, Vaikam, Kottayam, Changanacherry, Minachil, Muvattupuzha, Thodupuzha, Kunnatnad, Parur, Devicolam, and Peermade.	District Health Officer, Northern Division.

DEVASWOM DEPARTMENT.

Tovala	The whole taluk.	Superintendent, Bhoothapandi Group. (Bhoothapandy)	Assistant Commissioner Suchindram District (Suchindrum).
Agastisvaram	Do.	Superintendent, Nagercoil Group. (Nagercoil)	
Kalkulam	Portions of Thalakulam pakuthi		
	All the remaining pakuthies except portions of Thriparappu and Thiruvattar.	Superintendent, Padmanabhapuram Group. (Padmanabhapuram)	
	The remaining portions of the taluk ;	Superintendent, Parasala Group. (Parasala)	
Vilavankod	The whole taluk :		
Neyyattinkara	The whole taluk except Vilappil and portions of Thiruvallam, Marukil and Maranallur pakuthies.		
	The remaining portions of the taluk ;	Superintendent, Valiachala Group. (Trivandrum)	Assistant Commissioner, Trivandrum District. (Trivandrum).
Trivandrum	Kadakampalli, Palkulangara, Muttathara, Iranimuttom, Vanchiyoor, Chengazhasherry, Aramada, Anchamada, Rendamada, Chettivilagom, Madathuvilagom, Cheruvikkal, Attipra and portions of Oolloor and Uliyazhathurai pakuthies ;		
Nedumangad	The whole taluk except Manikkal, Nallanadu, Vamanapuram and Pullampara pakuthies.		
	The remaining portions of Trivandrum taluk ;	Superintendent, Varkala Group. (Warkala)	
	The remaining pakuthies of Nedumangad taluk except portions of Vamanapuram pakuthi		
Chirayinkil	The whole taluk;		
Quilon	Paravur pakuthi.		
	The remaining pakuthies except Meenad ;	Superintendent Quilon Group. (Quilon)	
Karunagapalli	The whole taluk ;		
Kunnattur	Western Kallada, Shuranadu and Poruvazhi pakuthies.		
	The remaining pakuthies ;	Superintendent Vettikavala Group. (Vettikavala)	
	Portions of Vamanapuram pakuthi of Nedumangad taluk ;		
	Meenad pakuthi of Quilon taluk ;		

DEVASWOM DEPARTMENT—(*contd.*)

Kottarakara	The whole taluk ;	Superintendent, Vettikkavala Group.	Asst. Commissioner, Trivandrum District. (Trivandrum.)
Pathanapuram	The whole taluk except a portion of Anchal pakuthi.		
	Portion of Anchal pakuthi;	Superintendent, Shencotta Group. (Shencotta)	
Shencotta	The whole taluk		
Kartigapalli	Do.	Superintendent, Mavelikara Group. (Mavelikara)	Asst. Commissioner Ambalapuzha District. (Ambalapuzha)
Mavelikara	The whole taluk except Thonnallur and Pandalam Thekkekara		
	The remaining 2 pakuthies ;	Superintendent, Tiruvalla cum Aranmula Group. (Tiruvalla)	
Tiruvalla	The whole taluk ;		
Pathanamthitta	Do.		
Changanacherry	The whole taluk except Manimala, Cheruvalli, Chirakadavu, Vazhur Kanjirapally North and South pakuthies.		
Ambalapuzha	The whole taluk.	Superintendent, Alleppey Group. (Ambalapuzha)	
Shertala	Do.		
Kottayam	The whole taluk ;	Superintendent, Ettumanur cum Tiruvalla Group. (Ettumanur)	Asst. Commissioner, Vaikom District. (Vaikam.)
Vaikam	Manjur and Kaduthuruthi pakuthies ;		
Minachil	The whole taluk		
	The remaining pakuthies of Vaikam taluk.	Superintendent, Vaikam Group. (Vaikam)	
Muvattupuzha	The whole taluk.	Superintendent, Thrikariyur Group. (Thrikariyur)	
Kunnatnad	The whole taluk except Manjapra Kothakulangara, Thrikkakara and Manikkamangalam pakuthies ;		
Thodupuzha	The whole taluk		
Parur	(See the jurisdiction of the Superintendent, Alwaye Group—infra)		
Devicolam	Do.		
	The remaining pakuthies of Kunnatnad taluk ; and The whole taluk of Parur.	Superintendent, Alwaye Group. (Parur)	
Peermade	The whole taluk ; and The remaining pakuthies of the Changanacherry taluk.	Special officer, Mundakayam.	

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Tovala.	The whole taluk except Thiruppathisaram and portions of Tovala, Chembakaramanputhur and Thazhakudy pakuthies.	Section Officer, Bhoothapandy.	Irrigation Sub-Division Officer, Nagercoil.	Division Officer, Nagercoil.
Agastisvaram,	Part of Vadasseri pakuthi.			
Kalkulam.	Part of Ponmana pakuthi.			
	Parts of Tovala, Thiruppathisaram, Thazhakudi and Chembakaramanputhur pakuthies of Tovala taluk; Theroor, Parakkai, Thengamputhur, Dharmapuram, Vadiviswaram, Nagercoil and parts of Suchindram, Vadasseri and Neendakara pakuthies of Agastiswaram taluk,	Section Officer, Nagercoil.		
	Part of Aloor pakuthi of Kalkulam taluk.			
	The remaining portions of Tovala taluk;	Section Officer, Myladi.		
	The remaining portions of Agastiswaram taluk except portions of Neendakara.			
	The remaining portion of Neendakara pakuthi of Agastiswaram taluk;	Section Officer, Thuckalai.		
	Thuckalai, Kalkulam, Kothanallur, Eraniel, Thalakulam, Kadiapattanam, Manavalakurichi, Colachel, Tiruvancode and portions of Kappiyara, Valvatchagoshtam, Attur, Mekkodu and Aloor pakutnies of Kalkulam taluk;			
Vilavankod.	Portions of Midalam and Kizhmidalam pakuthies.			
	The remaining part of Kalkulam taluk except portions of Kappiyara, Valvatchagoshtam and Attur pakuthies;	Section Officer, Kulasekharam.		
	Portions of Kalial pakuthi of Vilavankod taluk;			
Neyyattinkara.	Portions of Kunnathukal east.			

P. W. DEPARTMENT.—(*contd.*)

Neyyattinkara.	Portions of Parasala and Kunnathukal pakuthies;	Section Officer, Vilavankod.	Irrigation Sub-Division Officer, Nagercoil.	Division Officer, Nagercoil.
	The rest of the Kalkulam taluk;	Section Officer, Vilavankod.	Irrigation Sub-Division Officer, Nagercoil.	Division Officer, Nagercoil.
	The whole taluk of Vilavankod except portion of Midalam and Kizhmidalam pakuthies.	Section Officer, Vilavankod.	Irrigation Sub-Division Officer, Nagercoil.	Division Officer, Nagercoil.
Trivandrum.	Muttathara and portions of Kadakampalli, Palkulangara, Vanchiyoor and Attipra pakuthies.	Section Officer, Fort.	Trivandrum West Sub-Division Officer, Trivandrum.	Division Officer, Trivandrum.
	Ulloor, Uliyazhathurai and Cheruvikal and portions of Kadakampalli, Palkulangara, Vanchiyoor, Attipra, Chettivilagom, Madathuvilagam, Iroorpara and Pangappara pakuthies	Section Officer, Cantonment.	Trivandrum West Sub-Division Officer, Trivandrum.	Division Officer, Trivandrum.
Nedumangad	Portions of Vembayam and Karakulam pakuthies.	Section Officer, Cantonment.	Trivandrum West Sub-Division Officer, Trivandrum.	Division Officer, Trivandrum.
	Kazhakuttam, Kizhthonnakkal, Veyloor, Kadinamkulam, Pallipuram, Meenamkulam and portions of Pangappara, Iroorpara pakuthies of Trivandrum taluk; 9th mile T. Q. Road;	Section Officer, Attingal.	Trivandrum West Sub-Division Officer, Trivandrum.	Division Officer, Trivandrum.
	Pullampara, Vamanapuram and Manikal and portions of Vembayam pakuthi of Nedumangad taluk; up to 15th mile M. C. Road;	Section Officer, Attingal.	Trivandrum West Sub-Division Officer, Trivandrum.	Division Officer, Trivandrum.
	Chirayinkil pakuthi;	Section Officer, Attingal.	Trivandrum West Sub-Division Officer, Trivandrum.	Division Officer, Trivandrum.
Chirayinkil	Meenad pakuthi of Quilon taluk.	Section Officer, Attingal.	Trivandrum West Sub-Division Officer, Trivandrum.	Division Officer, Trivandrum.
	Trivandrum Temporary Council Chamber Section.	West Sub Division Officer, Trivandrum.		Division Officer, Trivandrum.
	Portions of Pendamada, Chettivilagom, Madathuvilagam, Anchamada, Chengazhachery and Vanchiyoor pakuthies of Trivandrum taluk;	Section Officer, Vellayambalam.	Trivandrum East Sub-Division Officer, Trivandrum.	Division Officer, Trivandrum.
	Portions of Karakulam pakuthi of Nedumangad taluk.	Section Officer, Vellayambalam.	Trivandrum East Sub-Division Officer, Trivandrum.	Division Officer, Trivandrum.

P. W. DEPARTMENT.—(*contd.*)

	The remaining portions of Trivandrum taluk; Vilappil pakuthi of Neyyattinkara taluk.	Section Officer, Residency.	Trivandrum East Sub-Division Officer, Trivandrum.	Division Officer, Trivandrum.
	The remaining pakuthies of Neyyattinkara taluk except Parassala: Perumkulam and Kulathummel pakuthies of Nedumangad taluk.	Section Officer, Neyyattinkara.		
	The remaining pakuthies of Nedumangad taluk except Nallanadu, Manikal, Kulathumel, Veeranakavu, Palode and Pullamparai.	Section Officer, Nedumangad.		
	Trivandrum Military Section.	Section Officer, Military Section, Trivandrum.	Directly under the Chief Engineer.	
	Town Planning Investigation Section.	Directly under the Personal Asst. to the Chief Engineer.		
Quilon Karunagapalli.	The whole taluk except Meenad, Periuad and Adichanalloor pakuthies; Thekkumbagom, Chavara, Panmana and Thevalakara; West Kallada pakuthi of Kunnattur taluk.	Section Officer, Quilon Town.	Quilon Sub-Division Officer, Quilon.	Division Officer, Quilon.
	The remaining pakuthies of Karunagapalli taluk except portions of Thazhava and Krishnapuram;	Section Officer, Kayamkulam.		
Karthigapalli	The whole taluk except portions of Pathiyoor, Valiakuzhi Nangiyarkulangara and Pallipad pakuthies			
	Trivandrum-Shoranur Canal miles 21.49. Ceramic Special Section, Kundara.	Quilon Canal Section Officer, Quilon.		
	Thazhava and Krishnapuram pakuthies of Karunagapalli taluk; The remaining 4 pakuthies of Kartikapalli taluk; The whole of Mavelikara taluk except Thamarakulam, Palamel, Pandalam Thekkekkara and Thonnallur pakuthies.	Section Officer, Mavelikara.	Sub-Division Officer, Mavelikara.	

P. W. DEPARTMENT.—(*contd.*)

	Mannar, Kurattiseri, Vadakkekara, Pandanadu, Puliyoor, Venmony, Cherianadu, Ala and Kadapra pakuthies of Tiruvalla taluk.	Section Officer, Mavelikara.	Sub-Division Officer, Mavelikara.	Division Officer, Quilon.
Kunnattur.	The whole taluk ;	Section Officer, Adoor.		
Kottarakara.	Kulakada pakuthi ;			
Ambalapuzha.	(See the jurisdiction of the Section Officers of Tiruvalla Alleppey Town and Alleppey Canal.)			
Mavelikara.	The remaining 4 pakuthies ;			
Tiruvalla.	Vadakkekara, Puthencavu, Chengannur, Pandalam Vadakkekara;			
	Pattazhi pakuthi of Pathanapuram taluk.			
Pathanamthitta.	The whole taluk;	Section Officer, Pathanamthitta.		
	Thottapuzhasseri and Aranmula pakuthies of Tiruvalla taluk.			
	Pazhayakunnumel and Pallikal pakuthies of Chirayinkil taluk ;	Section Officer, Kottarakara.	Sub-Division Officer, Shencotta.	
	Perirad, Meenad, Nedumpana and Adichanallur pakuthies of Quilon taluk ;			
	The remaining pakuthies of Kottarakara except portions of Kumil ;			
Pathanapuram.	Thalavoor and Edamulakkal and portions of Vilakudi and Anjal pakuthies.			
	Nedumangad pakuthi of Nedumangad taluk ;	Section Officer Punalur.		
	Portion of Kumil pakuthi of Kottarakara taluk.			

P. W. DEPARTMENT.—(*contd.*)

	Punalur and portions of Vilakudi, Pathanapuram and Anjal pakuthies of Pathanapuram taluk.	Section Officer, Punalur.	Sub-Division Officer, Shencotta.	Division Officer, Quilon.
	Portions of Anjal and Pathanapuram pakuthies of Pathanapuram taluk.	Section Officer, Shencotta.		
Shencotta.	The whole taluk.			
Changanachery.	Kurichi, Vazhur, Neelamperur, Nedumkunnam and portions of Madappally and Puthuppalli pakuthies;	Section Officer Kottayam.	Sub-Division Officer. Kottayam.	Division Officer, Kottayam.
Kottayam.	The whole taluk except portions of Pampadi and Agalakunnam pakuthies:			
Shertala.	(See the jurisdictions of the Section Officers of Shertala, Alleppey Town and Alleppey Canal.)			
Vaikam.	Kaduthuruthi and Manjoor pakuthies ;			
Minachil.	Portions of Kanakary.			
	Tiruvalla, Kavumbhagom, Nedumpuram, Koipuram, Kaviyoor, Eraviperoor, Peringara, Thottapuzhaserry, Kalloopara, Ezhumattoor, Ayiroor and portions of Thiruvanvandoor, Kadapra and Vadakekara pakuthies of Tiruvalla taluk ;	Section Officer, Tiruvalla.		
	Changanachery, Vazhapally East & West, and portions of Ramankari, Muttar, Velianad, Chemmankari, & Madappally pakuthies of Changanachery taluk.			
	Portions of Thalavadi and Koilmukku pakuthies of Ambalapuzha taluk ;			
	Portion of Ranni pakuthy Pathanamthitta taluk.			
	82nd Mile bridge.	Special Section Officer, Tiruvalla.		

P. W. DEPARTMENT.—(*contd.*)

Kidangoor, Lalam, Ramapuram, Kondur, Poonjar, Minachil, Bharananganam Kanakary, Elakkad and Puliyannoor pakuthies of Minachil taluk. Portions of Akalakunnam and Vijayapuram pakuthies of Kottayam taluk; and Portion of Kaduthuruthy pakuthi of Vaikom taluk;	Section Officer, Palai.	Sub-Division Officer, Kottayam.	Division Officer, Kottayam.
Purakkadu, Ambalapuzha, Alleppey, Ariad South and portions of North pakuthies of Ambalapuzha taluk; Portions of Mararikulam South pakuthi of Shertala taluk.	Section Officer, Alleppey Town, Alleppey.	Sub-Division Officer, Alleppey.	
Peringara pakuthi of Tiruvalla taluk; The remaining portions of Ambalapuzha taluk; Portions of Ramankari, Muttaru, Velianadu and Chenankari pakuthies of Changanacharry taluk; Portions of Thiruvarppu and Kottayam pakuthies of Kottayam taluk.	Section Officer, Alleppey Canal, Allepey.		
The whole taluk of Shertala. Portions of Aryad North and Mararikulam South pakuthies of Ambalapuzha taluk.	Section Officer, Shertala.		
Ranni pakuthi of Pathanamthitta taluk; Portions of Pambadi and Agalakunnam pakuthies of Kottayam taluk; Manimala, Cheruvelly, Chirakadavu and Kanjirappalli North and South pakuthies of Changanachery taluk; and a small portion of the Peruvanthanam pakuthi of the Peermade taluk.	Section Officer, Ponkunnam.	Sub-Division Officer, Peermade.	

	Portions of Bharananagram and Minachil pakuthies of Minachil taluk		Sub-Division officer, Peermade.	Division officer, Kottayam.
	Portions of Peermade and Peruvathanam pakuthies of Peermade taluk.	Section Officer, Peermade.		
	Vandanmattu and Periyar pakuthies and portions of Peermade pakuthi of Peermade taluk	Section Officer, Kumili.		
Muvattupuzha.	The whole taluk except portions of Piravam, Kuthattukulam, Arakkulam, Muvattupuzha, Ramamangalam, Kothamangalam and Eramallur pakuthies ;	Section Officer. Muvattupuzha	Sub-Division officer Muvattupuzha.	Division officer, Alwaye.
Kunnatnad.	Portions of Asamannur, Mazhavannur, and Aikaranadu pakuthies :			
Todupuzha.	Portions of Kumaramangalam pakuthi			
	The whole taluk except portions of Kumaramangalam and Karimannur pakuthies ;	Section Office Todupuzha.		
	Portion of Mulakulam pakuthi of Vaikom taluk ;			
	Portions of Uzhavur, Ramapuram and Elakkadu pakuthies of Minachil taluk ;			
	Portions of Piravam, Kuthattukulam, Arakkulam and Muvattupuzha pakuthies of Muvattupuzha taluk.			
Vazhakulam, Kazhukkambalam.	Alwaye, Thrikkakara and portions of Chemmanad and Kunnatnad pakuthies of Kunnatnad taluk ;	Section Officer, Alwaye	Sub-Division officer, Alwaye.	
Parur.	The whole taluk except portions of Parakadavu, Idappalli Vadakkumbhagom and Thekkumbhagom, Ayiroor, Alangad, Kodungallur and Chengamanad pakuthies.			

P. W. DEPARTMENT—(*contd.*)

Taluk	Jurisdiction	Section	Sub-Division	Division
	The remaining portions of Kunnatnad taluk; Portions of Enanallur and Ramamangalam pakuthies of Muvattupuzha taluk; The remaining portions of the Parur taluk.	Section Officer, Perumbavur.	Sub-Division officer, Alwaye.	Division officer, Alwaye.
	The whole taluk of Vaikam except Manjoor and portions of Mulakkulam pakuthi.	Section Officer, Vaikam.		
	The remaining portions of Muvattupuzha taluk. Portion of Kumaramangalam pakuthi of Thodupuzha taluk.	Section Officer, Pallivasal.	Sub-Division officer High Range.	
Devicolam.	Pallivasal, Anakulam and portions of Kannan Devan Hills pakuthi.			
	The remaining portions of the taluk.	Section Officer, Munnar.		
Peermade	(See the jurisdictions of the Section officers of Peermade and Kumili)			

Irrigation.

Taluk	Jurisdiction	Section	Sub-Division	Division
Thovala.	The whole taluk.	Irrigation Sub-Division, Nagercoil.	Quilon. Irrigation Division officer, Nagercoil.	
Agasteeswaram	Do.			
Kalkulam.	Do.			
Vilavankod	Painkulam, Arudesapattu, Kunnattur, Nalloor, Kizhmidalam, Midalam, and Kalkulam.			
	The remaining pakuthies.	Irrigation Section, Neyyattinkara.	Irrigation Sub-Division	
Neyyattinkara.	The whole taluk.			
Nedumangad.	Mannurkara, Perumkulam, Kulathummel, Veeranakavu, Vellanad.			
	The remaining pakuthies.	Irrigation Section Trivandrum.		
Trivandrum.	The whole taluk.			
Chirayinkil.	Do.			
Quilon	Paravur and Meenad.			

IRRIGATION—(*contd.*)

	The remaining pakuthies.	Irrigation Section, Quilon.	Irrigation Sub-Division, Quilon.
Karunagapalli.	Thekkumbhagom, Chavara, Panmana, Thevalakara, Minagappalli, Todiyoor.		
Kartikapalli.	(See the jurisdiction of the Section Officer, Mavelikara.)		
Kunnattur.	Churanadu, Western Kallada, Poruvazhi, Kunnattur, Easdimangalam, Kodamon.		
Kottarakara.	The whole taluk.		
	The remaining pakuthies of Kunnattur taluk.	Irrigation Section, Mavelikara.	Irrigation Sub-Division, Kuttanad.
	The remaining pakuthies of Karunagapalli taluk.		
	The whole taluk of Kartikapalli.		
Ambalapuzha.	(See the jurisdiction of the Section Officer, Alleppey)		
Mavelikara.	The whole taluk.		
Tiruvalla.	Mannar, Kurattisseri, Kizhakkumbhagom, Vadakkekara, Puthencavu, Thiruvanvandur, Pandanadu, Chengannur, Puliyoor, Venmani, Pandalam Vadakkekara, Cherianadu and Ala.		
Pathanamthitta.	The whole taluk.		
	The remaining portions of Tiruvalla taluk.	Irrigation Section, Changanacherry.	
Changanacherry.	The whole taluk.		
Kottayam.	Thiruvarppu, Kottayam, Nattagam, Panichakadu, Vijayapuram, Pambadi, Agalakunnam.		
	The whole taluk of Peermade.		

IRRIGATION.—(*concld.*)

Shertala.	The whole taluk.	Irrigation Section, Alleppey	Irrigation Sub-Division Muvattupuzha
	The whole Taluk of Ambalapuzha.		
	The remaining pakuthies of Kottayam taluk.	Irrigation Section, Ettumanur.	
Vaikam.	The whole taluk.		
Minachil.	Do.		
Muvattupuzha.	Do.	Irrigation Section, Muvattupuzha.	
Todupuzha.	Do. and the whole taluk of Devicolam;		
Kunnatnad.	The whole taluk.	Irrigation Section, Alwaye.	
Parur.	Do.		
Devicolam.	(See the jurisdiction of Irrigation Section Officer, Muvattupuzha.		
Peermade.	(See the jurisdiction of the Irrigation Section officer, Changanacherry)		

ANCHAL DEPARTMENT.

Tovala	The whole taluk;	Anchal Inspector, Padmanabhapuram. (Nagercoil)
Agastisvaram	Do.	
Kalkulam	Do.	
Vilavancod	Do.	
Neyyattinkara	Parassala, Kunnathukal and eastern part of Kulathur.	
	Remaining portion of Neyyattinkara.	Anchal Inspector, Trivandrum. (Trivandrum)
Trivandrum	The whole taluk ;	
Nedumangad	Do.	
Chirayinkil	Do. excepting Edava.	
	Edava pakuthi;	Anchal Inspector. Quilon. (Quilon)
Quilon	The whole taluk ;	
	Portions of Sooranad, Poruvazhy, Enadhimangalam and Adoor pakuthies of Kunnatur taluk;	
	Portions of Perunad pakuthi of Karunagapalli taluk ;	
	Whole of Kottarakara Pathanapuram and Shencotta taluks.	
Karunagapalli	The whole taluk except portions of Perunad pakuthi ;	Anchal Inspector, Mavelikara. (Mavelikara)
Kartigapalli	Do. except portion of Karuvatta pakuthi ;	
Kunnattur	Do. except portions of Sooranad, Poruvazhi, Enadimangalam and Adoor :	
Kottarakara	(See the jurisdiction of Anchal Inspector, Quilon.	
Ambalapuzha	(See the jurisdiction of Anchal Inspectors, Alleppey and Kottayam)	
Mavelikara	The whole taluk :	

ANCHAL DEPARTMENT—(*contd.*)

Tiruvalla	Airoor, Mannar, Kurattissery, Thiruvanvandur, Puthenkavu, Vadakkekara, Pandanadu Chengannur, Puliyoor, Vennaui, Paudalam Vadakkekara, Cherianadu, and Ala.	Anchal Inspector, Mavelikara.
Pattanamthitta	The whole taluk except Rani pakuthi.	
	Portion of Karuvatta pakuthi of Karthigapalli taluk;	Anchal Inspector, Alleppey. (Alleppey)
	Kizhakumbhagom, Kadapra, Nedumpuram, Perungara, Kavumbhagom, Tiruvalla, Iraviperur, Kaviyur, Ezhumattur, Aranmula and portions of Kallupara, Koipuram and Thottapuzhaseri pakuthies of Tiruvalla taluk;	
	Thalavadi, Takazhi, Purakkadu, Ambalapuzha, Nedumudi, Alleppey, Ariyad South, Ariyad North and Mararikulam South pakuthies of Ambalapuzha taluk ;	
	Shertala taluk full ;	
	Portions of Chenankari, Ramankari and Muttam pakuthies of Changanachery taluk.	
Pathanapuram	(See the jurisdiction of the Anchal Inspector, Quilon)	
Shencotta		
	Pulinkunnu, Chambakkulam and portions of Kainagari and Kozhimukku pakuthies of Ambalapuzha taluk;	Anchal Inspector, Kottayam. (Kottayam)
Changanachery	Velianadu, Nilamperur, Vazhappallil Padinjarabhagam, Kurichi, Vazhappalli Kizhakkumbhagam, Changanachery, Madappalli and portions of Chennankarai, Ramankari and Muttaru pakuthies;	
Kottayam	The whole taluk except Pambadi and portions of Vijyapuram and Akalakunnam pakuthies ;	
Shertala	(See the jurisdiction of the Anchal Inspector, Alleppey)	
Vaikam	The whole taluk except Mulakulam pakuthi;	
Minachil	The whole taluk except Kondur and portions of Puliannur, Bharananganam and Poonjar pakuthies;	
Muvattupzha	Portion of Piravam pakuthi.	

ANCHAL DEPARTMENT—(concld).

Muvattupuzha —(contd)	The remaining portion of the taluk;	Anchal Inspector Muvattupuzha (Muvattupuzha)
Kunnatnad	The whole taluk;	
Thodupuzha	Do.	
Parur	Do.	
Devicolam	The whole taluk;	
	Mulakkulam pakuthi of Vaikam taluk and Puthuveli and Poovakulam.	
	Ranni pakuthi of Pathanamthitta taluk;	Anchal Inspector, High Range (Peermade)
	Portions of Kallupara and Ezhumattur pakuthies of Tiruvalla taluk;	
	Pambadi and portions of Vijayapuram and Agalakunnam pakuthies of Kottayam taluk;	
	Mallappalli, Nedumkunnam, Vazhur, Vellavur, Manimala, Cheruvally, Chirakkadavu, Kanjirapalli North and South pakuthies of Changanachery taluk;	
	Kondur and portions of Puliannur, Bharananganam and Poonjar pakuthies of Minachil taluk;	
Peermade	The whole taluk.	

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES.

Demonstration and Experimental Farms.

THE PADDY FARM.

This farm was opened towards the end of 1090 M. E. It lies within the Thiruppathisaram *pakuthi* of the Tovala Taluk and is situated on the Nagercoil – Thazhakudy road at a distance of 3 miles from the town of Nagercoil. Out of a total area of 42·78 acres, 34·50 acres have been brought under cultivation. The source of irrigation for the farm is a tank fed by a channel radiating from the Kodayar Reservoir. The average annual rainfall in the place is about 40 inches.

The site of the farm was an abandoned tank-bed. As the soil of the bed was heavy clay, containing a large proportion of alkali salts, attention was concentrated during the first few years on improving the texture of the soil and removing alkalinity. Application of sulphur at the rate of half a ton per acre during the first two years followed by dressings of cattle manure from the third year onwards reduce alkalinity by 75 per cent. and the effects are found to be lasting. Of the various *sour* leaves tried, *Nelli* (Umbilca officianalis) has considerable ameliorating effect on alkali injury.

From the experiments conducted so far, the following conclusive results have been obtained.

1. Artificial and organic manures should be applied in a judicious combination to produce the best results.

2. Night-soil compost gives the highest yield of grain.

3. Groundnut and castor among oil cakes and *Avara* (Cassia auriculata) and *Konna* (Cassia florida) among locally available green leaves are found to produce good results.

4. The application of claclum cyanamide, which contains a large percentage of lime and nitrogen, a week before transplantation tends to increase the yield.

5. Though the outturn increases in proportion to the quantity of manures used, the profit does not go up *pari passu* and it will not therefore be economical to apply to the paddy crop manures costing more than Rs. 20 per acre.

6. The quality and cropping capacity of paddy seeds are improved appreciably by selection. The selected seeds sold from the farm yield on an average 350 lbs. of grain more per acre than ordinary seeds, other conditions being equal.

7. The best seed rates for dry and wet broadcast sowing are 108 lbs. and 90 lbs respectively per acre.

8. Paddy seedlings transplanted singly, 6 inches apart, give higher yields than those transplanted in bunches of 10 to 15 seedlings. By adopting the single seedling method, the seed rate for sowing the nursery intended for transplanting 1 acre can be reduced from 63 lbs. to 22½ lbs.

9. Seedlings of *Valsiramundan* paddy, a variety of 6 months' duration, usually cultivated during Kumbham season, should be transplanted when they are 30 days old for producing the maximum yield.

10. Of the various light iron ploughs, the Climax plough is best suited to Nanjinad.

11. *Veppin Pasi*, a species of algae, which is found as a persistent weed in paddy lands, can be eradicated by the application of copper sulphate at the rate of 6 lbs. per acre in two doses.

12. The paddy *stem-borer* pest, which causes a heavy annual loss of Rs 50,000 to the Nanjinad ryots, can be checked by weeding out the affected seedlings in the nursery.

The seed selected in the farm finds most favour with the ryots of Nanjinad; and on an average, 27,230 lbs. of seed are sold annually. According to latest figures, 28,048 acres were transplanted with single seedlings during Kumbham season and 18,776 acres sown broadcast with selected seeds during Kanni season. The saving effected in the cost of seed for the two seasons is estimated at about Rs. 60,000.

THE FRUIT FARM.

This farm is situated in the Cape Comorin *pakuthi* of the Agasteeswaram Taluk and is on the Nagercoil—Cape road about two miles up Cape Comorin. The farm was started in 1096 M. E. It comprises an area of nearly 17 acres. The place has an average rainfall of about 34 inches. The main object of the farm is to grow different kinds and varieties of fruit trees suited to local soil and climatic conditions and propagate them for distribution to the public. The whole area has already been planted up with different varieties of mango, grape vine, oranges, grape fruit, guava and pomegranate, besides one variety each of sapodilla, fig, lime, mangosteen, kaki, custard apple and honey jack. A nursery was started in 1931 and ever since plants, raised in the nursery from the above trees and for which there is great demand, are being sold to the public. It may be noted that the cultivation of the sapodilla tree is most profitable in that it requires very little attention for cultivation and much less for irrigation. A list of graft plants available in the farm for sale is given below:—

		Rs.	Chs.	C.
1	Mango grafts (six varieties)	0	25	0 each.
2	Grape vine	0	7	0 ...
3	Allahabad guava	0	7	0 ...
4	Trinidad seedless guava	0	10	8 ...
5	Pomegranates (two varieties)	0	10	0 ...
6	Sapodilla graft	2	0	0 ...
7	Custard apple	0	7	0 ...
8	Tomato seedlings.	1	0	0 per 100

DEMONSTRATION FARM, PULIYARA.

This farm is situated in the Pudur *pakuthi* of the Shencotta Taluk, having an average rainfall of about 57 inches. It lies about a mile to the east of the Bhagavathipuram Railway Station, on the northern side of the Railway line and touching the fringes of the

Mulakarachanpara (മുളകരച്ചൻപാറ) Reserve Forest. The farm can be approached by a branch road from the second furlong on the 57th mile of the Quilon—Shencotta road. The farm was started in the year 1094 and comprises an area of 36·09 acres, of which 25·07 acres including both dry and wet lands are arable. The remaining portion being more or less rocky is reserved for grazing the farm cattle. The whole arable area has been brought under cultivation.

Graft mangoes have been planted in the farm. Manurial, varietal and cultural trials are conducted on paddy and cholam, the two important food crops of the taluk, to find out the best varieties, best treatments and the optimum time for the various operations to give the highest yields. Of the different exotic varieties of paddy tried G. E. B. 24 got down from Coimbatore was found suitable to the locality. It is a hardy variety of early maturing and high yielding capacity. Manuring paddy with ammonium sulphate in conjunction with green manure at transplanting is proved to be best. The varieties of cholam under trial are *Mankumari*, *Palvella*, *Uppukattry Mudi* and *Chithira Vella*. Some more varities got down from the Central Provinces and Coimbatore are under trial. Arrangements are in progress to make trials with the Coimbatore and Jaffna varieties of the tobacco crop in the farm. Experiments with chemical and local manures are being continued. Sunhemp is being cultivated on the farm and sold to ryots for green manure. A trial was made to raise a crop of linseed and the results obtained are encouraging. The soil is fertile and responds well to organic manure.

THE PEPPER FARM.

The pepper farm is situated in Koni Village of the Kumpazha *pakuthi*, Pathanamthitta Taluk, about 20 miles from the Punaloor railway station on the way from Punalur to Mundakayam. The Achancoil river runs 2 miles to the South of the farm. The farm was opened towards the end of 1095. The total area of the farm is 150 acres. The average rainfall is 143 inches. The chief crop is pepper which is cultivated on 100 acres interplanted with coffee and rubber in 45 acres. Fourteen varieties of pepper have been planted in the farm. They are Kumbha Kodi, Karuvilanchy, Karuvally, Chumala, Perumkodi, Munda, Mundi. Thulakodi, Kottanadan, Arikottanadan, Kuthiravally, Kaniakadan, Balamkottah and Kalluvally. The last two are exotic varieties imported from the Wynad District in Malabar. From the varietal tests conducted on the farm, it is found that Kottanadan and Kaniakadan varieties are best suited for planting on a commercial scale in as much as they excel other varieties in weight and percentage of dry to green pepper. Other experiments such as manuring, cultivation and use of different kinds of standards, are also being conducted.

THE DEMONSTRATION FARM, OACHIRA.

The farm is situated in the *pakuthi* and taluk of Karunagapally, near the 22nd mile of the Quilon—Alleppey road at Oachira which has an average annual rainfall of about 108 inches. The farm comprises an area of 4½ acres. The crop under cultivation is

cocoanut. Different varieties are planted in the farm, 30 feet apart and a series of experiments are being conducted to find the best manure mixture that would make the trees disease-resistant and at the same time increase the yield. This consists of burnt lime 50 lbs. Kainit and Basic slag 5 lbs. each and Sodium Nitrate 3 lbs.

THE EXPERIMENTAL FARM AT AVILUKUNNU.

This farm was started in 1085 to demonstrate the possibility of growing different varieties of cocoanut in almost barren sand and is situated in the Ariyad south *pakuthi* of the Ambalapuzha Taluk on the Aleppey--Ariyad road about one mile from the town of Alleppey. The area of the farm is 8·81 acres and the average rainfall here is about 118 inches. The soil of the locality is a poor sand devoid of any organic matter. The application of a good basal dose of organic manure is therefore very essential for successful crop production here. The application of backwater clay helps considerably to bind together the porous sand. The cultural experiments conducted so far prove that the ill-effects of drought in cocoanut gardens can be mitigated to a considerable extent by keeping the surface soil well tilled so as to preserve a much of loose earth. As a result of the experiments conducted in the farm, vast areas which were formerly lying waste round about the farm have been brought under cocoanut cultivation.

DEMONSTRATION FARM, ALWAYE.

It is situated in Chengamanad *pakuthi* of the Parur Taluk and is on the northern bank of the Pariyar river just opposite the Palace at Alwaye and to the west of the Ernakulam – Shoranur railway line. The area of the farm is 8 acres and the rainfall in the locality is about 126 inches. The farm was first started in the year 1094 for conducting experiments on sugar-cane cultivation. When an Agricultural School was opened in 1097, the farm began to function as an appendage to the school. The school was temporarily closed towards the end of 1107; and ever since, the farm is run as an independent institution under the management of an Agricultural Sub-Inspector. Varietal study of sugarcanes is being conducted. Many varieties got down from the Sugarcane Breeding Station at Coimbatore have been acclimatised and setts from the best varieties are sold to ryots throughout the State The variety known as P. O. J. 2725 is found to be best suited to conditions prevailing in Travancore. Of the ten more varieties grown in the nursery for observation and multiplication, Fiji B, P. O. J. 2878, C. O. 421 and C. O. 281 appear to be promising. Setts of P. O. J 2725 are available for sale in the Farm.

DEMONSTRATIONS.

In addition to the maintenance of the above Farms, the Department is conducting every year a large number of demonstrations on crops like paddy cocoanut, sugar-cane, tapioca, ginger, etc., on ryots' own lands to convince them directly of the value of the scientific methods of cultivation that are followed in the Government Farms. In 1112 M. E., as many as 136 such demonstrations were conducted.

Sale of manures, seeds and agricultural implements.

Advances for manures.—With a view to popularise the use of scientific manures among the ryots, the Department introduced the system of stocking such manures in Government depots and selling them to the ryots at cost price. The price, transport charges, etc., of these manures are met from funds provided for the purpose under Debt Head Advances and recoveries on account of the sale of manures are credited to the same head.

As a result of the work done by the Department for the popularisation of scientific manures, several private agencies came into the field to carry on manure sale. Government have sanctioned agents (private persons or co-operative societies) being engaged for the sale of manures on payment of a commission of 10 per cent, on the sales effected by them. The agents have to execute agreements for the proper conduct of the agency. Government have also sanctioned co-operative societies engaged for the Department as agents for the sale of manures, being permitted to sell manures on credit in accordance with the rules prescribed therefor.

Advances for seeds and seedlings.—Side by side with the efforts made to popularise improved manures, steps are also taken to purchase selected seeds and to sell seedlings raised from them to the ryots. The conditions under which the advances are made and the methods of issuing and adjusting the advances under manures seeds, implements etc., are the same.

Advances for implements.—Improved agricultural implements such as Meston plough, Climax plough, etc.. are stocked in Departmental depots for sale to the ryots and every effort is being made to popularise them in the country. Improved types of bee-hives are also made out of funds under this head and are sold to the public at cost price.

Advances for fish industries.—With a view to develop the fish curing industry in the State several fish curing yards have been opened and all possible facilities are given for curing fish on scientific lines. The salt required for fish curers is sold at a concessional rate. Salt is purchased from the Excise Department at the full selling price prevailing in the salt factories, and the same is sold to curers at Bh. Re. 1 as. 13, per maund.

Government have also sanctioned the end posts of stake lines in the Vembanad and Ashtamudi lakes being lighted during night time, meeting the expenditure from Debt Head Advances and recovering the cost from the stake net owners.

Grant of loans for the encouragement of Fish Industry in the State.

A Scheme has recently been sanctioned to provide for the grant of loans for the purchase of fishing implements and tools in order to develop the fishing industry in the State. The Director of Agriculture and Fisheries is competent to sanction all loans for this purpose. Loans will ordinarily be granted to individual fishermen up to a maximum of Rs. 250 and a minimum of Rs. 25. Co-operative Societies of fishermen whose sole occupation is fishing may be granted loans up to a maximum of Rs. 500. Loans will be advanced only to those Societies whose applications are recommended by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. Interest on loans will be charged at 4 per cent. per annum. In the case of loans granted to individual fishermen, the extent of the loan will be limited to 50 per cent. of the assets of the applicant. In the case of Co-operative Societies, the amount of the loan will be limited to 50 per cent. of the paid-up capital of the Society. Every loan shall be secured by a mortgage or floating charge upon the whole of the assets of the individual borrower or the Society, subject to any encumbrances existing at the time of the grant of the loan and of such collateral security as may be deemed fit in each case.

Loans will be disbursed in one or more instalments as the Director deems fit. The period of repayment should not exceed ten years. All loans will be recoverable as arrears of land revenue. Misuse of the loan will entail recovery, from the recipient, of the entire unpaid balance thereof together with interest thereon and cost as arrears of land revenue. The Director or his nominee will be competent to inspect the premises, buildings, plant, stock in hand and accounts of the industries, business or enterprise in respect of which a loan has been granted. Government will have power to grant in special cases loans on terms other than those prescribed by the rules.

Improvement of Cattle.

The cattle of Travancore are of a non-descript type consisting of puny little animals, the males of which are inefficient workers and the females very poor milkers. Hardly any care had been bestowed on their proper feeding or breeding. Though the country is blessed with an abundant rainfall, long spells of dry weather alternate with the monsoons; and the soils generally are too light to retain moisture for long. The conditions are thus not very congenial to the health of the cattle or the growth of fodder. Nobody ever cared to maintain stud bulls, all the male stock being castrated as early as they were fit for work. Ill-housed, ill-fed and improperly mated, the cattle have been steadily degenerating for centuries.

But the country is mainly agricultural and the holdings are small. The bullock supplies the motive power for all tillage and transport operations. Cattle dung is the main, if not the sole,

manure applied to most crops. Milk is a very important constituent and the only animal product in the diet of the majority of the population. Therefore the prosperity of the people as well as their health is intimately bound up with the improvement of the cattle

The Department of Agriculture in Travancore recognised this fact very early in its career and set itself to solve the problem mainly along two lines, *viz*, the introduction of superior exotic breeds and the grading up of the local stock. Several attempts were made to import and acclimatise herds of cattle of all the important Indian and of a few European breeds. Of all these, the Sindhis fared best under local conditions and large numbers of these cattle may now be seen in many parts of the country. But it is impossible to rid the country of all the poor cattle and re-stock it with superior imported herds. The solution was to select the best cows among the local stock, mate them with superior imported sires and thus grade up the stock. With this object in view, the Department has all along been maintaining in its Agricultural Farms and Veterinary Hospitals stud bulls to serve the cows of the public.

But even these pedigree bulls cannot be supplied in numbers large enough to meet the demand for their services. Therefore a system was introduced of grants to private persons who maintain approved bulls. The grant amounts to Rs. 50 and is sanctioned only for a year, but it may be renewed at the discretion of the Director. Fifteen such grants were being awarded each year; but, in 1112, the Government raised their number to thirty. Every year, applications for these grants are invited by a notice published in the Government Gazette and those received are forwarded to the Veterinary Officers of the districts concerned for report. On the basis of their reports, the grants are sanctioned to the best among the bulls, distributed as evenly over the whole State as possible.

A review of the results achieved during the past quarter of a century brought out the fact that the work was not progressing as fast as it should. A closer study of the situation revealed that much of the good resulting from the use of the superior bulls was rapidly being lost on account of the subsequent mating of the progeny with scrub bulls. Lasting benefit can be secured only by avoiding this dissipation, and it was therefore decided to concentrate attention on a few select centres, from which all scrub bulls may conveniently be excluded after providing an adequate number of pedigree bulls. A scheme for such intensive grading up work was drawn up and approved by the Government in 1112 M. E Work along these lines was initiated at Trvandrum towards the close of the year and there are now five bulls functioning under this scheme. Another grading station for buffaloes has been opened at Koodapadi (Perumpavur) towards the close of 1113 M. E. and there are two buffalo bulls now stationed at this centre.

THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

On the recommendation of a Conference of the officers of the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries, held at Quilon in Meenam 1110, the Government constituted, in 1111, a Board of Agriculture in Travancore. It consists of official and non-official members. The Director of Agriculture and Fisheries is the President *ex-officio* and the other official members consist of the Research Officers, the Marketing Officers, the Fishery Superintendent, the Veterinary Superintendent, the Headmasters of Agricultural Schools and the Agricultural, Veterinary and Fishery Inspectors. There are seventeen non-official members, five from the Sri Mulam Assembly elected by that body, five from the Sri Chithira State Council elected by that body and the remaining nominated by Government. The nominated members hold office for a period of four years from the date of their nomination and the elected members for the period of the Assembly or Council which elects them.

The Board ordinarily meets once a year at Trivandrum to review the work of the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries during the previous year and chalk out the programme for future work. Special meetings may be convened by the President on his own motion or at the written request of not less than five non-official members. The Board is expected to bring to the notice of the officers of the Department pressing agricultural and allied problems and help to evolve ways and means to solve them and then to popularise the solutions worked out by the officers in their Research Laboratories and Experimental Stations. Non-members may attend the meetings of the Board and may, with the permission of the Chairman, take part in the discussions, but shall not vote on any question. The meetings of the Board are open to the Press unless otherwise decided upon by the Chairman. The functions of the Board are only advisory.

The Board met for the first time from the 5th to the 9th of Edavam 1111. It reviewed the work which the Department had done theretofore and chalked out a programme for the future, adopting in all 58 recommendations for the development of the Department, the widening of its functions and a re-orientation of its policies so as generally to increase its usefulness to the public. These recommendations have been submitted to the Government who have already passed orders giving effect to some of them, while the rest are still under consideration.

The term of office of the non-official members elected to the first Board expired in Meenam 1112 with the dissolution of the Assembly and the Council which elected them. In their place, fresh members were elected by the new Assembly and Council when they first met in Mithunam 1112. The Board as at present constituted consists of 55 members.

The second and third meetings of the Board were held on the 29th and 30th Mithunam 1112 and 17th and 18th Mithunam 1113, respectively in the V. J. T. Hall, Trivandrum. The work of the Department for the previous years was reviewed as usual and a number of resolutions were passed.

Travancore and The Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

The Royal Commission on Agriculture presided over by the Marquess of Linlithgow, which was sent out in 1926 to review the constitution, functions and achievements of the agricultural and allied departments in India and make recommendations to improve their efficiency, increase their usefulness and generally to promote the prosperity of the ryots found, among other things, that agricultural research in India was still in its infancy, that, however efficient the organisation built up for demonstration and propaganda be, it could not achieve a full measure of success unless based on research, that lack of co-ordination in agricultural research had prejudicially affected progress and that there was a wide field open for the co-operation of the Government of India and of Provincial Governments in regard to agricultural research. The Commission also held that it was the duty of the Government of India, in the discharge of their ultimate responsibility for the welfare of the vast agricultural population of this country, to advance research in every way possible without invading upon the functions of the Provincial Governments in that sphere. After discussing several possible methods by which closer contact might be established between scientific investigators working in institutions under the Central Government and those employed under Provincial Governments, the Commission recommended the establishment of an Imperial Council of Agricultural Reserch to which Imperial Agricultural Research Institutions and the Provincial Research Institutions would stand in exactly the same relation.

The duties of this Council were defined to be:—

(a) the promotion, guidance and co-ordination of agricultural and veterinary research throughout India. The Council would not, however, maintain research institutions directly under its control nor would it employ its own staff of experts. It would merely determine whether a particular scheme of research was of all-India or of local importance and whether it could best be carried out at an Imperial or Provincial research institution or by some other agency such as a University or a private individual, and would then, after subjecting the scheme to examination by-its expert advisers, make such grants as it considered suitable ;

(b) the training of research workers under a scheme of research scholarships or in other ways ;

(c) the collection and dissemination of information in regard not only to research but to agricultural and veterinary matters generally ; and

(d) the publication of scientific papers, etc.

The Government of India, after considering these proposals carefully and discussing them at length with the Provincial Governments, decided, in May 1929, to constitute an Imperial Council of Agricultural Research in India divided into two parts with executive and advisory functions respectively. The executive part, known as the Governing Body, consists of the Honourable Member of the Governor-General's Executive Council in charge of the portfolio of Agriculture (*ex-officio* Chairman of the Council), the Principal Administrative Officer of the Council appointed by the Government of India (*ex-officio* Vice-Chairman) one representative of the Council of State, two representatives of the Legislative Assembly, one representative of the European business community elected by the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon, one representative of the Indian business community elected by the Federation of the Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, the Ministers of Agriculture for the time being or the Members of the Governor's Executive Council in charge for the time being of the portfolio of Agriculture, in Madras, Bombay, Bengal, The United Provinces, The Punjab, Burma, Bihar, Orissa, Central Provinces, Assam, and The North Western Frontier Province, two representatives elected by the Advisory Board and such other persons as His Excellency the Governor General in Council may from time to time appoint. The Governing Body manages all the affairs and administers all the funds of the Council, subject to such limitations as the Government of India may from time to time impose in respect of the expenditure of grants made by them.

The other part known as the Advisory Board consists of the Vice-Chairman of the Council, (*ex-officio* Chairman), two whole-time expert advisers, the Agricultural Expert and the Animal Husbandry Expert, appointed to the Council by the Government of India, (a third Expert for Marketing has since been added), the Director of the Imperial Agricultural Research Institute, the Director of the Imperial Veterinary Research Institute, the Director of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, the Directors of Agriculture and Veterinary Departments in the provinces mentioned above, one member to represent the minor administrations under the Government of India, one member each to represent the Forest Research Institute, the Co-operative Department, the Indian Tea Association and the United Planters' Association, and the Indian Central Cotton Committee, four members elected by the Inter-University Board and not more than five non-official members nominated by the Government of India on the recommendation of the Council on the ground of scientific knowledge or other special qualifications. The functions of this Board are to examine all proposals in connection with the scientific objects of the Council

which may be submitted to the Governing Body, to report on their feasibility and to advise on any other question referred to it by the Governing Body.

The Council was registered as a Joint Stock Company under the Registration of Societies Act, XXI of 1860, but is treated, for administrative purposes, as a Department of the Government of India Secretariat. Its funds consist of an initial grant of Rs. 25 lakhs and an annual recurring grant of Rs 7·25 lakhs from the Government of India. This is supplemented by grants and contributions received from other sources from time to time.

The Council was originally a concern only of British India, Later, the Government of India decided to admit to membership in the Council, such Indian States as were prepared to co-operate with the Council and contribute to its funds. The membership fee for each State has been fixed at Rs. one lakh divided into 20 annual payments of Rs. 5,000 each. Each constituent State is entitled to nominate the Head of its Administration or his deputy to the Governing Body and its Directors of Agriculture and Vetirinary Departments or their deputies to the Advisory Board. The Constituent States share equally with the British Indian Provinces all the rights and privileges of the Council.

Since its organisation, the Council has been financing a large number of important research schemes and publishing regularly two scientific journals in addition to numerous occasional papers, notes, bulletins and monographs. To the Expert Staff, a Statistician and a Marketing Adviser have been added. The Marketing Adviser has initiated a comprehensive all-India survey of the marketing of a number of important agricultural and animal husbandry products, while the other experts have steadily been assisting the Provincial and State departments with advice on matters relating to their particular spheres.

In 1934, Travancore applied for and was admitted to membership in the Council. The Dewan was accordingly nominated a member of the Governing Body and the Director of Agriculture and Fisheries, a member of the Advisory Board. Although the Government have the right to nominate another member to the Advisory Board to represent animal husbandary interests, no additional member has so far been nominated as the Veterinary or Animal Husbandry work in the State is also being controlled by the Director of Agriculture.

Soon after Travancore secured membership on the Council, a scheme for an intensive investigation of the root disease of cocoanut palms was prepared and submitted through the Government to the Council with an application for a research grant. This scheme was approved, with slight modifications made by the Expert Committee of the Council, and a grant of Rs. 25,500 spread over a period of 3 years in the first instance has been sanctioned. A qualified Plant Pathologist, with an Assistant and other necessary subordinate staff, has been appointed to carry on this investigation from March 1937.

Another work in which the State is co-operating with the Imperial Council is the marketing surveys organised by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser. Under the Director of Agriculture and Fisheries, two Marketing Officers have been appointed, one in charge of crops and the other of live-stock products. They have already completed the surveys and submitted their reports on the marketing of wheat, tobacco, pine-apples, eggs, cattle, milk, organised markets co-operative marketing of Agricultural Produce hides and skins, Fairs, Markets and produce exchange linseed, groundnuts, grapes, rice, coffee, bananas and cocoanuts. The Central Marketing Staff are engaged in collating and editing these reports on which they base their all-India report for each commodity.

The report on the marketing of eggs showed the large scope which existed for improving the trade by grading. The Imperial Council has therefore established at Chengannur (in Travancore) an Experimental Egg-grading and Packing Station which is designed to demonstrate to the producers and the dealers the advantages of proper grading and packing. This station was opened in June 1937.

When Lord Linlithgow assumed the Viceroyalty of India, one of the subjects which engaged his attention very early was the improvement of the cattle of the country. His Excellency stressed the importance of the stud bull in grading up the poor country stock and advised the Imperial Council to take up the matter seriously. The Animal Husbandry Expert to the Council drew up a scheme for the work in which Travancore is now co-operating with the other States and Provinces.

Of the special enquiries which the Council undertook from time to time, Travancore was particularly interested in the Cocoanut Enquiry conducted in 1934-35. Cocoanut, the chief money crop of the State, was faced with serious competition from Ceylon and other foreign countries and consequent unremunerative prices while the Indian oil crushers pressed for larger imports alleging shortage of local supplies. The enquiry was directed to ascertain the truth about these conflicting claims. The Mycologist of the Agricultural Department was placed on special duty for some time to work with the Inquiry Officer and later to furnish such additional information on the subject as was required. This enquiry and the subsequent discussions convinced the Council of the difficulties of the Indian cocoanut producer and recommendation was made to the Government of India for the enhancement of the tariff duties on foreign copra.

ANCHAL DEPARTMENT.

General.

The Department is a quasi commercial one and is working at a profit to Government.

Travancore is one of the few States which has its own Postal service. All the Anchal Offices issue money orders. Insurance work is carried on in a few offices and Savings Bank business in many. The subjoined figures give an idea of the volume of business transacted in one year.

No. of Anchal Offices at the close of 1113	...	364
No. of letter boxes at the close of 1113	...	563
No. of Savings Bank offices	...	149
No. of Anchal Offices which do Insurance business	...	20
Average No. of articles issued in an year (including Registered, un-registered, book packets and parcels)	..	2,33,00,000
Do. delivered inclusive of Cochin articles	...	2,38,00,000
No. of Value payables issued	...	32,000
Do. delivered inclusive of Cochin articles	...	28,000
No. of hundies (Inland, foreign and G. R. R. H.) issued	...	5,08,000
Amount of hundies issued	...	Rs. 39,05,000
No. of hundies paid (inland, foreign and R. R. H)	..	5,05,000
and the amount thereof	...	Rs. 38,45,000
No. of Savings Bank transactions	..	1,86,807
Amount deposited	..	Rs. 74,37,000
Amount withdrawn	..	Rs. 70,93,000
No. of insured articles	..	133

Conveyance of mails.

The agencies employed for the transmission of mails are as follows:—

1.	Railway Service	..	99 miles.
2.	Motor Service	..	654½ ,,
3.	Motor Boat Service	..	18 ,,
4.	Runner Service	..	835 ,,

ANCHAL DEPARTMENT.

Anchal Rules.

Business Hours of the Anchal Offices other than Non-Departmental ones.

		A. M.	P. M.
References and enquiries attended to	..	7—10	12—5
Certificate of postings granted, sale of stamps, cards and envelopes, Registration of articles, parcels received for despatch, V. P. articles received for despatch.	...	7—10	12—5
Hundies issued	..	7—10	12—4
Savings Bank business transacted	..		12—4
Insurance of letters and parcels	..		12—4

The business hours of the Non-Departmental offices are fixed with regard to local convenience and are conspicuously notified in the Anchal Offices.

In important offices, where there is a special stamp vendor, stamps will be sold to the public on all working days between the hours 10 and 12 also.

Holidays.

All Sundays, His Majesty the King Emperor's Birthday, His Highness the Maharaja's Birthday, Temple Entry Proclamation Day, Vishu and Thiru Onam days, Good Friday, Ramzan and Mahanavami are hol days for the Anchal Offices. The only work that will be done in the offices on those days will be the receipt and despatch of mails and the delivery of only paid unregistered articles. In offices were there is more than one delivery daily, there will be only one delivery on these days.

Rates of postage.

1. When the postage is prepaid.—

Anchal card.	Letters.			Book, pattern and sample packets.		Registered Newspapers.			Parcels and V P		
Single.	Not exceeding 1 tola in weight.	Exceeding 1 tola but not exceeding 5 tolas in weight.	For every additional 5 tolas or part thereof.	Not exceeding 10 tolas in weight.	For every 10 tolas or part of that weight.	Not exceeding 8 tolas in weight.	Exceeding 8 tolas but not exceeding 40 tolas.	For every additional 40 tolas or part of that weight.	Not exceeding 20 tolas.	Exceeding 20 tolas but not exceeding 40 tolas.	For every additional 40 tolas or part of that weight
6 cash.	12 cash.	One and a half chs.	One and a half chs.	12 cash.	12 cash.	12 cash.	12 cash.	12 cash	Chs. Three.	Chs. 4 and a half.	Chs. 4 and a half.

NOTE :—In the case of Registered Newspapers, V. P. articles and articles to be registered, pre-payment of postage is compulsory.

NOTE : —The maximum weight allowed for book packets is 400 tolas and for pattern and sample packets 40 tolas. The maximum weight allowed for parcels and for service articles other than a letter is 600 tolas, but the weight of those that are sent for places between Kumili and Devicolam shall not exceed 500 tolas.

2. When the postage is not paid or is insufficiently paid :—

On an unpaid letter, packet or parcel.—Double the prepaid rate.
On an insufficiently paid letter packet, or parcel.—Double the deficiency.

Registration Fee.

For each letter, Anchal card, book or pattern packet or parcel to be registered	..	chs. 3

Money order Commission.

On any sum not exceeding Bh. Rs. 5	..	chs. 1 1/2
On any sum exceeding Bh. Rs. 5, but not exceeding Bh. Rs. 10	..	ch. 3
On any sum exceeding Bh. Rs. 10 but not exceeding Bh. Rs. 15	..	chs. 4 1/2
On any sum exceeding Bh. Rs. 15 but not exceeding Bh. Rs. 25	..	chs. 6

On any sum exceeding Bh. Rs. 25 up to Bh. Rs. 500, chs. 6 for each complete sum of Bh. Rs. 25 and chs. 6 for the remainder, provided that, if the remainder does not exceed Bh. Rs. 5, the charge for it shall be only chs. 1 1/2 if it does not exceed Bh. Rs. 10 the charge for it shall be only chs. 3 and if it does not exceed Bh. Rs. 15 the charge for it shall be only chs. 4 1/2

Insurance Fees.

For Rs. 50 of insured value	...	ch. 1
For Rs. 100 of insured value	...	chs. 2

NOTE :—Maximum value of insured articles has for the present been fixed as Rs. 100.

Acknowledgment Fee.

For each article registered	...	ch. 1

Express Anchal Charges.

The fee for the express sent through the Anchal is 7 chs. per mile or fraction of a mile during day and 14 chs. during night (i. e.) from 6 P. M to 6 A. M. Letters sent by express should be registered.

Certificates of Posting.

(i) In the case of unregistered letters Anchal cards, book packets (including registered newspapers and pattern packets posted by the same person at one time)	12 cash for every 6 articles of any of these classes or for any less number.
(ii) In the case of unregistered parcels and book packets posted by the same person at one time.	12 cash for every 12 articles of either, or both of these classes, or for any less number.

Main conditions of transmission by Anchal of Anchal Articles.

I. Letters may be transmitted by Anchal with or without prepayment of postage. Unpaid letters, with or without covers, shall be securely closed by senders, and any such letter posted without having been securely closed shall be forwarded for disposal to the office of the Anchal Superintendent to be destroyed forthwith in accordance with Rule 120 of the Travancore Anchal Rules and Orders. In the case of Anchal Cards, the postage should be prepaid in full by means of adhesive Anchal Stamps affixed to them.

Book Packets.

2. The dimensions of a book packet, which may be of any shape, shall not exceed two feet in length by one foot in width and one foot in depth. When, however, the packet is in the form of a roll, the length shall not exceed thirty inches :

Provided that, if the length exceeds twenty four inches (two feet), the diameter shall not exceed four inches.

3. A book post shall be posted without a cover, or in an unfastened envelope or in a cover which can be easily removed for the purpose of examination without breaking any seal or tearing any paper or separating any adhering surfaces. A packet posted without a cover may not be fastened or otherwise treated so at to prevent easy examination

4. If a book packet is found to contain any thing not permitted by the rules or to be in excess of the prescribed size, or to be packed in a manner not in accordance with the rules, it shall be charged on delivery with letter or parcel postage, whichever may be less.

Pattern Packets.

5, A pattern packet may contain *bona fide* trade patterns or samples of merchandise not having any saleable value, together with, or without, any matter which may be sent as a book packet. There shall be no writing upon or in a pattern packet, except the name and address of the sender, the name and address of the person for whom it is intended a trade mark, numbers, prices and indications as to the weight, size or quantity to be disposed of.

6. The dimensions of a pattern packet shall not exceed two feet in length by one foot in width and one foot in depth.

For information regarding the contents of a pattern packet and manner of packing, refer to the Travancore Anchal Rules and Orders.

Registered Newspapers.

7. (1) Newspapers, as defined in Section 10 of the Travancore Anchal Regulation, shall be transmitted by Anchal as registered newspapers, provided that they are posted in accordance with the following conditions :—

(a) The newspaper shall be registered in the office of the Anchal Superintendent.

(b) The postage shall be prepaid in stamp;

(c) The newspaper shall bear in print immediately above the address the word "Registered" folowed by the registration number which shall be assigned to it by the Anchal Superintendent.

(d) The newspaper shall be posted at the place of publication by the Proprietor Manager or Publisher and it shall be posted in a short cover open at both ends.

(e) There shall be no word printed on the newspaper after its publication or upon the cover thereof, nor shall any writing or mark be made, upon it or upon the cover thereof, except the name and adress of the person to whom it is sent and if desired the name and address of the newspaper or of the sender thereof.

(f) There shall be no paper or thing enclosed in or with any such newspaper other than extra or supplement as specified in Section 10 of the Anchal Regulation.

(2) Nothing in this rule shall be held to prevent newspapers being transmitted by Anchal, either singly or otherwise, at the rates and under the conditions prescribed for book packets.

Parcels.

A parcel may contain one but shall not contain more than one written communication of the nature of a letter, or having the character of a personal communication :—

Provided that the communication shall be addressed only to the addressee of the parcel itself.

A parcel shall not be of a kind which, owing to size, shape, manner of packing or any other cause, cannot be carried by Anchal without serious inconvenience or risk.

A parcel shall be packed and enclosed in a reasonably strong case, wrapper or cover, fastened in a manner calculated to preserve the contents from loss or damage in the Anchal, to prevent any tampering therewith and to protect other Anchal articles from being damaged in any way thereby.

Liquids and substances which liquify easily shall be despatched in double receptacles. Between the first receptacle and the second (which shall be a box of metal, or of strong wood) some space shall be left to be filled with saw dust, bran or some other absorbing material.

Prohibited articles.

The transmission by Anchal of the undermentioned articles is prohibited :—

(i.) Anything that is contraband or anything on which duty is owing to Government ; *viz.*,

Cigars.
Cigarettes.
Snuff.
English Tobacco used for smoking.
Gudak whether Indian or otherwise
Beedies.
Tobacco Indian or otherwise used for manufacturing beedies.
Other kinds of manufactured Indian tobacco.
Manufactured, dry or confected tobacco.
All kinds of produce of the cocoanut tree.
Do Do. arecanut tree.
Do Do. palmyra tree.
Hides tanned or untanned.
All other hides or skins.
Ginger unscraped.
Dry ginger.
Fish
Tamarind.
Sugar-cane produce.
Turmeric of every kind.
Pepper.
Tea.
Oils (Cocoanut oil, laurel oil and lemon grass oil).

(ii) Opium, otherwise than on Government accounts, all alkaloids of opium, bhang, ganja, sidhoo or other preparations of hemp.

(iii) Arms, ammunition or military stores.

NOTE :—*Bona fide* sample packets of tea not exceeding 20 tolas in weight are, however, permitted to be transmitted by Anchal.

In any case in which an Anchal Master has good reason to suspect that the contents of any Anchal article are likely to injure the mails or harm the person of any one engaged in the Anchal service, he is directed to detain the suspected article and to refer the case at once for the orders of the Anchal Superintendent.

If any Anchal article manifestly contain obscene printings, photograph, etc., or if it should be observed that any letter, card or other Anchal article, has upon it any words, marks or designs of an indecent, obscene, seditious, scurrilous, threatening or grossly offensive nature, such articles shall be forwarded to the Office of the Anchal Superintendent to be destroyed forthwith under his authority.

Redirection of Anchal Articles.

An Anchal article redirected to any place served by the Anchal by an Officer of the Anchal Office or by an agent of the addressee after its delivery shall be transmitted by Anchal free of charge in respect of such further transmission, provided that in the case of an unregistered article redirected by the agent of the addressee the article has not been opened and has either been returned to the Anchal man or re-posted at the office of delivery; and in the case of a registered article redirected by an agent of the addressee the article has not been opened and has been returned to the Anchal man at the place of delivery with the receipt unsigned.

Any Anchal article redirected after having been opened or Posted at any place other than the place at which it was delivered shall be treated as an Anchal article posted for the first time and charged with postage accordingly

Registration.

Registration shall be compulsory in the case of :—

I. Any insured parcel.

II. Any article containing currency note or any portion of a currency note.

III. Any article containing Anchal or other stamps or labels or a cheque, hundi, hundi advice, bank note, bank-post-bill, bill of exchange, or other valuable enclosures, if the contents are either superscribed upon the cover or are known or manifest to the officer of the Anchal Office owing to the transparency, insecurity or insufficiency of the cover or to any other cause.

IV. Any article bearing the word 'Registered' or any other word, phrase or mark to the like effect written or impressed on the cover.

V. Any registered article which is reposted after having been delivered.

Insurance.

Registered letters, V. P. registered articles and registered parcels may be insured up to the value of Rs. 100 for the present at such Anchal Offices as are autherised by the Anchal Superintendent to accept such articles for insurance, provided that in no case shall such value exceed the real value of the contents of the article.

In addition to the postage and the fee for registration, the following further fees shall be charged for insurance:—

Where the value insured does not exceed Rs. 50	...	Ch. 1
For every additional Rs. 50 or fraction thereof	...	Ch. I

The prepayment of all charges on insured articles shall be compulsory. For the manner of packing and sealing articles intended for insurance, refer to rules 46-52 of the Travancore Anchal Rules and Orders.

If an uninsured article manifestly containing any object of value such as coin, bullion, precious stone, jewellery, currency notes or any portion thereof is found, in the course of transmission, it shall either be intercepted and returned to the sender or forwarded to destination and delivered to the addressee subject to the payment of a fee of Re. (1) one. The payment of this fee shall not impose any liability on Government.

V. P. Anchal Articles

Registered articles of all classes may be transmitted by Anchal as V. P. Anchal articles provided that the amount specified for remittance to the sender in the case of any such Anchal articles shall not exceed Rs. 500.

Value payable articles may be posted at any Anchal Office which is a Hundi office for transmission to another Anchal Office that is a Hundi payment office (both within Travancore and the Cochin State)

The Anchal Master of the office of delivery may be authorised, by the sender of a value payable article with a written request, to deliver such article to the addressee free or to alter the sum originally specified for remittance to himself provided that such requests are communicated through the office of posting before the article has been delivered to the addressee and that the V. P. article has not been returned to the office of posting when the request of the sender reaches the office of delivery.

Whenever the sender or addressee of a V. P. Anchal article makes a complaint regarding the delivery of or payment for the V. P. Anchal article, he shall be entitled to have an enquiry made by the Anchal Office on paying a fee of 1 ch. The fee shall be paid by means of an Anchal stamp or stamps affixed to the letter of complaint. The fee shall be refunded in cases where the complaint is found to be well grounded.

Every V. P. article should be accompained by a V. P. Hundi form, duly filled in by the sender as well as the Anchal Office of posting according to the rules in force in each State.

NOTE—In the case of V. P Anchal articles addressed to places in the Cochin State, the amount noted for remittance to the sender shall be expressed in Bh coinage to the nearest anna, pies, being excluded.

A Ry. receipt note for goods may be transmitted by Anchal open as a value payable Anchal article:

Provided that (*a*) the goods relating to the Railway receipt note does not exceed Rs. 500 in value ; and

(*b*) the Railway receipt shows on its face that the goods to which it relates have been consigned to the sender himself, is endorsed to the person to whom it is to be delivered, and is signed by the sender.

Hundies.

All Anchal Offices are Hundi offices but those that are distinguished in the list do not pay hundies. The maximum amount of a Hundi shall not exceed Rs. 500.

Hundies should be addressed with such completeness as shall secure identification and prevent risk of wrong payment.

Hundies exceeding Bh. Rs. 100 in amount shall be paid at the Anchal Office only, the receipt of such Hundies being intimated to the addressees.

A Hundi shall be redirected to the payee on his written request free of charge.

The remitter of a Hundi which has not been paid may require that the address of the payee shall be altered and the required change shall be made without additional charge if the remitter applies in writing to the Anchal Office at which the order was issued and produces the receipt granted for the order. But when the amount has to be paid to some person other than the payee named in the order, the required change shall be made on payment of a second comission equal to the first and on the remitter's applying in writing to the Anchal Office at which the Hundi was issued and producing the receipt granted herefor.

The remitter of a hundi which has not been paid may stop payment and require that the money be repaid to himself free of charge on his written request and producing the receipt of the hundi.

A hundi is current till the close of the calendar month immediately subsequent to its issue. Hundies which could not be paid within that period become "Void Hundies" and the amount thereof cannot be repaid to the remitter except under the authority of the Chief Account Officer, provided that the application is made before the expiration of three years from the date of issue of the hundi. If within that time, no such application has been made, and if any such application is not pending disposal, the amount of the hundi shall be lapsed and credited to Government.

Foreign Hundies

From any Travancore Anchal Office where the hundi system is in force, a hundi may be issued for payment to any Cochin Anchal Office where hundi business is conducted, and similarly Cochin Anchal Offices may issue for payment from the Travancore Anchal Office doing hundi business. In all such cases, the amount shall be entered in Bh. coinage only and shall not exceed Bh. Rs 500 and shall not include fraction of an anna. Each State levies its own rate of commission on the hundies issued by it. There are separate forms for the issue of such hundies.

Revenue Hundies.

Any tax on land due to Government and cesses and other items of land revenue may be remitted by hundies and written on forms prescribed for the purpose. The rates of commission on Inland, Foreign and Revenue hundies are all the same.

Service Anchal Articles.

The rates of postage and conditions of transmission by Service Anchal articles are the same as are applicable to the different classes of unofficial Anchal articles. The postage shall be paid by affixing Service Anchal Stamps. When, however, the postage is not prepaid or, insufficiently paid, the postage chargeable on the delivery of the above article shall be as follows:—

On an unpaid article...................The prepaid rate
On an insufficiently paid article...The deficiency

Privileged articles.

The above rules are not applicable to the free transmission of letters and other service articles from the Palace and from the British Resident and his office and of articles for the use of the Palace and the Anchal Department.

Disposal of undelivered and undeliverable Anchal Articles.

Articles illegibly and incompletely addressed, or which bear no address at all, or with postage unpaid or insufficiently paid and intended for places out of Travancore and Cochin shall be returned to the Dead Letter Office.

An undelivered Anchal article, the addressee of which is not known or has left the station of address without instructing the Anchal Office as to the disposal of articles addressed to him shall be kept in deposit in the Anchal Office for a period of 7 days after all enquiries to find the addressee have proved unsuccessful.

An article marked "To AWAIT ARRIVAL" shall be kept in the Anchal Office for a period of one month from the date of its receipt.

An article refused by the addressee after due notice has been given to him by the Anchal Office, or the addressee of which is known to have gone away from Travancore or Cochin without leaving instruction as to the redirection of his correspondence or is dead, shall be sent atonce to the Dead Letter Office.

If, however, the name of the sender is superscribed on the article, it shall be returned to the office of posting for delivery to the sender.

Complaints against the Anchal Office.

Letters containing complaints against the Anchal Office and addressed to the Anchal Superintendent or the Anchal Inspectors may be transmitted *free* provided that it is certified on the cover, with the full signature and address of the complainant, that they are complaints against Anchal Offices.

Window Delivery Rules.

To avoid delay in receiving "Service" articles from Anchal Offices Public Officers and others having peons of their own are required to send one of them to the Anchal Office and take Window Delivery of articles to their address. This peon may be authorised to sign receipts for registered articles.

A window delivery fee of Re. (1) per mensem will be levied by the Anchal Department from officers and other persons who may like to use tapal boxes with locks and duplicate keys, one of which may be left with the Anchal Master for taking window delivery of their tapal.

Stamps.

Ten denominations of ordinary Anchal stamps are now in use. There is a Conch in each stamp and the value is given in English and Malayalam.

Denominations of ordinary stamps.

1.	6 cash.	6.	2 chs
2.	8 cash.	7.	3 chs.
3.	12 cash.	8.	4 chs.
4.	1 ch.	9.	7 chs.
5.	1½ chs.	10.	14 chs.

Investiture Commemoration Stamps —1107.

A new set of Anchal stamps called "INVESTITURE COMMEMORATION STAMPS 1107" of the denominations of 6 cash, 10 cash and 3 chs. were issued as per G. O. Fl. No. 1692, dated 24th October 1931. The stamps were of a pictorial design and bore pictures as below:—

(a) *6 cash stamps.* A picture of the front view of Sri Padmanabha swami Temple at Trivandrum—green colour inset in black.

(b) *10 cash stamps.* A picture of the State Chariot drawn by six horses—blue colour inset in black

(c) *3 chs. stamps.* The bust of His Highness the Maharaja—purple colour inset in black.

The stamps are printed on 84 shell marked paper just like ordinary Anchal stamps and were sold in all Anchal Offices only from the afternoon of 20-3-07 (6-10-31) along with ordinary Anchal stamps till the stock was exhausted. These were to be used for anchal purposes only but would not replace the ordinary Anchal stamps. The number of stamps in each sheet was 56 in the case of 6 cash and 10 cash stamps and 72 in the case of 3 chs. stamps. No corresponding service stamps were issued.

Temple Entry Proclamation Stamps.

A new set of stamps has been issued to commemorate the recent Temple Entry Proclamation, of 1112 M. E. They are printed in four different colours. The stamps bear pictures of famous Travancore Hindu shrines which attract crowds of pilgrims from all over India. They are of the same size as those issued to commemorate the Investiture.

The denomination of the stamps is printed in white, in Malayalam and in English. The left hand portion has a picture of His Highness the Maharaja in his robes of State, while the other portion is reserved for a picture depicting the importance of the Proclamation. The Conch, the special symbol of Travancore, is also found on the stamps and occupies a prominent place.

The four denominations of the stamps are in the Travancore currency: One is three chuckrams, which in British Indian currency amounts to about one anna nine pies: the second is one chuckram and eight cash. the third is twelve cash and the fourth is a six cash stamp.

The three chuckrams stamps are printed in fast violet; the one chuckram and eight cash in fast green; the twelve cash in fast blue and the six cash in permanent red.

The picture on the twelve cash stamp represents a scene in the Sri Padmanabhaswami Temple (where the Maharaja worships daily whenever he is in the Capital) with a group of men and women of different communities worshipping the deity. The castes they represent can be distinguished by their bearing and their dress.

The picture on the six cash stamp represents Bala Subramonia. one of the Hindu deities most popular in South India: there is a temple in Trivandrum dedicated to him. There also one finds a crowd of worshippers as in the other stamps.

The one chuckram eight cash stamp contains, besides a likeness of H. H. The Maharaja, a picture of men and women worshippers at prayer at the famous Shiva Temple at Vaikam.

In the three chuckrams stamps are pictures of Karthiyayani or the Virgin goddess of Kanyakumari (Cape Comorin) with a group of devotees.

Reciprocal arrangement between Travancore and Cochin.

This system of sending Travancore Hundies to the Cochin State for delivery and *vice versa* came into force with effect from 1-1-1088. The maximum amount of a hundi is Rs. 500 and the minimum is one anna. The settlement of accounts of the two States under this system is being done monthly. Each State levies its own rate of commission on the hundies issued by it and the total commission earned by the two States will be equally distributed, between the two States. For conversion and proper adjustment of accounts all transactions between the two States are being conducted through a Central Anchal Office in each State. In the Travancore State, Alwaye is the Central Anchal Office and in the Cochin State, Eranakulam Anchal Office is the Central Office.

Since the Cochin State is dealing in British Indian currency, fraction of a cash in conversion is always calculated and adjusted in favour of the Travancore State. For example, if the conversion ends in fraction of a cash one full cash will be realised from the party who issues money orders to the Cochin State. On the other hand if the payment ends in fraction of a cash, the party will have to forego that fraction of a cash.

Duplicate statements of hundies paid are being exchanged monhtly by the two States for audit purposes and the monthly accounts are settled in accordance with the statements prepared in the respective Account Offices of the States. The statements referred to above are written separately, one for ordinary hundies and the other for V. P. hundies.

List of Anchal Offices in Travancore.

Non-Departmental Offices are indicated by the letters N. D.' All Anchal Offices transact all classes of Anchal business unless otherwise noted. The restrictions are indicated by letters as follows:—(a) No delivery (b) No insurance, (c) No. S. B work.

No.	Head Office.	Sub offices.
		PADMANABHAPURAM ANCHAL DIVISION.
1	Bhoothapandy (b)	1 Azhakiapandipuram (b)
		2 Thadikarancoonam N D (b) (c)
2	Suchindram (b)	1 Kottaram (b) (c)
		2 Cape Comorin (b)
		3 Myladi N. D. (b) (c)
		4 Thamarakulam N. D. (b) (c)
		5 Parakka N. D. (b) (c)
		6 Edalakudy N. D (b) (c)
3	Nagercoil	1 Aramboly (b) (c)
		2 Tovala N. D (b) (c)
		3 Thazhakudy N. D. (b) (c)
		4 Rajakamangalam N. D. (b) (c)
		5 Kottar (b) (c)
4	Eraniel (b)	1 Kolachel (b)
		2 Manavalakurichy N. D. (b) (c)
		3 Neyoor N. D
5	Thuckalay (b)	1 Mulagumudu N. D. (b) (c)
		2 Thiruvithancode (b)
		3 Villikiri N. D. (b) (c)
		4 Aloor N. D. (b) (c)
		5 Makamandapam N. D (b) (c)
		6 Padmanabhapuram (a)
6	Kuzhithura (b)	1 Kaleckavila (b)
		2 Kulasekaram (b) (c)
		3 Puthukada (b)
		4 Thiruvattar (b)
		5 Arumana (b) (c)
		6 Parassala (b)
		7 Onnamalakada N. D. (b) (c)
		8 Marthandam (b) (c)
		9 Kattathura N. D. (b) (c)
		10 Kollenkode N. D. (b) (c)
		11 Karinkal (b)
		12 Palliyadi N. D (b) (c)
		13 Karakonam N. D. (b) (c)
		14 Mankad S. T. N. D. (b) (c)
		TRIVANDRUM ANCHAL DIVISION.
7	Neyyattinkara (b)	1 Balaramapuram (b)
		2 Poovar N. D (b) (c)
		3 Kattakada (b)
		4 Nellikakuzhy (b)
		5 Amaravila (b)
		6 Orottampalam N. D. (b) (c)
		7 Perumpazhuthoor N. D. (b) (c)
		8 Ottasekharamangalam N. D. (b) (c)
8	Chalay	1 Nemom (b)
		2 Kalpalakadavu (b) (c)
		3 Karamana (b)
		4 Punthura N. D. (b) (c)

LIST OF ANCHAL OFFICES IN TRAVANCORE—(*Contd.*)

No.	Head Office.	Sub-offices.
		TRIVANDRUM ANCHAL DIVISION.—(*contd.*)
		5 Malayinkil N. D. (b) (c)
		6 Thirumala N. D. (b) (c)
		7 Venganur N. D. (b) (c)
9	Trivandrum	1 Kazhakoottam (b)
		2 Thycaud (b)
		3 Pettah (b)
		4 Kythamukku (b)
		5 Perukada (b)
		6 Thonnakal N. D. (b) (c)
		7 Oolloor N. D. (c)
		8 Murukumpuzha N. D. (b) (c)
		9 Kaniapuram N D. (b) (c)
		10 Kulathoor N. D. (b) (c)
		11 Nanthancode N. D. (a) (b) (c)
		12 Pudukurichy N. D. (a) (b) (c)
10	Nedumangad (b)	1 Aryanad (b) (c)
		2 Vithura (b) (c)
		3 Patcha (b)
		4 Vellanad N. D. (b) (c)
		5 Kallar N. D. (b) (c)
		6 Pirappancode (b)
11	Attingal	1 Chirayankil (b)
		2 Varkala (b)
		3 Kilimanoor (b)
		4 Navaikulam (b) (c)
		5 Kadakavoor (b)
		6 Vamanapuram (b) (c)
		7 Palayamcunnu N. D. (b) (c)
		8 Nedumganda N. D. (b) (c)
		9 Kavalayur N. D. (b) (c)
		10 Pangode N. D. (b) (c)
		11 Vennicode N. D. (b) (c)
		QUILON ANCHAL DIVISION.
12	Quilon (1)	1 Paravoor (b)
		2 Chathannoor (b)
		3 Perinad (b)
		4 Mayyanad (b) (c)
		5 Nedungolam N. D. (b) (c)
		6 Kappil N. D. (b) (c)
		7 Mukhathala N. D. (b) (c)
		8 Mangad N. D. (b) (c)
		9 Chinnakadai (b) (c)
		10 Kottayam N. D. (b) (c);
		11 Neendakara N. D. (b) (c)
		12 Ayathil
13	Quilon—Piravagai (a) (b)	1 Kundara (b)
14	Kottarakara (b)	2 Chadayamangalam (b)
		3 Kadakkal (b) (c)
		4 East Kallada (b) (c)
		5 West Kallada (b) (c)

LIST OF ANCHAL OFFICES IN TRAVANCORE.—(*contd.*)

No	Head Office.		Sub-offices.
	QUILON ANCHAL DIVISION.—(*contd.*)		
		6	Kunnicode (b) (c)
		7	Oyur N. D. (b) (c)
		8	Pattazhi N. D. (b) (c)
		9	Vettikavala N. D. (b) (c)
		10	Pooyapally N. D. (b)
		11	Kulakada (b)
		12	Sadanandapuram N. D. (b) (c)
		13	Ezhukone N. D.
		14	Puthoor N. D.
		15	Valakam N. D. (b) (c)
15	Punaloor (b)	1	Pathanapuram (b)
		2	Thenmala (b)
		3	Kulathupuzha (b)
		4	Anchel (b)
16	Shencotta (b)	1	Puliyara N. D. (a) (b) (c)
		2	Elathur N. D. (b) (c)
		3	Aykudy N. D. (b) (c)
		4	Sambavarvadakara N. D. (a) (b) (c)
	MAVELIKARA ANCHAL DIVISION.		
17	Adoor (b)	1	Panthalam (b)
		2	Kadambanad N. D. (b) (c)
		3	Thumpamon (b)
		4	Noornad (b)
		5	Parakode N. D. (b) (c)
		6	Mezhuveli N. D. (b) (c)
		7	Kuzhikala N. D. (b) (c)
		8	Elanthur N. D. (b) (c)
		9	Kulanada N. D. (a) (b) (c)
18	Pathanamthitta (b)	1	Kozhencherry (b)
		2	Airoor (b)
		3	Konni (b)
		4	†Ranni (b)
		5	†Vadaserikara (b)
		6	Keekozhur N. D. (a) (b) (c)
		7	Omallur N. D. (b) (c)
		8	Kaipattur (b)
		9	Kottathoor N. D. (b) (c)
		10	†Angadi (a) (b) (c)
		11	Mylapra N. D. (b) (c)
19	*Padanayarkulangara (b)	1	*Sasthancotta (b)
		2	*Chavara (b)
		3	*Clappana N. D. (b) (c)
		4	*Thevalakara (b)
		5	*Cheriyazhikal N. D. (b) (c)
		6	*Thazhava N. D. (b) (c)

† These offices are under the control of the High Range Inspector.
* " " Quilon "

LIST OF ANCHAL OFFICES IN TRAVANCORE.—(*contd*).

No.	Head Office.	Sub-offices.
	MAVELIKARA ANCHAL DIVISION. —(*contd*)	
20	Mavelikara	1 Mannar (b)
		2 Alaramapuram (b)
		3 Chennithala (b) (c)
		4 Onattukara N. D. (b) (c)
		5 Thazhakara N. D. (b) (c)
		6 Olakettiyambalam (b) (c)
		7 Melpadam N. D. (b) (c)
		8 Cherukole N. D. (b) (c)
		9 Venmani N. D. (b) (c)
21	Haripad (b)	1 Kartigappalli (b)
		2 Thrikunnapuzha N. D. (b) (c)
		3 Karuvatta N. D. (b) (c)
		4 Pallipad N. D. (b) (c)
		5 Muttam N. D. (b) (c)
22	Kayankulam (b)	1 Pallikal (b) (c)
		2 Oohira (b)
		3 Keerikad (b)
		4 Chepad N. D. (b) (c)
23	Chenganoor	1 Koipuram N. D. (b) (c)
		2 Edayaranmula N. D. (b) (c)
		3 Puthencavu N. D. (b) (c)
		4 Kallisseri N. D (b) (c)
		5 Mulakuzha N D. (b) (c)
		6 Aranmula (b)
	ALLEPPEY ANCHAL DIVISION.	
24	Tiruvella	1 Vennikulam (b)
		2 Eraviperoor (b)
		3 Thalavadi (b)
		4 Mepral (b)
		5 Edathua (b)
		6 Ezhumattoor N. D. (b) (c)
		7 Kumbanad N. D. (b) (c)
		8 S. C. Seminary (a) (b) (c)
		9 Kadapra N. D. (b) (c)
		10 Niranem (b)
		11 Pullad N. D. (a) (b) (c)
		12 Neerattupuram N. D. (b) (c)
		13 Kaviur N. D. (b) (c)
		14 Mathilbhagom N. D (a) (b) (c)
		15 Kavumbhagam N. D. (b) (c)
		16 Muttar N. D. (b) (c)
		17 Kalluppara N. D. (b) (c)
		18 Kuttapuzha N. D. (b) (c)
		19 Kuttoor N. D. (a) (b) (c)
		20 Puramattom N. D. (b) (c)
		21 Vallamculam N. D (b) (c)
		22 Pulikeezhu N. D. (b) (c)
		23 Maramannu N. D. (b) (c)
		24 Karakal N. D. (b) (c).
		25 Paipad N. D. (b) (c)
		26 Muttathumon N D. (b) (c)

LIST OF ANCHAL OFFICES IN TRAVANCORE.— (*contd.*)

Serial No.	Head Office.	Sub-offices.
		ALLEPPEY ANCHAL DIVISION.—(*Contd.*)
		27 †Mallapally (b)
		28 †Kizhvaipoor N. D. (a) (b) (c)
		29 †Vaipur N. D. (b) (c)
25	Allepyey	1 Ambalapuzha (b)
		2 Thakazhi N. D. (b) (c)
		3 Alleppey-Piravagai (a) (b) (c)
		4 Kalavur (b)
		5 Muhamma (b)
		6 Chennamkary N. D. (b) (c)
		7 Thottadally N. D. (b) (c)
		8 Kynakari N. D (b) (c)
		9 Kakazhom N. D. (a) (b) (c)
		10 Sethulakshmipuram N. D. (a) (b) (c)
		11 Alleppey Beach (a) (b) (c)
		12 Punnapra N. D. (b) (c)
26	† Changanacherry	1 *Karukachal
		2 †Veliyanad N. D. (b) (c)
		3 †Mankompu (b)
		4 †Pulinkunnu (b)
		5 †Kavalam (b)
		6 *Perumpanachi N. D. (b) (c)
		7 *Kangazha N. D. (b) (c)
		8 Vazhapalli (a) (b) (c)
		9 Champaculam (b) (c)
		10 *Manimala (b)
		11 *Kanakappalam N. D. (b) (c)
		1 Kuthiathode (b)
37	Sherta'a (b)	2 Pattanakad (d) (c)
		3 Thuravoor N. D. (b) (c)
		4 Arthungal N. D. (b) (c)
		4 Thanneermukam N. D. (b) (c)
		6 Aroor N. D. (b) (c)
		7 Muttathangadi N. D. (b) (c)
		8 Thycattussery (b)
		KOTTAYAM ANCHAL DIVISION.
28	Kottayam	1 Kottayam Piravagai (a) (b)
		2 Puthupally (b)
		3 *Pampady N. D. (b) (c)
		4 Pallam (b) (c)
		5 Olessa (b)
		6 Kumaragam (b)
		7 Thazhathangadi (b) (c)
		8 Nilamperoor N. D. (b) (c)
		9 Mannanam (b)

† These offices are under the control of High Range Inspector.

" " Kottayam Inspector.

* These offices are under the control of the High Range Inspector.

‡ These officers are under the control of the Anchal Inspector, Kottayam.

LIST OF ANCHAL OFFICES IN TRAVANCORE—(*contd.*)

Serial No.	Head Office.	Sub-offices
		KOTTAYAM ANCHAL DIVISION.—(*Contd.*)
		10 Sacred Heart Mount N.D. (a)(b) (c)
		11 *Kallurkulam N. D. (b) (c)
		12 Vakathanam N. D. (b) (c)
		13 *Ponkunnam (b)
		14 *Kanjirapally (b)
		15 *Vazhur N. D. (b) (c)
		16 *Chirakadavu N. D. (b) (c)
		17 Ettumanoor (b)
		18 Kuravalangad (b)
		19 Kidangoor (b)
		20 Athirampuzha (b) (c)
		21 Manjoor N. D. (b) (c)
		22 Koodalloor N. D. (c)
		23 *Mattakara N. D. (b) (c)
		24 Kanjikuzhi N. D. (b) (c)
		25 Thottakad N. D. (b) (c)
		26 Kaipuzha N. D. (b) (c)
		27 *Monipally N. D. (b) (c)
		28 *Ozhavur N. D. (b) (c).
		29 Chingavanam N. D.
		30 Mariathuruthu N. D. (b) (c)
		31 Chengalam N. D. (b) (c)
22	Pala (b)	1 *Erattupettah (b)
		2 Bharananganam (b) (c)
		3 *Poonjar (b)
		4 *Mutholy N. D. (b) (c)
		5 Ramapuram (b)
		6 Anthinad N. D. (b) (c)
		7 Cherupungal (b) (c)
		8 *Poovarni N. D. (b) (c).
		9 *Erumapramattom N. D. (b) (c)
		10 Pizhaku N. D.
		11 Puliyannoor N. D. (b) (c)
30	Vaikam	1 Udayamperoor (b)
		2 †Arukutty (b)
		3 †Panavally N. D. (b) (c)
		4 Kaduthuruthy (b)
		5 Thalayolaparamboo (b)
		6 Chempu N. D. (b) (c)
		7 Vechoor N. D. (b) (c)
		8 Mamala N. D.
		MOVATTUPUZHA ANCHAL DIVISION.
31	Muvattupuzha (b	1 Koothattukulam (b)
		2 Pampakuda (b) (c)
		3 Piravam (b)
		4 Kothamangalam (b)
		5 Puthencruz (b) (c)

*These offices are under the control of the High Range Inspector.

† " " " Alleppey Anchal Inspector.

LIST OF ANCHAL OFFICES IN TRAVANCORE—(*contd.*)

Serial No.	Head Office.	Sub-Offices.
		MUVATTUPUZHA ANCHAL DIVISION.—(*Contd.*)
		6 Kolenchery N. D. (b) (c)
		7 Thirkariyoor (b) (c)
		8 Ramamangalam N. D. (b) (c).
		9 Nellimattamkara N. D. (b) (c
		10 Arakuzha N. D
32	Thodupuzha (b)	1 Karinkunnam N. D. (b) (c)
		2 Vazhakulam (b)
		3 Kaloor N. D. (b) (c)
		4 Karimannur N. D.
		5 Arakulam N. D. (b) (c)
33	Perumpavoor (b)	1 Malayattur N. D. (b) (c)
		2 Kizhillam N. D. (b) (c)
		3 Kuruppunpady N. D. (b) (c)
		4 Marampally N. D. (b) (c)
		5 Kalady (b) (c)
		6 Manjapra N. D. (b) (c)
34	Alwaye (b)	1 Ankamali (b)
		2 Edapally (b)
		3 Kottapuram N. D. (b) (c)
		4 Kumarapuram N. D. (b) (c)
		5 Alwaye Branch (b)
		6 Karuhutty N. D. (b) (c)
		7 Kurumasseri N. D. (b) (c)
		8 Puthenchira (b) (c)
		9 Chengamanad N. D. (b)
35	Parur	1 Varapuzha (b)
		2 Munambhom (b) (c)
		3 Puthenvelikara N. D. (b) (c)
		4 Koonammavoo N. D. (b) (c)
		5 Vadakekara N. D. (b) (c)
		6 Manjummel N. D. (b) (c)
		HIGH RANGE ANCHAL DIVISION.
36	Peermade (b)	1 Kumili (b) (c)
		2 Vandammettu (b) (c)
		3 Vandiperiyar (b)
		4 Bonamy (b) (c)
		5 Mundakayam (b)
		6 Kupyakayam (b) (c)
		7 Kolahalamedu N. D.
		8 Kootical N. D
		9 Kanahapalam N. D.
		10 Uthimoodu N. D.
		11 Ranniperunadu N. D,
37	† Devikulam	1 † Marayoor (b) (c)
		2 † Munnar (b)
		3 † Santhanpara (b) (c)
		4 † Odumbanshola (b) (c)
		5 † Chitrapuram (b)

† These offices are under the control of Muvattupuzha Inspector.

List of Anchal Offices in Cochin.

In all Anchal Offices except those marked with the letter (*b*), all items of work provided for in the Cochin Anchal Rules, *viz.*, Registration, Hundi and V. P. system are carried on.

NOTE (*a*) No delivery in these offices.

(*b*) No Hundi and V. P. system in these offices.

(*c*) These are experimental offices.

1.	Cochin Kanayannur taluk Head Anchal Office ..	Ernakulam.
	Sub Anchal Offices ..	1 Andikadavu. 2 Ayyampilly. 3 Chennamangalam. 4 Chowara. 5 Cochin. 6 Narakkal. 7 Mulanthuruthi 8 Tripunithura.
	Branch Anchal Offices ..	1 Cochin City. (a) 2 Ernakulam City (a) 3 Kumbalangi. 4 Malayattur. 5 Malipuram. 6 Kanjur. 7 Southern Chittur. 8 Maha Raja's Palace. 9 Kumbalam. 10 Amballur. 11 Gothuruthy. 12 Thevara (c). 13 Palluruthy. 14 Perumanoor
2.	Mukundapuram taluk. Head Anchal Office ..	Irinjalakuda
	Sub Anchal Offices ..	1 Adoor. 2 Kallettumkara. 3 Chalakudy 4 Kattur. 5 Mala. 6 Puthukad.
	Branch Anchal Offices ..	1 Pariyaram. 2 Vellangallur. 3 Kodakara. 4 Koratty 5 Varandarapilly 6 Kuzhur.
3	Trichur taluk. Head Anchal Office ..	Trichur.

LIST OF ANCHAL OFFICES IN COCHIN—(*concld.*)

Trichur taluk—(*contd.*)		
Sub Anchal Offices	..	1 Enammakal 2 Mundur. 3 Ollur. 4 Oorakam. 5 Triprayar. 6 Thiruvambadi
Branch Anchal Offices	..	1 Ramavarmapuram 2 Elathuruthu. 3 Mulakunnathukavu 4 Paluvil. 5 Aranattukara. 6 Koorkkancherry. 7 Kandassankadavu 8 Kuttur. 9 Puzhakkal. 10 Trichur City (a) (c). 11 Mannuthy. 12 Cherpu
4. Talapilly taluk.		
Head Anchal Office	..	Vadakancherry
Sub Anchal Offices	..	1 Chelakara. 2 Cheruturutti. 3 Erumapetty. 4 Kunnamkulam. 5 Mulloorkara. 6 Pazhayannoor. 7 Thiruvilwamala.
Branch Anchal Offices	..	1 Pazhenji. 2 Mattom. 3 Velur. 4 Kunnamkulam City (a) (c) 5 Koonamuchy
5. Chittur taluk		
Head Anchal Office	..	Chittur.
Sub Anchal Offices	..	1 Nallepilly. 2 Nemmara. 3 Thattamangalam
Branch Anchal Offices	..	1 Kozhinjampara. 2 Ayloor. 3 Nanniode.
6. Cranganur taluk.		
Head Anchal Office	..	Cranganur.
Branch Anchal Office	..	1 Azhikode.

AYURVEDA DEPARTMENT.

Ayurveda College and Examinations.

An Ayurveda Patasala (School) was opened in 1064 M. E. at Trivandrum. The course extended over four years and was confined to the study of *Ashtanga Hridaya*; and the examination at the end of the course was known as the Vaidya Test. In 1092, the course was extended to five years and two examinations were instituted, the Lower Medical Cerificate Examination at the end of the fourth year and the Higher at the end of the fifth year. The status of the Patasala was raised to that of a college in 1096; the courses of studies were revised and enlarged; and the *Vaidya Sastri* Examination held at the end of the third year and the *Vaidya Kalanidhi* held at the end of the fifth year have replaced the old lower and higher medical tests. The highest degree conferred is *Ayurveda Acharya* for which a *Vaidya Kalanidhi* Diploma holder can appear two years after taking the diploma. There is besides a public Examination known as *Visha Vaidya Visarada* for candidates specialising in the art of poison treatment, for which there is no separate course of instruction in the College at present. It is proposed to start a fresh course of instruction in the College from the next academic year for the purpose.

The pupils under instruction in the Ayurveda College are given practical training in the Ayurveda Hospital, in the Pharmacy and in the Herbarium. Modern Anatomy and Physiology are among the subjects taught; and provision is made to enable the pupils to acquaint themselves with work in the allopathic hospitals and the Bacteriological laboratory.

There are five private Ayurveda High Schools, three of which are in receipt of monthly grants from Government. Tuition in the first three classes of the College is free; and forty Scholarships are granted in the institution.

The Ayurveda Department has collected a number of rare manuscripts and published some of the more important ones.

Ayurveda Hospital.

This was opened in 1094 M. E. primarily for the clinical training of the students of the Ayurveda College. It has, however, developed into a popular hospital with accommodation for 20 inpatients, an out-patient ward, and a *Marma* Chikilsa ward. It is proposed to raise the number of beds to 25 ere long. There are three private Ayurveda Hospitals in the mofussil which are in receipt of grant from Government.

Ayurveda Pharmacy.

The Pharmacy was opened about twenty years ago as an appendage to the College and for the supply of the preparations required for the Ayurveda Hospital. Medicines are now manufactured also for sale to the public. The students of the College are trained in batches in the identification of herbs and drugs and in the preparation of medicines.

Herbarium.

The botanical garden attached to the Department is located in the Veli Pulayanarkotta Reserve. The garden covers an area of 156 acres. Numerous medicinal plants are cultivated and a portion of the herbs required for the Pharmacy is supplied from this garden.

Vaidyasalas.

In 1071, a system of grants to Ayurveda Vaidyasalas was inaugurated. The total number of aided Vaidyasalas is now 150. They meet, in a remarkable measure, the demand for medical aid in rural areas.

Ayurveda Institutions.

I. AIDED AYURVEDA VAIDYASALAS.

No.	*Taluk.*	*Vaidyasala.*	*Vaidyan.*
1	Tovala.	Thazhakudy	E Marianayagom.
2	Do.	Azhakiapandipuram.	P. M. M. Pattanam Vaidyan
3	Agastisvaram.	Suchindram	J. Venkitakrishna Aiyar.
4	Do.	Myladi	D. Gnanamoni Nadar.
5	Do.	Cape Comorin.	C. Krishna Iyer.
6	Do.	Thengumputhur.	A. Aron.
7	Kalkulam.	Padmanabhapuram	V. Seshadrinatha Aiyar.
8	Do.	Kulasekharam.	K. Narayana Pillai.
9	Do.	Thiruvattar.	V. Thanu Pillai.
10	Do.	Kattathurai (Marma)	K. Kunjupillai Asan.
11	Do.	Karingal.	A. Alengaramony Nadar.
12	Vilavancod.	Kuzhithura.	K. Krishnan Nair.
13	Do.	Puthukkada.	N. Govinda Pillai.
14	Do.	Pakode (Visham.)	Swamy Gregory.
15	Do.	Poottatti (Vishan.)	N. Nilacantan Thampi.
16	Do.	Edakode.	K. Kumaran.
17	Do.	Perumpuzhl	John Samuel.
18	Neyyattinkara.	Neyyattinkara Town	C. R. Aiyappen.
19	Do.	Nellikkakuzhi.	P. Narayanan Nadar.
20	Do.	Nemom.	S. Velu Pillai.
21	Do.	Edagramom (Marma.)	O. Kesavan Nadar
22	Do.	Vizhingam.	S. Raghavan.
23	Trivandrum.	Karamana	V. S. Rama Iyer.
24	Do.	Puthenchanta.	P. Madhaven Vaidyan.
25	Do.	Perumthanni (Visham.)	K. Gopala Kaimal.
26	Do.	Vanchiyar.	M. K. Krishnan
27	Do.	Kazhakuttom.	P. Sultan Pillai.
28	Do.	Thirumala.	K. Parameswaran Pillai
29	Do.	Puthenchanta (Eye-treatment.)	M. Abraham
30	Do.	Nanthancode (Visham)	V. G. George.
31	Do.	Cantonment (Unani).	Sayyed Abdul Rahiman.
32	Do.	Kalady (W. & C.)	K. Bhagavathy Amma
33	Do.	Nanthancode (Unani)	Sheik Mohideen Sahib.
34	Do.	Perurkada (Marma.)	P. Daniel.
35	Do.	Thonnakkal.	P. Kunjen.
36	Nedumangad	Nedumangad.	N. Bharathi Amma.
37	Do.	Pirappencode.	H. Padmanabha Sastri
38	Do.	Velavoor. (visham)	T. R. Thrivikraman Pillai
39	Chirayinkil.	Kadakkavoor.	K. Nanoo Pillai.
40	Do.	Attingal.	V. K. Nanoo.
41	Do.	Warkala.	S. Narayana Pillai.
43	Do.	Kappil.	K. Madhavan.
3	Do.	Navaikulam.	V. Padmanabha Pillai.
4	Do.	Pulimath (Visha-Netra.)	K. Narayanan.

No.	Taluk.	Vaidyasala.	Vaidyan.
45	Kottarakara	Kottarakara Town.	N. Padmanabhan Kaniyar.
46	Do.	Ummannur	M. S. Nanoo.
47	Do.	Kadakkal.	K. P. Nilakantan.
48	Pathanapuram.	Pathanapuram	R. Madhavan Pillai.
49	Do.	Punalure.	C. V. Paramu Nair.
50	Do.	Anjal	S. Parameswaran Pillai
51	Quilon	Quilon West	K. Govinda Pillai. (On leave) G. Veloo Pillai Ag.
52	Do.	Paravoor.	A. K. Kesavan.
53	Do.	Kottankara.	K. Krishna Pillai.
54	Do	Perinad.	P N. Narayana Kurup.
55	Do.	Mayyanad.	K. V. Madhavan.
56	Do.	Perinad (Visham)	M. K. Nilakantan.
57	Do.	East Kallada.	G. Kesavan.
58	Do.	Quilon Town.	M. P. Vaidyan Krishnan
59	Shencotta.	Shencotta	N. Velu Pillai.
60	Kunnathoor.	Mannady.	E. V. Subramanian Namboori
61	Do.	Kothapuram.	A. Poulien Fernandez
62	Do.	Poruvazhy.	P. Kunjuraman.
63	Do.	Parakode.	T. K. Krishna Kaniyar.
64	Do.	Kalanjoor.	K. Gopalan Nair.
65	Karunagapalli.	Chavara.	K. N. Govinda Pillai.
66	Do.	Changankulangara.	N. Rama Warrier.
67	Do.	Azhikkal.	P. A. Kumaran.
68	Do.	Krishnapuram.	P. Sankara Pillai
69	Do.	Oachira (Visham.)	G. M. Kochukunju.
70	Do.	Parayakadavu (Visham)	V. Janaky
71	Do.	Puthupally.	V. Narayanan.
72	Kartigapalli	Haripad.	N. Kesava Kaniyar.
73	Do.	Keericad.	K. Govinda Pillai.
74	Do.	Pallana.	K. Kittu.
75	Do.	Arattupuzha.	V Sankara Paniker.
76	Do.	Karuvatta.	N. Parameswara Kurup.
77	Mavelikara.	Mavelikara Town.	M. K. Padmanabha Kaniyar
78	Do.	Panthalam.	T. N. Raman Pillai.
79	Do.	Pallikkal.	K. Kochu Raman.
80	Do.	Nooranad.	K. Narayana Kaniyar.
81	Do.	Chennithala (Visham.)	K. Parameswaran Pillai.
82	Tiruvella .	Chengannur (Visham.)	K. Govinda Pillai.
83	Do.	Chengannur.	Koshi Kathanar Jacob.
84	Do.	Aranmula (Visham)	K. Gopala Pillai.
85	Do.	Mannar.	T. K. Parameswara Panickar.
86	Do.	Nedumpuram	P. N. Narayana Pillai.
87	Do.	Eraviperur (Visham.)	K. C. Kesavan
88	Do.	Tiruvella Do	Varugheese Varugheese
89	Do.	Ezhumattur Do.	Krishna Pillai.
90	Do.	Mallapalli Do.	C. K. Chacko.
91	Do.	Pullad	N. Narayana Paniker.
92	Do.	Tiruvella Town.	V. Kochukunju.
93	Do.	Pandanad (Bala chikilsa)	Krishnaru Droupathi Anthajanam
94	Do.	Puliyur.	K. Madhavan Nair.
95	Do.	Kallupara	K. Kochurama Kaniyar
96	Pathanamthitta	Pathanamthitta	. Krishna Pillai.
97	Do.	Perunad	K. N. Narayana Paniker'
98	Do.	Vadasserikara.	M. M. Thomas.
99	Do.	Mylapra (Visham)	K. S. Kunjukrishna Pillai.
100	Do.	Aranmula.	Vasudevan Moothathu.
101	Ambalapuzha.	Ambalapuzha.	K. Kesava Kurup.
102	Do.	Thalavady.	B. Kochukunjunni Pillai.
103	Do.	Kavalam	Raman Kesavan.
104	Do.	Mannancherry	T. S. Balakrishna Warrier.
105	Do.	Pulayanvazhikal	P. Koyakunju.
106	Do.	Alleppey.	G. Parameswaran Pillai
107	Do.	Punnapra.	Vaccant.

No.	Taluk.	Vaidyasala	Vaidyan.
107	Shertala	Thiruvizha.	M. Damodaran Pillai.
108	Do.	Thuravoor.	K. Krishna Warrier.
109	Do.	Thannirmukkom	K. Govindan Ganakan.
110	Do.	Shertala Town.	K. S. Venkiteswara Shenoi.
111	Do.	Arukutty.	A. R. Kerala Varma Tampan
112	Do.	Paliippuram.	C. K. Ramakrishnan.
113	Do.	Muhamma	K. K. Sankunni.
114	Vaikam.	Vaikam town	E. R. Sankara Pillai.
115	Do.	Kaduthuruthi.	T. K. Raman Pillai.
116	Do.	Udayamperoor.	D. Damodaren Unni.
117	Do.	Mulakulam (Visham)	N. Narayanan Nair.
118	Kottayam.	Manarcad	Parameswaren Moothathu.
119	Do.	Chingavanom.	Punnose Kora.
120	Do.	Ettumanoor.	K. Janaki Amma.
121	Do.	Thiruvarpu.	K. Kunju Panikar.
122	Do.	Kumaranalloor	M. E. Easwara Paniker.
123		(Visham.)	
124	Do.	Pampadi (Visham.)	K. N. Krishna Pillai.
125	Do.	Kumarakom. (Do.)	S. Kochukunju Kaniyar.
16	Do.	Kaipuzha	K. N. Padmakshi
127	Changanacherry.	Perunna.	K. Madhava Kurup.
128	Do.	Manimala.	M. Narayanan Nair
129	Do.	Ponkunnam.	P. A. Aiyappan
130	Do.	Karukachal	C. P. Sivarama Pillai.
131	Do.	Mitrakari.	. K. Madhavan
132	Do.	Vazhapalli	M. K. Ramakrishna Monon.
133	Do.	Mundakayam.	M. T. Cheriyan
134	Mnachil.	Ramapuram.	K. Nilakanta Pillai.
135	Do.	Kidangoor.	R. Rama Variar (Ag.)
136	Do.	Erattupetta.	P. S. Krishna Pillai
137	Do.	Kozha.	A. N. Krishna Kymal.
138	Do.	Poonjar. (W & C)	T. K. Bhageerathi Amma.
139	Do.	Thidanad	N. V. Varkey
140	Do	Mevata	K. Kunjarappen Kartha
141	Muvattupuzha.	Thrikkariyoor.	Venkitachalam Iyer.
142	Do.	Piravom.	K. M. Ithac.
143	Do.	Muvattupuzha town.	M. K. Narayanan Nair.
144	Do.	Pampakada	K. K. Rama Kaniyar
145	Todupuzha.	Todupuzha.	A. Gopala Pillai.
146	Do.	Karimannoor.	R. Gopala Pillai.
147	Kunnatnad.	Perumbavoor.	C. K. Kesava Pillai.
148	Do.	Kalady.	T K. Kavunni Puthuval.
149	Do.	Kodanad.	K. Sekharan.
150	Parur.	Kottapuram.	C. Madhavan Pillai.
151	Do.	Parur town.	C. Chandrasekhara Pillai.
152	Do.	Ezhikara (Eye-treatment).	T. G. Narayana Pillai.
153	Do.	Ayroor (Visham)	S. Damodaran Namboori
154	Do.	Parur Vadakkekara.	K. R. Kumaran.
155	Do.	Varapuzha.	A. N. Raghavan.
156	Do.	Edapalli	K. Kunjen Thirumulpad.

II. AIDED AYURVEDA HOSPITALS.

No.	Name of Taluk.	Name of Hospital.	Name of Chief Vaidyan.
1	Quilon.	Quilon.	N. Kunjuraman
2	Chirayinkil.	Kilimanoor.	N. Sankaran Potti.
3	Agastisvaram.	Nagercoil.	B. Nilakantan.

III. AIDED AYURVEDA HIGH SCHOOLS.

	Name of High School.	Manager's Name
1	Ettumanoor.	K. Govinda Pillai.
2	Changankulangara	N. Rama Warrier.
3	Aranmula-Ayiroor	Kunjammen Philippose.
4	Quilon.	N. Kunju Raman

CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Important privileges conferred on Co-operative Societies.

[NOTE.:—The Statutory concessions are not included in the following list.]

1. Remission of Registration Fees and exemption from payment of Stamp Duty in respect of instruments executed by or on behalf of any registered Co-operative Society, of Court Fees in respect of applications for the assignment of Government lands and also of search fees in the Sub-Registry Offices.

2. Exemption from payment of income-tax in respect of profits of Co-operative Societies and dividends earned by members, and interest earned on deposits by members and non-members.

3. Remittance of moneys due between Co-operative Societies through Government Treasuries by means of R. T. R. at par.

4. Permission to open Public Accounts with Anchal Offices and Treasury Savings Banks on the requisition of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies or the Assistant Registrars and to make two withdrawals a week from such Public Accounts in the Anchal Savings Bank.

5. Free publication of the annual accounts and audit reports of Co-operative Societies in the Government Gazette on the requisition of the Registrar and the supply to Societies of Departmental (Agricultural, Co-operative and Industries) Sheets of the Government Gazette free of cost and the full Government Gazette on payment of half the annual subscription.

6. Recovery of dues to Co-operative Societies under shares and loans from Government servants by Heads of Offices and Departments on requisitions from the Societies.

7. Permission granted to the Secretaries of Co-operative Societies as such for being appointed as Vendors for the sale of stamps.

8. Exemption of *chitties*, conducted by Co-operative Societies and confined to the members, from registration under the Chitties Regulation.

9. Permission granted to all Government servants to become members of Co-operative Societies and to take shares or place deposits therein; and to officers drawing a pay not exceeding Rs. 150 to serve on the Committees of Societies as office-bearers, on certain conditions.

10. Acceptance of Co-operative Societies as agents for the sale of Agricultural departmental manures.

11. The assignment of 30 acres of *puduval* land to each Co-operative Society composed mainly of backward communities without auction and without payment of *taravila*, and the assignment of lands under the Land Colonisation Rules to Co-operative Societies registered or to be registered.

12. Authorisation given to Heads of Departments to place contracts for works, on the recommendation of the Registrar, with Co-operative Societies competent under the bye-laws to take up such business and possessing adequate resources.

13. Issue of loans by the Director of Industries to the Societies of Bell-Metal Workers on the recommendation of the Registrar.

14. Exemption from payment of search fees for obtaining encumbrance certificates from Sub-Registry Offices on the applications made by liquidators of Co-operative Societies.

Quinquennial Statement showing the Progress of the Co-operative Movement.

Serial Number.	Particulars.		1109 1933—34	1110 1934—35	1111 1935—36	1112 1936—37	1113 1937—38
1	Total number of societies		1,781	1,767	1,766	1,747	1,704
2	Central		3	3	3	3	4
3	Agricultural		1,404	1,391	1,364	1,349	1,294
4	Non-agricultural		347	345	371	367	378
5	Supervising Unions		25	25	25	25	25
6	Banking Unions		3	3	3	3	3
7	Limited Liability Societies		320	325	338	355	340
8	Unlimited Liability Societies		1,462	1,442	1,428	1,392	1,364
9	Societies for Backward Communities		202	207	196	182	173
10	Store societies		22	24	31	38	46
11	Other forms		20	22	24	32	40
12	No. of taluks with co-operative societies		30	30	30	30	30
13	Total number of members		,29,675	2,23,760	2,20,488	2,13,172	0,6,619
14	Average membership per society		133	132	126	127	123
15	Aggregate working capital	in Bh. Rs.	89,74,936	87,65,215	91,97,743	87,74,112	84,65,001
16	Average working capital per society		5,218	5,183	5,274	5,225	5,051
17	Total paid up share capital of societies		36,18,722	35,43,802	35,76,545	34,62,975	33,71.343
18	Average paid up share capital per society		2,103	2,095	2,050	2,062	2,012

QUINQUENNIAL STATEMENT SHOWING THE PROGRESS OF THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.—*concld.*)

Serial Number.	Particulars		1109 1933—34	1110 1934—35	1111 1935—36	1112 1936—37	1113 1937—38
19	Total Reserve Fund of societies	in Bh. Rs.	9,34,202	10,19,536	10,16,421	10,51,261	10,85,679
20	Average Reserve Fund per society		543	603	583	626	658
21	Total Deposits		24,73,197	28,30,214	33,90,470	15,01,691	31,42,154
22	Loans issued by Central Bank - number		432	417	545	416	168
23	Do. Do. - amount	in Bh. Rs.	3,99,257	3,31,450	4,58,301	3,04,979	3,15,955
24	Interest earned by Central Bank		1,10,138	1,06,362	98,530	1 04 708	92,284
25	Net Profit earned by Central Bank		...	...	...	..	..
26	Loans issued by primary societies—number		26,408	22,439	19,796	20 723	18,654
27	Do. Do. —amount	in Bh Rs.	17,01,512	14,53,469	13,88,932	13,22 953	12,74.013
28	Interest earned by primary societies		7,94,776	7,73,179	4,83,079	4,44,321	4,42,697
29	Net Profit earned by primary societies		1,05,082	1,72,592	1,78,774	1,60,704	1,59,457
30	Arrears pending collection at the end of the year—Central Bank		3,85,369	4,52,507	5,21,158	6,17,050	5,45,648
31	Percentage of balance to demand—Central Bank		51·8	54·3	59·4	64·9	60·1
32	Arrears of primary societies	in Bh. Rs.	29,81,030	32,89,368	34,52,198	35,01,764	34,81,711
33	Percentage of balance to demand		64·4	69·5	72	71·5	72·3
34	Expenditure of the Department	in Bh. Rs.	62,152	64,247	67,516	76,955	..
35	Percentage of expenditure to working capital		0·61	0·73	0·73	87	..
36	Cost per society	in Bh. Rs.	35·2	36·3	38·2	43·7	..

DEVASWOM DEPARTMENT.

Devaswoms in Travancore.

Early Condition of Temples.— The origins of temples and temple worship in Travancore are lost in antiquity. The general belief is that most of the Hindu religious institutions of the State were founded and endowed by the people. The *Grandhavaries* and other ancient records show that the sovereigns as well as the people of the land were contributing liberally for the construction and maintenance of temples and were making rich endowments in their favour from time to time. In olden times, the Devaswoms were managed by a body of persons called *Ooralers* or Karakkars, and in some cases by a synod of priests. They administered the temples either directly or through their delegates — *Samudayams*, *Manushyams*, etc. In course of time, these religious institutions became possessed of immense wealth and landed properties; and their managers or trustees enacted rules and laws for their administration, often independent of the king.

Assumption of the Devaswoms by the Sirkar—The above state of affairs continued till the time of Raja Marthanda Varma who subjugated the numerous chieftains wielding political sway in the various parts of the country and consolidated the sovereign power over the land. But though the chieftains were put down, the temple synods continued to exercise their influence until Colonel Munro, the Dewan Resident, ordered the assumption of 348 temples with their properties in 987 M. E. The majority of the remaining Devaswoms also came under the Sirkar soon after this assumption and the income from their properties came to be mixed up with the general revenues, their expenditure being met by the State.

The Devaswom Pathivus—Soon after the assumption of the Devaswoms, Col. Munro appointed a committee consisting of nine gentlemen, *viz.*, Devan Padmanabhan, Nanchappaiyan, Sankaranarayana Pillai, Aiyappan Pillai, Parappakutti Pillai, Thoppa Sastri, Koopakkara Potti, Thazhaman Potti and Kalpagamangalathu Potti to fix up the *pathivus* or scales of expenditure of the temples and this work was completed in 994 M. E. These, being found inadequate to meet the present day needs of the temples, have since been revised and standardized so as to suit modern conditions.

The Properties of Devaswoms—Before the Devaswoms were taken over by the Sirkar, the rents and profits due from their landed properties, as well as from other sources, were being collected by the Devaswom *Adhikaries*, also designated as *Manushyams*, *Samudayams*, etc., and were added on to the funds of the particular Devaswoms concerned. Col. Munro's order dated 14th Makaram 987 M. E. directed the *Kariakars* of the various *Mandapathumvathukkals* (taluks), to collect the income from the Devaswom properties within their jurisdiction. The collections thus made, instead of going to the *chandarams* (coffers) of the temples concerned, were credited in the Sirkar accounts and in course of time became merged with the State Revenues.

Administration by the Land Revenue Department—From 987 M. E. till the formation of the Devaswom Department in 1098, the Devaswoms were administered by the Division Peishkars, under the direct control of Government. The actual managers of the temples were, however, the *Sreekariakars* in the case of the larger ones and the *Proverthikars* or Village Revenue Officers in the case of the smaller ones. The Peishkars and Tahsildars, with their multifarious duties, were unable to pay adequate personal attention to the affairs of the Devaswoms and this tended to a deterioration of efficiency in their management. The necessity of separating the Devaswoms from the Land Revenue Department and of organising a separate supervising agency was repeatedly represented in the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly. Non-Hindus and non-caste Hindus also urged the need of the separation in order that all

classes of His Highness the Maha Raja's subjects might get appointments in the Revenue Department. The Government thereupon appointed a committee of officials and non officials to devise a scheme by which the better management of the Devaswoms could be secured and places in the Land Revenue Department would become available to non-Hindus and non-caste Hindus

The Devaswom Department. The Committee unanimously advocated the formation of a separate Department for the administration of the Devaswoms. Government accepted the opinion of the Committee; and the Royal Proclamation of 1922 was issued ordering the separation of the Devaswoms and State Charities from the control of the Land Revenue Department and the organisation of a Devaswom Department for their management. The Proclamation also laid down that, as a compensation for the taking over, by the Sirkar, of the immovable properties of the Devaswoms, to maintain the temples in good condition and conduct the daily and occasional round of ceremonies in them, etc., a separate Devaswom Fund, composed of allotments made in the State budget, every year, consisting of not less than 40 per cent. of the *Ayacut* and *Sanchayam* Land Revenue of the State, the monies realised by the sale of movable properties belonging to the Devaswoms, all voluntary contributions and offerings made by devotees and all other moneys belonging to or other income received by the said Devaswoms, should be constituted.

The Devaswom Commissioner is the head of the Department. For administrative purposes, the State is divided into four Devaswom Districts, *viz.* Suchindram, Trivandrum, Ambalapuzha and Vaikom and these Districts are sub-divided into 16 Groups. Each of the Districts is placed in charge of an Assistant Commissioner and each of the Groups under a Superintendent. The Groups are again sub-divided into Sub-groups and are put under the immediate control and management of Devaswom Officers designated *Sriskariam* and *Chandirams*.

Classification of Devaswoms. In accordance with the annual expenditure in the various Devaswoms, they are classed into three sets known as Major, Minor and Petty Devaswoms. The Major Devaswoms are those costing above Rs 1,000 annually. Temples whose yearly expenditure ranges between Rs. 100 and Rs. 1,000 are styled Minor Devaswoms ; and those costing below Rs 100 are called Petty Devaswoms. Subgroups which include at least one Major Devaswom are managed by *Sreekuriams*, while those that consist of Minor and Petty Devaswoms or one class of the latter only are placed under the charge of *Chandirams*.

The expenses for the various ceremonies etc., in all the above three classes of Devaswoms are met from the Devaswom Fund, while, in respect of the restoration of Devaswom buildings, the general rule is that, in the case of Major Devaswoms, the whole expenditure will be met from the Devaswom Fund; but the restoration of Minor Devaswoms will be taken up if the people benefitted by the institutions concerned are prepared to contribute not less than fifty per cent. of the expenditure required; the entire expenditure on restoration has to be met by the people in the case of Petty Devaswoms.

Management by Private Agency With a view to enlist the active co-operation of the public in the efficient administration of the Minor and Petty Devaswoms, Government have, under the Royal Proclamation of 1922, issued a set of rules under which the management of a Minor or Petty Devaswom may, with the sanction of Government, be assigned to an Agent who shall be a respectable and competent non-official inhabitant of the locality, interested in the welfare of the Devaswom and willing to undertake the honorary work and who is not in any way connected with any of the employees of the institution concerned. The agency may also be assigned to a committee consisting of not more than three persons, one of them being nominated as chairman, on conditions similar to those mentioned in the case of individuals. An agent or member of a committee will ordinarilly hold office for a term of three years.

Personal Deposit Devaswoms. Some of the *Ooranma* Devaswoms, which later on came under the control of Government, were given a differential treatment as compared to those assumed in olden times. The receipts of the former were kept separate and distinct from the State *Ayacut* and Personal Deposit Accounts were maintained for them in the State Treasuries. The expenditure on these institutions was also charged to their Personal Deposit Accounts. Devaswoms like Pattazhi, Thuravoor, Erumeli, Paschima., come under this category and are named Personal Deposit Devaswoms.

Private Devaswoms. Besides the classes of Devaswoms mentioned above. there are a large number of private temples in the State and many of them are in receipt of grants-in-aid from the Sirkar. Government have passed an enactment named the Hindu Religious endowments regulation (111 of 1079) laying down the procedure for assuming private Hindu religious institutions under the management of trustees whenever such institutions are found to be grossly mismanaged.

The Structure of Temples, According to the *Tantric* conceptions, a temple consists of the central structure or *Sreekovil* surrounded by five boundaries known as the *Panchaprakarams.* There is no uniformity of opinion among the *Tantries* about the actual limits of these *Prakarams.* A large section of them seems to accept the following classification:—

(1) *Antharmandalam* or *Akathe Belivattam* immediately surrounding the *Sreekovil.*

(2) *Anthahara* which is ordinarily represented by the *Nalambalam.*

3) *Madhyahara* usually occupied by the *Vilakkumadam.*

(3) *Bahyahara* which, in large temples, represents the location of the *Sreebelipura.*

(4) *Maryada* or outer wall.

The above divisions are important only for ceremonial purposes. The ordinary worshipper, who visits a temple, has first of all to pass through the main outer entrance or *Gopuram* This may consist of an ordinary door-way with a small roofing over it, or one with a super-structure comprising rooms and verandas, or an elaborately constructed tower several storeys high. The *Gopurams* attached to the Sree Padmanabhaswamitemple at Trivandrum and the Sthanumalayaperumal temple at Suchindram are remarkable specimens of architecture indicating also the influence of the neighbouring Tamil country. The entrance structures in Malabar temples usually take after the Malayali houses. Passing the *Gopuram,* the worshipper comes to the *Anakkottil* where the elephants to take the Deity in procession on festival occasions have to be brought first. The *Sribelipura* in the case of large temples, or *Pradakshinavazhi* starts from one end of the *Anakottil* and after going round the temple rejoins it at the other end. From the *Anakkottil* the devottee enters the *Balikkalpura* in the middle of which is located the *Valiyabalikkkal.* Between the *Anakkottil* and the *Belikkalpura'* is the place for the flag-staff or *Dhwajam.* The door-way from the *Balikkalpura* gives entrance to the *Nalambalam,* which ordinarily comprises the *Valliambalam* representing the platforms etc., on either side of the corridoor leading from the door-way, the *Thidappally* or kitchen etc. The *Nalambalam* is generally bounded on all sides by the *Vilakkumadam* or structure of lights. Between the *Nalambalam* and the *Srikovil* is situated the *Mandapam* which is mainly intended for *Kalasapooja,* in connection with purificatory and other ceremonies in temples. The flight of steps that leads to the *Srikovil* is called the *Sopanam.* In some temples, there is a raised platform in front of the *Srikovil* attached to it. This is called the *Mukhamandapam.* So also, in most of the important temples there is an inner circle within the *Srikovil,* the *sanctum sanctorum* called the *Garbhagraham* wherein the Deity is installed,

The Images in Temples. Tradition ascribes the installation of the Deity in many of the great temples of this State to spiritual giants like Khara Maharshi (*e. g.*, those at Vaikom, Ettumanur etc.,) Vilwamangalathu Swamiyar &c., and most of these Devaswoms have earned an Indian reputation for sanctity. The late Mr. Ramachandra Rao, in his "Report on Purificatory Ceremonies": remarks. "It must be said to the credit of the master spirits who esta- blished our temple institutions, that many of these institutions enjoy a very wide reputation even across the borders of our country and evoke sentiments of fervour and piety to an astonishing degree. While a few Vishnu temples in this country are sacred to Vaishnavas, there are several which draw votaries from all parts of India and from all classes and denominations of the Hindu population. Thiruvattar and Thirupathisaram in the south and some temples in the north are places of pilgrimage, whose virtues have been sung by Aiyengar saints in melodious verse. The pagodas at Suchindram, Cape Comorin and Trivandrum appear to possess a Puranic reputation while that at Warkala has in modern times succeeded in earning an Indian reputation, and those at Aranmula, Haripad, Tiruvalla, Kavijoor, Ambalapuzha, Vaikom and Ettumanoor have shed their lustre far and wide across our frontier".

Almost all the Deities included in the Hindu pantheon are worshipped in the temples of the State. But Siva, Vishnu and Devi in their various manifestations predominate and one or other of these is the presiding Deity in most of the important Devaswoms. As a broad classification the images worshipped in temples may be divided into two, *viz*, *Achala* or immovable and *Chala* or movable. *Achala* images are usually made of stone and in rare cases by *Kadasarkara* (a preparation in which limestone is the chief ingredient). These are called *Moola-bimboms* and are fixed inside the *Srikovil*. The *Moolabimboms* may be represented in three postures, such as *Sthanaka* or standing, *Asana* or sitting and *Sayana* or reclining. The last kind of posture is used only for the image of Vishnu. *Chala* or movable images are usually made of metal and consist of portable *Bimboms* such as those used for *Sreebeli*, *Archana*, procession, etc.

Other objects of Worship. The objects of worship in the Kerala temple are not confined to images of gods and goddesses alone. Weapons such as the trident and the sword which are meant to represent the gods who habitually carry them, are consecrated and *Poojas* are offered to them in certain temples. *Yantras* or mystic diagrams drawn on stone or metal, such as the *Sreechackram* sacred to the devotees of Devi, are found installed as the deity in some important Devaswoms (*e. g.*, Alampara at Padmanabhapuram). Trees associated with divine incidents, like the famous *Venga* tree in the Kumarakovil in South Travancore and the sacred *Konna* tree in the Suchindram Devaswom are looked upon as sacred objects for *Pooja* and worship. *Salagramams* are preserved with regular *Poojas* in important Vaishnava temples like Thiruvattar.

Temple Entry Proclamation and Rules.

ROYAL PROCLAMATION

ISSUED UNDER DATE THE 27TH TULAM 1112 CORRESPONDING TO THE 12TH NOVEMBER 1936.

Profoundly convinced of the truth and validity of OUR religion, believing that it is based on divine guidance and on an all-comprehending toleration, knowing that in its practice it has, throughout the centuries, adapted itself to the needs of changing times, solicitous that none of OUR Hindu subjects should, by reason of birth or caste

or community, be denied the consolations and solace of the Hindu faith, WE have decided and hereby declare, ordain and command that, subject to such rules and conditions as may be laid down and imposed by US for preserving their proper atmosphere and maintaining their rituals and observances, there should henceforth be no restriction placed on any Hindu by birth or religion on entering or worshipping at the temples controlled by US and OUR Government.

RULES

ISSUED UNDER DATE THE 9TH VRISCHIKAM 1112
CORRESPONDING TO THE 24TH NOVEMBER 1936.

Whereas WE have by a Proclamation issued under date the 27th Tulam 1112 corresponding to the 12th November 1936 declared, ordained and commanded that, subject to the rules and conditions that WE may impose, no restriction shall be placed on any Hindu entering and worshipping at the temples controlled by US and OUR Government: WE are hereby pleased to enact the following

RULES.

1. The expression "Temple" occurring in these Rules shall include not only the Temple and sub-shrines but also *mandapams* and other buildings as well as tanks and wells appurtenant to the temple.

2. The expression "Chief Officer of the Devaswom" occurring in these Rules shall mean the Officer in charge of the Devaswom. It shall also include every Officer superior to him and having jurisdiction when such superior Officer exercises the powers of the Chief Officer of the Devaswom.

3. In order that the customs and usages obtaining in the several temples under the control of His Highness the Maharaja and the Government in regard to the Poojas. Nivedyams, Vazhivadus, the Nityanidanam, Masavisesham, Attavisesham, Utsavam and other ordinary and special ceremonies and rituals shall continue to be observed as heretofore, it shall be competent to the Chief Officer of the Devaswom to give, consistently with the objects of the aforesaid Proclamation, such directions as may be necessary from time to time for regulating the time of entry and worship or limiting the number of those who may enter for worship at a time or maintaining such special customs and usages as are applicable to certain individuals and communities for specific purposes.

4. The permission to enter a temple shall not be exercised so as to empower entrance into the Srikoil, Tidapally (kitchen) and other portions of the temple where specific restrictions even now exist in regard to all persons except those who are allowed to use those portions by custom.

5. All worshippers are bound to conform to the directions given by the Chief Officer of the Devaswom in regard to the carrying out of the objects of the aforesaid Proclamation and the Rules and in regard to places which have to be reserved for the time being for the proper conduct of the rituals in the temple or observances such as the feeding of persons as heretofore conducted.

6. The classes of persons mentioned hereunder shall not enter within the compound walls of a temple, or its premises in case there is no compound wall:—

(a) persons who are not Hindus;

(b) persons under pollution arising out of birth or death in their families;

(c) women at such times during which they are not by custom and usage allowed to enter temples;

(d) drunken or disorderly persons;

(e) persons suffering from any loathsome or contagious disease;

(f) persons of unsound mind except when taken for worship under proper control and with the sanction of the Chief Officer of the Devaswom concerned; and

(g) professional beggars.

7. No person shall enter into any temple premises unless he wears clean clothes of such materials and in such manner as may be customary. The decision of the Chief Officer of the Devaswom concerned shall prevail until set aside by a higher authority. None shall be allowed to enter temple premises with any foot-wear, except those who are allowed to do so by custom and usage obtaining in the temple.

8. No person shall, within the temple and premises, spit, chew betel, tobacco or any similar article or smoke or carry with him any article for smoking, or take with him fish, eggs, meat, flesh, toddy, arrack or other intoxicants or any other article or animal inappropriate, according to custom and usage, to be introduced into the temple.

9 No person shall enter the Belikkalpura, Valiambalam, Nalambalam, or the Elamatil, which in some temples takes the place of a Nalambalam, with any coat, shirt, vest or such other garment, except women who may wear their usual dress. No head-dress shall be worn except by those who are allowed to do so by custom and usage obtaining in the temple. No one shall take therein any cloth-umbrella, kerosene-light, or other article inappropriate to be introduced into such places by custom or usage. In temples where the above retrictions obtain even in regard to entering within the compound walls, the same shall be observed.

10. (1) No one shall enter the portions of a temple specified in the last preceding Rule without having, in accordance with custom and usage, bathed, and without the customary caste mark and without wearing clean clothes of such material and in such manner as may be customary in the temple concerned.

(2) No one except a Hindu shall enter a tank appurtenant to a temple; and every person permitted to enter a tank shall obey such directions as may be given by the Chief Officer of the Devaswom concerned. The direction of the Chief Officer of the Devaswom shall prevail until set aside by a higher authority.

(3) Tanks reserved for the exclusive use of particular functionaries of the temple shall continue to be reserved.

11. Restrictions as to entry and worship, which according to usage and custom apply to all communities alike, shall continue to apply.

12. No one shall interrupt the worship in a temple by loud conversation or other demonstration which would derogate from the solemnity and the proper atmosphere of the temple.

13. It shall not be lawful to any person to use the temple buildings and premises for purposes not connected with or arising from the worship, usages and observances of such temples.

14. No one shall do any act which would tend to derogate from the purity and the cleanliness of the temple and its premises.

15. If any doubt arises in regard to the applicability of, or conformity to, any of these provisions, the decision of the Chief Officer of the Devaswom concerned shall prevail until set aside by a higher authority.

16. It shall be lawful for the Chief Officer of the Devaswom concerned to direct that any person who contravenes or is suspected or believed by the Chief Officer of the Devaswom to have contravened any of the provisions of these Rules, or disobeys any lawful direction given by him, shall remove himself from the temple and in case such person does not so remove himself, to cause him to be removed from the temple. In case he resists such removal, or in case, when asked to give his name and address, he refuses to do so or gives information which is not believed to be true, he shall be liable to be arrested and removed by any Police Officer, not below the rank of a Head Constable and to be dealt with as if he had been arrested under Section 38 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

17. If any person contravenes any of the provisions of these Rules, or disobeys any direction lawfully given in pursuance thereof, and thereby renders necessary any purificatory ceremonies, according to the customs and usages of the temple, such person shall be liable to pay the cost of the necessary purificatory ceremonies at the approved rates and the same shall be recoverable from him as arrears of public or land revenue or otherwise. A person thus contravening or disobeying shall, besides being subject to any penalty to which he may be liable under any other law, be also punishable, on conviction by a Magistrate, with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three months or with fine or with both.

18. No prosecution under these Rules shall lie except on a complaint by a Gazetted Officer having jurisdiction in respect of the temple.

19. No action shall lie against any Devaswom Officer or other public servant who *bona fide* does any act in pursuance of these Rules, and no action in a Criminal Court shall lie without the sanction of Government.

20. In case of any doubt or dispute regarding the Interpretation or the carrying out of any provisions of these Rules, the decision of the Dewan thereon shall be final.

21. In cases of emergencies and unforeseen difficulties that may arise in carrying out the provisions and objects of the aforesaid Proclamation or of these Rules, the Dewan shall be competent to pass such orders as he may deem fit.

Important Temples in Travancore.

The kings and people of Travancore have, from the earliest times, been religious-minded; and the building of temples for public worship has always been regarded as an act of virtue and glory. Many of the temples are also interesting from a historical, archaeological and aesthetic point of view. The village temple was in ancient days the centre of social, religious and political life; it owned extensive lands, administered charities and had in some cases *mutts* or religious colleges attached to it.

Inscriptions which throw a flood of light on the history of the country abound in the temples. They enshrine wooden sculptures of eternal beauty and perpetuate a unique style of architecture. The characteristic features of typical Travancore temples are the peculiar gables, the circular central shrine surmounted by a conical dome consisting of one or two stories, the square *mandapa* in front, a quadrangular walk around, the *Belikkalpura*, the *Vilakkumadam* and the domed windows. Most of the temples face east; and they conform to the rules laid down in the *Silpasastras*; they are built on the top of a hill like the Tirunakkara temple; at its foot as at Tirunantikkara or Sabarimala; on the side of a river as at Chengannur, Aranmula and Tiruvattar, or by the side of the sea as at the Cape. The cleanliness of the temple and its premises is proverbial. Suchindram has fine specimens of stone sculpture and bronzes; splendid examples of wood carving are seen at Ettumanur and Kaviyur; exquisite mural paintings adorn the temples at Trivandrum and Ettumanur; while the lamps and jewellery at Trivandrum, Suchindram and Ettumanur are remarkable for their artistic excellence and variety.

'All the Gods and Goddesses in the Hindu pantheon have shrines dedicated to them. Of the 108 temples sacred to Vaishnavas, 13 are in Malainadu and most of these are in Travancore, *viz.*, at Tripatisaram, Tiruvattar, Trivandrum, Aranmula, Tiruvalla, Tiruvanvandoor, Trikkoditanam, Trikkakkara and Tirumoozhikulam. Vaishnavite saints have sung hymns in praise of these; and the Siva temples at Vaikam, Ettumanur and Suchindram have similarly been praised by Saivaite saints.

The votaries of all faiths received toleration and encouragement from the kings of Travancore. A few stone images of Buddha of the ninth century A. D., are the only vestiges of Buddhism; there are Jain relics at Chitharal, Nagercoil and Kallil.

The worship in the temples of Travancore as in the rest of Kerala is *agamic* in character. The shrines are consecrated with *mantric* and *tantric* rituals. Traditions cluster round most of the temples and the deities in several are believed to have been installed by great *Rishies*.

For the convenience of pilgrims, there are, near most of the temples, *Satrams*, camp-sheds, etc, owned by Government or private persons. *Bhajanamatoms* too have been provided in several places.

Sri Padmanabhaswami temple at Trivandrum, otherwise known as Anantasayanam, is the most famous of all the temples in the State. Sri Padmanabha is the tutelary deity of the Ruling Family of Travancore, and Maharaja Marthanda Varma, the founder of modern Travancore, dedicated the kingdom, which he conquered and consolidated, to the Deity and adopted the title of Sri Padmanabha Dasa, still retained by his successors. Tradition ascribes the foundation of this temple to 3100 B. C.; but there is indisputable evidence from the hymns of Namalwar downwards to prove that from about the fifth century of the Christian Era the temple has been in existence and was steadily growing in importance. The temple has been rebuilt and added to at various times, but the most elaborate renovation was in the beginning of the tenth century of the Malabar Era. There are various traditions about the origin of the shrine, in most of which the Vilvamangalath Swamiyar figures. The temple abounds in inscriptions and works of art such as painting and sculpture. There is also a collection of costly jewels. There are two *Utsavams* in the year (in October-November and March-April) and the *Vettai* and *Arat* processions at the close of the festivals attract large crowds. His Highness the Maharaja, on foot, sword in hand, and with all paraphernalia accompanies the Deity, which is then taken in procession on gold *Vahanams*.

Vaikom, the famous Siva temple on the eastern bank of the Vembanad lake, midway between Alleppey and Cochin, is of historical importance both ancient and modern. The image is believed to have been consecrated by Vyaghrapada Maharshi. The most popular *Vazhivadu* in the temple is a sumptuous feast to Brahmins, known as *Pratal* and reputed to have been inspired by Vilvamangalath Swamiyar. Krishna Ashtami in Vrischikam (November-December) is the temple festival which attracts the largest number of pilgrims. The place is accessible not only by boat, but also by car from Ernakulam in the north and Kottayam in the south.

Ettumanur, on the 103rd mile of the Main Central Road, is a representative specimen of the purely Kerala style of temple architecture. It is dedicated to Siva and possesses a wealth of jewellery and works of art. The *Gopura* contains one of the earliest specimens of Dravidian painting depicting the Dance of Nataraja. The *Prathishta* in this temple and in those at Vaikam and Kaduthuruthi is believed to have been done by Khara Maharshi simultaneously and worship in the three shrines on the same day is considered specially virtuous. *Bhajanam* in this temple is believed to be efficacious in removing the influence of evil spirits, and numbers of women stricken with hysteria come here for cure. An inscription in the temple shows that repairs were carried out in 1542-45. The copper bull kept in the *Namaskaramandapam* is believed to be the gift of Devanarayana, a chief of Ambalapuzha.

Tiruvarpu is an essentially Hindu village near Kottayam. The principal deity of the temple, Santanagopala, is believed to have been worshipped by the Pandavas. The image is said to have been consecrated in the Kali year 3106.

Kumaranallur about three miles from Kottayam, is a Bhagavati temple owned by Nambudiries. The style of architecture is interesting. There are some inscriptions and mural paintings.

Tirumanivenkitapuram lies four miles south of Vaikam. The popularity of the place is based on the belief that a bath in the temple tank known as *Elikkulam* will cure persons bitten by rats.

Tiruvizha is situated within four miles of Shertala. People affected with *Kaivisham* or poison in their system are cured of their ailments by taking the *prasadam* of this temple.

Ambalapuzha, eight miles south of Alleppey and accessible by the Alleppey-Quilon road, is of all-Kerala reputation. The temple is dedicated to Sri Krishna and is looked upon as the Dwaraka of the south. Vilvamangalath Swamiyar, whose name is associated with the establishment of several other temples such as the one at Guruvayur, is belived to have installed the deity here. The temple belonged to the Chempakasseri Raja till his kingdom was annexed to Travancore. The *Palpayasam* or milk porridge, offered daily as *Nivedyam* has a reputation of its own. The *Ashtami Rohini* during the month of Chingom (August-September) attracts thousands of worshippers.

Takazhi is an important Sasta temple close to Ambalapuzha. The temple is famous for its *prasadam*—an oil which is renowned to possess miraculous efficacy in curing rheumatism.

Tiruvella is largly resorted to by Vaishnavite devotees from all parts of south India. The deity Sri Vallabha is believed to have been installed or consecrated by the sage Durvasa. The Sudarsanam is also worshipped here. A wonderful feature of this temple is its flagstaff, fifty feet high and two feet in diameter, hewn entirely out of granite, the bottom end of which is believed to touch water underground. Women can enter this temple only on two days in the year, on *Tiruvatira* day in Dhanu (November-December) and on the Malabar New Year's day in April.

Aranmula, a famous temple dedicated to Parthasarathi, is situated on the bank of the Pampa river, about six miles east of Chengannur. It is considered specially sacred by Vaishnavites throughout southern India. The annual regatta on the Utrattati day in Chingom (August-Septempter) has a deep religious significance and is witnessed by crowds of pilgrims from all parts of the country. The temple owns an exquisite ornamental bronze lamp of unequalled craftsmanship and rare artistic beauty.

Sabarimala is the most famous of the several Sasta temples on the Ghats. It is situated in the midst of reserved forests, and the journey can be performed by the pious pilgrims only on foot in the last stage of about 50 miles. The temple is open for *Pooja* only for five days in each Malabar month. The *Makara Vilakku* in the middle of January attracts tens of thousands of devotees who make this pilgrimage an annual event. In recent years, there has been a phenomenal increase in the number of pilgrims.

Chengannur, otherwise known as the Kailasam of South India, is situated in the heart of the town of the same name. Siva and Parvati are the principal deities. The *Koothampalam*, the foundations of which alone remain, is believed to have been designed by

Peruntachan in such a way that the pillars supporting its roof would never throw shadows either during day time or when lamps are lit at night. There are certain unique beliefs and festivals connected with a periodical miracle in the temple.

Varkala, on the Trivandrum-Quilon railway, is more familiarly known to outside world as Janardanam. Pilgrims from all parts of India come to worship in this ancient shrine. The central shrine was rebuilt in 1252 ; and the architecture is a mixture of Kerala and Chola styles. The temple owns a Dutch bell with a Latin inscription supposed to have been presented when the Dutch evacuated Anjengo. Varkala is becoming increasingly popular as a health resort on account of its mineral springs. A few miles away from the temple is the Sivagiri Mutt established by His Holiness the late Sri Narayana Guru, the spiritual leader of the Ezhavas.

Tiruvattar, is one of the thirteen *Divyadesams*—places sacred to the Vaishnavites,—and is dedicated to Adi Kesavan. The temple here has been in existance for more than eleven hundred years and has been enlogised by Namalwar and in the Purananuru. Inscriptions in the temple date back to the twelfth century. The place is accessible by car, being situated on a road branching from the Main Central Road at the 25th mile and on the route to the Pechipara dam, the largest irrigation project in the State. The temple is in certain respects a replica of the Sri Padmanabhaswami temple at Trivandrum.

Tirupatisaram is a temple dedicated to Sree Venkitachalapathi and is regarded as a miniature Tirupati. The Vaishnavite Saint Namalwar was born here. It is about 2 miles east of Nagercoil.

Nagercoil was originally a Jaina place of worship dedicated to Paraswanatha the 23rd Thirthankara. The beautiful gate-way reminds one of the Chinese style of architecture. There are Jain images of Mahavira and Parswanatha sculptured on the pillars of the *mandapa*. The shrine became a Hindu temple about the sixteenth century.

Suchindram is situated 3 miles south on the motor road to the Cape. It is the largest of the scheduled Deaswoms and the biggest ancient monument in the State. Indra is believed to have been absolved of his sins here. Till about the early 19th century, the ordeal of plunging the right hand in a pan of boiling ghee is seen to have been regularly performed here. A *Gopura* or tower is supposed to have been built in 1545 by a Vijayanagar General and his brother. The oldest portion of the temple is the rock in the south-western corner near the Kailasa shrine with many *Vatteluthu* inscriptions. Amazing is the skill of the sculptor who converted massive blocks of stone into composite pillars containing 24 and 32 pilasters with an exuberance of decorative art. The Car Festival in December-January attracts large crowds. There are two major deities in the temple Stanunathaswami (Siva) and Tiruvenkitappa (Vishnu.)

Kanyakumari (Cape Comorin) is situated on the most southerly point of India. References in the Mahabharata, early Tamil literature and the Periplus indicate its great antiquity. Durga is

worshipped here as a virgin. A bath in the sea, which almost surrounds the temple on three sides, is considered very sacred and large crowds gather on new moon and full moon days. During the summer months, the place is a health resort. There are Sirkar and private *Satrams*, besides a modern hotel (The Cape Hotel) run by Government.

The Sri Chitra Central Hindu Religious Library, Trivandrum.

The Library, inaugurated towards the close of 1112, is located in the spacious building put up in the premises of the Kakkattu Kantan Sasta temple at Puthenchanta, adjacent to the Main Road. The raised platform and the spacious hall open on both sides in front of it serve as an auditorium capable of accommodating about 1,000 persons. The Library Section and the hall are furnished with facilities for the reading public and for conducting religious lectures *Harikathas*, *Patakams* and other similar functions.

The Library contains books in Sanskrit, English, Malayalam, and Tamil, in the several branches of Hindu religious literature. There are also some reference books. Foreign and Indian magazines relating to Religion and Philosophy are also being subscribed for. Books are not now lent and could not be taken outside, but have to be used in the Library itself.

The Library is open for the use of the public from 8 A. M. to 11 A. M. and from 2 P. M. to 8 P. M. on all days except the holidays specifically granted for the institution. Any member of the public can become a reader on applying for and getting the sanction of the authorities in charge of the Library. Those admitted as readers could use the Library whenever it is open, in due conformity with the rules governing the institution.

The Assistant Devaswom Commissioner, Trivandrum District, is the controlling officer for the institution; Religious discourses by eminent scholars in religion, as also *Harikatha Kalakshepams*, are regularly arranged to take place in the Hall attached to the Library.

The Sri Chitrodaya Deva Pooja Patasala, Tiruvalla.

Santhikars were being recruited from persons who produced certificates of fitness from *Tantries* and other religious dignitaries like the Pushpanjali Swamiyar and some others. This system was found defective in as much as many of those who produced such certificates were found to possess not even a working knowledge of Sanskrit or to be unable to pronounce the *Mantras* correctly.

To remedy this defect and to supply the Devaswoms with a sufficient number of really capable and learned persons who would command the respect and confidence of the worshipping public, to perform *santhi* service, an institution known as *Sri Chitrodaya Deva Pooja Patasala* was opened at Tiruvalla from the 1st Chingam 1110 M. E. The management of the institution vests in a Board consisting of the two Secretaries of the Tantri Sabha and the local Devaswom Superintendent, who is also Secretary to the Board,

There is provision for the training of *Santhikars* belonging to the Malayala Brahmin and Tulu Potti, Nambiathi and Elayathu communities. A monthly stipend of Rs. 7 is allowed to each student under training in the institution. The syllabus consists of four divisions:—(1) Selections from the Vedas, (2) Pooja Vidhies, (3) Chitra Kala and (4) Sanskrit. There is provision for the training of 48 students in the institution. There is a hostel attached to the institution which is run by the students under the guidance of one of the teachers of the *Patasala*.

Bhajana Matoms attached to Devaswoms.

1	Cape Comorin.	9.	Kottarakara.
2.	Aramboly.	10.	Velinallur.
3.	Tiruvattar.	11.	Ettumanur.
4.	Velimalai.	12.	Vaikam.
5.	Malayinkil.	13.	Chengannur.
6.	Tiruvallam.	14.	Kaviyoor.
7.	Varkala	15.	Thrikariyure.
8.	Tiruvarattukavu.	16.	Mookamby.

These are intended mainly for the use of worshippers and *Bhajanakars* They can be occupied with the permission of the Chief Officers of the Devaswoms concerned.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

The University of Travancore.

The University of Travancore has been established under Regulation I of 1113 M. E., promulgated by His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore on the 1st November 1937.

Two Committees, appointed by Governmet to investigate and report on the desirability and feasibility of an independent University for Travancore, had reported favourably, the first in 1919 and the second in 1924. But the question of educational reconstruction engaged the serious attention of Government only after the investiture of His Highness the present Maharaja with ruling powers in November 1931. The Government of His Highness found that the solution of the industrial and agricultural problems of the State demanded a thorough re-orientation of educational policy, which could be effected only through the establishment of an independent University, designed to meet the particular needs and adapted to the special circumstances of the country. With the assumption of office by the present Dewan, Sachivottama Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, the idea of a Travancore University began to move from the plane of mere academic discussion to that of practical realisation. In May 1937, Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan, the then Director of Public Instruction, was appointed Special University Officer to prepare a detailed scheme for the University; and on the basis of the memorandum submitted by him, the Travancore University Regulation was prepared, and it was issued on the auspicious occasion of His Highness' twenty-sixth birthday. The announcement evoked great public enthusiasm.

CHARACTER AND CONSTITUTION.

As stated in the Preamble of the Regulation, the chief aims of the Travancore University are :

(*i*) to effect a re-organisation of the system of education in the State with a view to the gradual development of technical and technological education ;

(*ii*) to make greater and more systematic provision for the furtherance of original research in the various branches of Applied Science ; and

(*iii*) to provide for the conservation and promotion of Kerala Art and Culture.

Adequate provision is made for pure academic studies of the highest standard and the pursuit of knowledge in all its various branches, the distinctive characteristic of this University being the emphasis laid on technological studies, scientific research and the promotion of indigenous art and culture.

The University is provided with a simple, flexible constitution, capable of easy and smooth working and free from the delay, wastefulness and inefficiency, which inevitably result from the existence of a multiplicity of large bodies with few definite functions and little real responsibility or power.

The Senate, consisting of between 60 and 70 members, is the legislative body of the University and will have general superintendence over the affairs, concerns and properties of the University, subject to the ultimate control of Government. In addition to *ex-officio* members like the Vice-Chancellor, Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Director of Public Instruction, Deans of Faculties and Principals of Colleges, the Senate will include also representatives of registered graduates and of the two Houses of the Legislature and a certain number of members nominated by the Chancellor, besides those who may become Life Members by making donations to the University or who may be nominated as such on the ground of their eminent services in the cause of education. The Senate is to be re-constituted every three years.

The Syndicate, consisting of 12 members, forms the executive body of the University and the administration of the affairs of the University and the management of the institutions maintained by the University are vested in the Syndicate.

To advise the Senate and the Syndicate in all matters of an academic character, there are Faculties, and Boards of Studies. At present there are six Faculties, *viz.*, those of Arts, Science, Technology, Oriental Studies and Fine Arts, Law, and Education. Boards of studies have been set up f r English, Sanskrit, Tamil, Malayalam, Philosophy, Histry and Economics, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Law and Education.

INSTITUTIONS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

The Government Colleges at Trivandrum have been transferred to the control of the University and are now directly managed by the Syndicate. These Colleges are :—

(1) H. H. The Maharaja's College of Arts.
(2) H. H. The Maharaja's College of Science.

(3) H. H. The Maharaja's College for Women.
(4) H. H. The Maharaja's Training College.
(5) H. H. The Maharaja's Sanskrit College.
(6) H. H. The Maharaja's Law College.

In addition to these Government Colleges, the following private Colleges in the State have been admitted to the privileges of the University.

(1) The Union Christian College, Alwaye.
(2) The St. Berchman's College, Chenganacherry.
(3) The C. M. S. College, Kottayam.
(4) The Scott Christian College, Nagercoil.

Besides Colleges, The University also maintains an Institute of Textile Technology where provision is made for diploma courses in (*a*) Textile Technology and (*b*) Textile Chemistry and Certificate courses in (*a*) Weaving—Hand and Power Looms, (*b*) Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing and Finishing, (*c*) Embroidery, Needle-work and Knitting (for women only) and (*d*) Carpet-making and Coir-weaving. The Institute was opened on 22nd August 1938|6th Chingam 1114. The Central Technological Institute, the Carpentry and Smithery School and the Minor Industrial sections transferred to the University from the Department of Industries now form part of this Institute.

The management and control of the following quasi-educational institutions have also been transferred to the University *viz.*, (*i*) The Observatory (*ii*) the School of Arts (*iii*) the Trivandrum Public Library.

It is proposed to start an Engineering College from the beginning of the next academic year (1939-40). The Engineering College will provide instruction for Degree, Diploma and certificate Courses in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.

A combined Laboratory and Aquarium for the Department of Marine Biology and Fisheries is being constructed. Investigations are also being made into the possibilities of pearl fishing near Cape, Comorin.

Proposals for the establishment of a Central Research Instituted where research will be carried on in pure and applied Sciences, particularly in subjects which have a special bearing on the agricultural and industrial needs of the State, are under consideration. The work of the various research units attached to the different departments of Government which are now working in isolation, will thereby be centralised and extended.

A large and well equipped University Library is proposed to be established shortly.

An oriental Manuscripts Library is being organised under the Department of Oriental Studies. Over 2000 manuscripts, including many rare ones, have already been collected and arrangements have been made to gather rare and valuable manuscripts from all parts of India.

Endowments offered to the Travancore University.

No.	Donor.	Amount donated.	Purpose
		Rs.	
	HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA	25,000	For a prize every year in the name of Maharaja Martanda Varma, the Founder of Modern Travancore, for the best literary or historical work produced during the year by a Travancorean.
	HER HIGHNESS THE MAHARANI SETU PARVATI BAYI,	25,000	For a prize to be awarded for the best scientific monograph produced during the year by a Travancorean, preferably dealing with the practical applications of scientific research to the industry of agriculture of the State.
1	Sachivottama Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar, Dewan.	25,000	(i) Rs. 12,500 for a lecturership or studentship in Kerala History and Archaeology in the name of His Highness the Maharaja. (ii) Rs. 12,500 for a lecturership in Forest Research in the name of Her Highness Setu Parvati Bayi.
2	Mr. P. T. Thomas, Palampadam Estates, Kottayam.	25,000	For instituting scholarships for agricultural research in the new Travancore University.
3	Sry. R. Lekshmi Ammal, Dikshitar Street, Fort, Trivandrum.	10,000	For studentships in Agriculture, for Mukkani Brahmins only, in memory of her great-grandfather, the late Fouzdari Commissioner, Mr. S. Ananthanarama Iyer.
4	Mr. V. Padmanabhan Tampi, Belle Haven, Trivandrum.	10,000	For Agriculture – in the name of his grandmother, Srimati Pana Pilla Lakshmi Pilla Karthyayani Pilla Amma, the Consort of His Highness the late Maharaja of Travancore.
5	Mr. T. V. Krishna Aiyar, Vadiveeswaram, Nagercoil.	10,000	Rs. 5,000 in the name of His Highness the Maharaja and Rs. 5,000 in the name of Her Highness the Maharani. Purpose to be intimated later.
6	Mr. S. Krishna Aiyar Haripad Matom, Kottayam.	Annual contribution of Rs. 1.000; property to be ear-marked for the purpose.	For Research work in Agriculture or Applied Science.

ENDOWMENTS OFFERED TO THE TRAVANCORE UNIVERSITY—(*contd.*)

No.	Donor.	Amount donated.	Purpose.
		Rs.	
7	Mr. P. V. Saminathan, Cashewmead, Quilon.	10,000	For forming a Department in the Travancore University for the study of Electrical Engineering.
8	Mr. J. E. A. Pereira, Member, Sri Mulam Assembly, Gitanjali, Quilon.	10,000	For a subject to be chosen in consultation with the Syndicate.
9	Mr. Puthuppally S. Krishna Pillay, B. A. & B. L., Member, Sri Mulam Assembly, President, Nayar Service Society.	50,000	Towards the starting the N. S. S. College of Oriental Studies including Kerala Art and Culture.
10	The Valia Raja of Edapally	Bh. Rs. 12,000	For the preparation of a Malayalam Lexicon or the collection and preservation of old and rare Malayalam manuscripts under the auspices of the Travancore University.
		Rs.	
11	Mr. A. V. Thomas, Beach Road, Alleppey.	10,000	For the Travancore University.
12	Mr S Chattanatha Karayalar M. A., B. L., Deputy President, Sri Mulam Assembly, Trivandrum.	10,000	To institute a Lecturership in the Travancore University on a scientific subject of economic value, to be selected from year to year by the University authorities, the endowment to be in the name of his father the late Rao Sahib Subramonia Karayalar.
13	The Vanjipuzha Chief, Chengannur.	10,000	The amount to be paid in instalments The purpose to be decided later on.
14	Rao Sahib A. S. Alagannan, Chettiar, Bodinayakanur.	10,000	For a studentship in the name of Princess Karthika Thirunal for research in connection with the commercial crops of Travancore.
15	Rao Sahib Udarasiromani T. Padmanabha Rao.	5,000	Details to be furnished later.
16	Mr. S. Chidambaram, F. I. P. S. (London), Secretary to Sir C P, Ramaswami Aiyar.	5,000	For an annual prize to be awarded in the name of Sachivottama Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar.

ENDOWMENTS OFFERED TO THE TRAVANCORE UNIVERSITY—(*contd.*)

No.	Donor.	Amount donated.	Purpose.
		Rs.	
17	Mr. Lindsay F. Johnson, Quilon.	5,000	For the promotion of the study of Chemical Engineering.
18	Mr. M. K. Anantasiva Aiyar, Kottarathu Matom, Monkompu.	Bh. Rs. 2,500	The terms and conditions to be decided later.
		Rs.	
19	Rao Bahadur Rajanitinipuna A. Varghese, Chief Justice, High Court, Trivandrum.	1,500	For a Gold Medal known as Her Highness Maharani Setu Parvati Bayi Gold Medal for such subject, person or class in the University of Travancore as Her Highness chooses.
20	Mr. P. S. R. Charri, Builder & Contractor, Trivandrum.	1,500	For a Medal to be known as Her Highness the Maharani Setu Parvati Bayi Gold Medal to be ear-marked for such branch of industry, and on such terms as Her Highness may decide.
21	Mr. Malloor K. Govinda Pillai, Retired Law College Principal, Trivandrum.	1,200	For a Gold Medal or a Prize to be awarded annually in the name of Mrs. Malloor Govinda Pillai to the best student athlete in the Colleges of the University.
22	Mr. S. T. Veeraraghavachariar, M. A. B. L., Retired High Court Judge, Taikad, Trivandrum.	Bh. Rs. 1,000	For a Gold Medal every year to the best essay in connection with the researches, regarding ancient Vedic Culture, in the name of the late Kerala Varma Koil Tampuran.
23	Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan, Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Travancore University, Trivandrum.	Bh Rs. 1,000	For awarding a Prize to the student who shows distinction in any of the Technological Courses to be provided by the University, the prize to be called the "Sachivottama Prize."
24	Mr. K. Narayana Menon, Retired Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum	Bh. Rs. 1,000	For awarding a Prize annually to be known as the "Meenakshi Amma Prize", the terms and conditions to be decided later.
		Rs	
25	Mr. E. J. Philipose, B. A. & B. L., Advocate, Trivandrum.	1,000	Towards the new Travancore University.

ENDOWMENTS OFFERED TO THE TRAVANCORE UNIVERSITY—(*concld.*)

No.	Donor.	Amount donated.	Purpose.
		Rs.	
26	Rajyarakshapraveena R. Pitchu Aiyangar, Commissioner of Police, Travancore.	1,000	Purpose to be intimated later.
27	Rao Bahadur A. M. Muthunayagom, Trivandrum.	1,000	For the award of a Gold Medal annually in the name of his wife late Muthamma Muthunayagom.
28	Mr. V. Varadaraja Aiyangar Secretary to the Public Service Commissioner, Trivandrum.	Bh. Rs. 750	For a Gold Medal in the name of Sachivottama Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar for the best literary production of the year.
		Rs.	
29	Mr. G. N. Tampi, Municipal President, Trivandrum.	500	For founding a Prize to the best lady student in the Faculty of Music every year, in honour of H. H. Sri Karthika Tirunal, First Princess.
30	Mr. N. Krishnamurti, Private Secretary to His Highness The Maharaja.	500	For the award of a Medal in the name of his father.
31	Mr. P. I. Simon, B. A., B. L., Member, Sri Chitra State Council, Ag. Government Pleader, Trivandrum.	500	To institute a Prize in the name of His Highness The Elaya Raja to the athlete who secures the highest number of marks in the annual University Inter-Collegiate Athletic Meet.
32	Mr. K. M. Mathulla, B. A., The City Bank Ltd., Trivandrum.	500	For instituting an annual prize in the name of His Highness The Maharaja to the best University student in one of the commercial subjects.
33	Dr. K. K. Pandalai.	1,000	A General Endowment.
34	Travancore Minerals Company Ltd.	£ 1,000	Towards the establishment of a Department of Scientific Research.
35	Nawab C. Abdul Hakim.	Rs, 25,000	General Endowment.
36	Mr C. Madhavan Pillai, District and Sessions Judge, Quilon.	1,000	For the award of an annual prize preferably after the name of His Highness Prince Avittam Thirunal.

ENDOWMENTS OFFERED TO THE TRAVANCORE UNIVERSITY (*concld.*)

No.	Donor	Amount donated.	Purpose.
		Rs.	
37	Messrs. Harrisons and Crosfield, & Co., Quilon.	12,000	Donation to be used at the discretion of Government preferably on the technical side.
38	Messrs. Kannan Devan Hills Produce Company Ltd.	1,00,000	"Kannan Devan Trust" to be used in technical training.
39	Princess Karthika Thirunal Theatre Fund Committee.	19,500 (and odd)	For the construction of a theatre named after H. H. Princess Karthika Thirunal in the University grounds.
40	Andhra University.	Bh. Rs. 2,000	For the institution of "The Andhra University Medal".
41	K. Venkitaraman, Esq., C/o Churakulam Tea Estates, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.	810	

PART II.

The Reformatory School, Trivandrum.

The school is worked under the Reformatory Schools Regulation. VI of 1099, which repealed the Reformatory Regulation, IV of 1067. The Regulation provides for the admission of youthful male offenders only.

Establishment of juvenile courts under District Magistrates and Remand Home for keeping juveniles while under trial are also provided for in the Regulation. Detention in the Reformatory School is not regarded as a disqualification. A boy once admitted and released from the school cannot be re-admitted.

The management and control of the school is vested in a Superintendent and a Committee of Visitors appointed by Government. The executive management of the school in all matters is vested in the Superintendent. The statutory Committee of Visitors consists of the following members :—

1. The Chief Justice, High Court, President, *Ex-officio.*
2. The Surgeon-General Travancore, Vice-President, *Ex-officio.*
3. The Director of Public Instruction, Honorary Secretary, *Ex-officio.*
4. A Judge of the High Court, to be appointed by Government. ordinarily for two years at a time.
5. The District Magistrate, Trivandrum, *Ex-officio.*
6. Two non-official members nominated by Government for two years at a time.

The school provides general instruction up to and including Class VII, *i. e.* Vernacular School Leaving Certificate Examination. Boys are also trained in industrial subjects such as weaving, printing and book-binding. Boys with special aptitude are also taught music and drawing. All the boys have to learn agriculture and gardening.

Boys of good conduct can be sent outside the school, on license, to learn a trade or industry.

Moral instruction is given by members of the staff as well as volunteers.

Boys are clothed suitably at Government expense.

Boys are graded into classes according to their conduct and character. Grade promotions are awarded by the Committee. All boys are allowed to become scouts; and boys are sometimes taken out on excursion to places of interest.

To encourage good conduct, discipline and industry, boys are given daily marks having a money value.. One-half of the amoun earned by each boy under this head can be freely spent by him sub ject to approval of the authority. Boys are also entitled to "work money" to the extent of one-tenth of the value of the work turned out by them. Their work-money and half of their mark money are placed to their credit in the Savings Bank. The amount earned by each boy is given to him on discharge, either in a lump or in instalments. Passage money to reach his native place or place of employment is also paid in addition. Good conduct badges having

money value are also awarded with a view to encourage continued good behaviour. The discharged boys have to remain under observation for three years from the date of release.

Friends and relations are allowed to visit the boys in the school and to correspond with them.

ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT.

Electricity in Travancore.

The development of Water Power in Travancore dates back as early as 1906, when the Kanan Devan Hills Produce Co., a firm of European Planters, owning extensive tea estates and several factories in the High Ranges, installed a Plant of 200 K. W. capacity for the supply of power to their factories. As the advantages of cheap hydro-electric power came to be realised, the plant was extended until, in its present form, it consists of six generating sets with a total capacity of 1,900 K. W. All the 27 Tea Factories belonging to the Company, of which a few are "All-Electric", are working with power from this source. This power is also utilised for running their rope-ways which until recently was the only suitable system of transport for their products in view of the steep gradients and contours of the area in which the estates are situated, which often make efficient road transport very difficult.

With the inauguration of the Electric Supply between 1929 and 1932 in four of the major municipal towns of the State all of which are worked with Thermal Power, the attention of the Travancore Government was focussed early in 1932 towards the investigation of the possibility of providing cheap power for the industrial and agricultural requirements of the State. Travancore does not contain any deposits of coal or oil and the question of harnessing some of the important water-falls of the State has been engaging the attention of Government for some time. A preliminary survey of the hydro-electric possibilities of the State was carried out as early as 1917 by Mr. F. J. Jacob, the then Chief Engineer of the Public Works Department; but, a detailed investigation of the P. H. E. Project, which was considered the most economical scheme, was sanctioned by Government in 1932. This investigation was completed in May 1933 when execution of the work was taken up and the present Electricity Department of the State was created.

The Pallivasal Falls are in the Mudirapuzha river which is a tributary of the Periyar. The total head available is approximately 2,000 ft which is distributed over 3 miles of water-course. The Munnar river contains a perennial supply of water; and even based on the minimum dry weather discharge so far recorded, it is possible to generate 9,000 K. W. (continuous) which would be augmented by another 4,500 K. W. by the construction of a diurnal reservoir which forms part of the present development.

The present programme of construction is for the developmen of 9,000 K. W. and the ultimate capacity of the Project, as now designed, is 22,500 K. W. A Diversion Wier with collapsible shutters will be constructed at Munnar and water from the Mudirapuzha river will be diverted through an open channel up to a length of about 1,509 ft. and let into a tunnel bored through the Naga-

malai ridge. The tunnel is already excavated to a length of 10,200 ft. and 9' × 8' section. Portions of the tunnel where the ground is found unsatisfactory are being lined with concrete. At the tunnel exit, which is about 4 miles by road from Munnar, water is let down to the Power House by means of 2 penstocks, each of which is 7,447 ft. in length, carried on suitable supports and anchored at frequent intervals.

The Power House will contain 3 Generating Units of 4,500 K. W. each. Power will be generated at 11,000 volts and stepped up to 66,000 for transmission to the plains through double circuit overhead lines carried on steel towers to a total length of 134 miles which have already been completed. There are 5 main 66 K. V. sub-stations, already completed, where the voltage will be stepped down from 66,000 to 11,000 for distribution, to most of the important towns and rural centres in North and Central Travancore for industrial and agricultural requirements.

With the inauguration of the Scheme, it is expected that one of the main handicaps for the industrial development of the State, *viz* the absence of cheap power, will be overcome and the State with its excellent supply of raw materials will be able to utilise them to their fullest extent. The various Textile, Coir and Oil Mills at Alleppey and Quilon and the Tile Factories and the Mineral Companies which now make use of their isolated power plants, where the cost of generation must necessarily be high, are expected to take advantage of the hydro-electric power and effect considerable economy in their operation.

This Project has attracted considerable attention from the leading Industrialists in India like Sir Victor Sassoon who was already started the foundation of his business in Travancore with the inauguration of a Bleach and Finishing Mill at Alwaye. The State Forest Department has investigated the possibility of using the local reeds (Ochlandra Travancorica) for the manufacture of pulp and paper and has estimated that there is considerable scope for running a Paper Mill with an annual output of 6,000 tons. The rich deposit of China Clay available near Quilon is also being exploited. The question of using electric power for running Trolley Buses on some of the major trunk roads of the State where the density of the present traffic justifies such a scheme is under consideration.

There are about 50,000 acres of land round about Alleppey which requires pumping every year for cultivation. It is expected that, with the supply of hydro-electric power in these areas, the cost of pumping will be appreciably reduced. It is also the intention of Government to extend the net-work to all the rural areas in the North and Central Travancore where lift irrigation using electrical power apears to be a definitely economic proposition.

In view of the fact that the Capital Expenditure on the Project is comparatively low, it should be possible to supply power at a very attractive tariff for the various purposes for which it is expected to be utilised. The question of fixing the tariff is now receiving the careful attention of Government and it is expected that the rates under this hydro-electric Project will be similar to the cates which the Madras Government have found it possible to offer under the Pykara Project.

It is anticipated that, from the commencement of the supply, a load of 5,000 K. W. will be connected up, which represents the existing power consumers who are expected to change over to hydro-electric power when it is inaugurated. There are very clear indications to show that the power available under the present development will be fully utilised within three years from the commencement of operation when the Scheme will be self-supporting.

It is the intention of Government to enable not only the major industries in the State to take advantage of this cheap power, but also to create a stimulus to the cottage industries and to agriculture by making the benefits of it available in all the important rural centres.

Trivandrum Telephone System.

The Trivandrum Telephone Exchange in its present form consists of a magneto manual exchange for general subscribers and a small automatic exchange which is used mainly for connections to the various Heads of Departments and Palaces. Connections from the automatic exchange are not given to the general public, but any subscriber on the Magneto Exchange can get connection to any number on the Automatic Exchange through the Central Exchange.

An annual rental of Bh. Rs. 100 is charged to a subscriber irrespective of the number of calls made, and this amount is strictly payable in advance during the first year. A connection will be given within one month of the date of receipt of application with the necessary subscription. The subscriber will not have to make any further payment as hire for the instrument etc., as all these items are included in the annual subscription charges. The above charges refer to any connection *within* the Trivandrum municipal area. A subscriber will be given connection *outside* the municipal area if the distance is not more than two miles, provided he is ready to pay per annum 11 per cent. on the capital expenditure incurred by the Department for the lines beyond the municipal area, over and above the annual subscription of Bh. Rs. 100 which he has normally to pay.

From the second year onwards, the subscription may be paid in quarterly instalments.

Temporary telephone connections for periods less than one year will also be given on payment of Br. Rs. 25 per quarter in advance in addition to the cost of construction of lines, dismantling the same and depreciation and other charges on the lines and apparatus.

Any subscriber will be given an extension phone in the same building, operated from a switch near the main phone, on payment of an additional amount of Bh. Rs. 30 per annum.

Private lines to subscribers living outside the municipal limits will be considered on special application.

Intending subscribers can get any additional information from the Telephone Engineer, to Government Trivandrum.

All Travancore Trunk Telephone Scheme.

The Government have sanctioned an estimate for Rs. 8 lakhs for the All Travancore Telephone Scheme. The Scheme contemplates the linking of all the important towns in the State in addition to a net work to be constructed specially for the Pallivasal Hydro Electric scheme to facilitate its operation. The survey works have been already completed for the line between Trivandrum-Nagercoil-Cape, Trivandrum-Quilon, Quilon-Kundara, Kundara-Mavelikara and Mavelikara-Alleppey. Kottayam-Kothamangalam line survey work is in progress and it is expected to be completed in a month's time.

In the mean while, pole erection work has been started and Trivandrum-Cape line nearly completed. It is proposed to use Ascu treated poles for most of the Trunk Telephone lines. Orders have been placed for the Telephone line materials and Exchange equipments from India and aboard. The foreign stores are expected to start arriving at Alleppey within two months.

The construction of the Exchange Buildings at Quilon and Nagercoil are entrusted to two local contractors and the works are in good progress. A site has been acquired for the Exchange Building and Store Depot at Kottayam. Tenders have been called for the construction of the Exchange Building and the work will be taken up early.

The contract for the laying of the long distance coil loaded underground cable from Neriyamangalam to Pallivasal has been fixed up by Government and the work will be started in about 3 month's time.

The whole scheme is expected to be completed in about two years and linked up with the General Trunk system of the Government of India, *via* their Trunk Exchange at Alleppey.

FOREST DEPARTMENT.

Forest Resources of the State.

From ancient times, Travancore has been a land of forests. There was no attempt made in those days to manage the forests systematically in the interests of posterity, and the ruthless destruction of the forests was going apace. Government soon realised the importance of preserving the forests and passed rules and promulgated laws for the systematic management of the forests. They were carefully explored and lands containing tree growth on hill slopes and unfit for agricultural purposes were brought under reservation. As a result of the judicious policy of reservations adopted by Government, there are about 2,500 square miles of reserved forests in the State today.

More than 600 species of timber trees occur in the forests among which the chief and noteworthy species are teak, blackwood, ebony, kambagam, anjili, vengai, tembavu and maruti useful for building construction and furniture.

The forests are worked under systematic working plans. The average annual output of teak and blackwood is about 587,000 c. ft. and of junglewood 698,000 c. ft. and these fetch a value of about Rs. 6,88,000 and Rs. 5,18,000 respectively. During the current year it is sought to find a market for 3 to 4 lakhs c. ft. of non-teak and non-blackwood timber both inside the state and outside for export purposes.

No export duty is now levied on timber. When timbers are felled, they are dragged by elephants to the cart track or river bank and carted or rafted to the Government depots for sale to the public.

Side by side with promoting natural regeneration in the forests, plantations of teak on an extensive scale have been undertaken and the area of teak plantations at present is about 14,200 acres. Over half this area has been raised during the last 18 years under the system of *Taungya* cultivation whereby the cost has been reduced from about Rs. 47 per acre to 6 as. The area proposed for planting is let out, after the removal of the tree-growth, for paddy cultivation and the cultivators plant stumps of teak along with their sowing of paddy and do all weeding and other works at their cost. The result is that, while the cultivators get a bumper crop of paddy, which more than repays their labour, the Department gets a teak plantation raised at practically no cost to them. With the inauguration of commercial wood preservation in the State it is considered that plantation of softwood timber like elavu which can be easily worked and transported should be extended side by side for a number of years.

The important items of minor forest produce are: -

1. Cardamoms
2. Honey
3. Wax
4. Ivory
5. Bamboos
6. Reeds
7. Rattans.

The tusks and scrivelloes of elephants that die in the forests are collected and auctioned annually and on an average about 790 lbs. of ivory are sold for a value of Rs. 6,000. The other produces are collected either departmentally or by consumers and purchasers and fetch a revenue of Rs. 85,000 annually. Attempts are being made for the sale of minor forest produce to direct exporters of such commodity so that the middleman's profit may be reduced to a minimum.

There are many other articles of minor produce, such as oil-seeds, edibles and medicinal herbs, which are annually leased out and removed by contractors on payment of lump sums.

Another important source of revenue is derived from the sale of teak saplings thinned from teak plantations and such thinned teak saplings bring in a gross revenue of about Rs. 54,000 annually,

With a view to utilise the many soft-wood timbers which are now rotting in the forests, Government secured the services of Mr. Kamesam of the Forest Research Institute.

An ascu plant has been constructed and installed at Pallom near Kottayam. It is working satisfactorily and is engaged in treating timbers for the Electrical Department. In addition to these, two more plants have already been put up one at Punalar

and the other at Trivandrum. Four further portable plants will be in operation either under the auspices of the P. W. D. or the Forest Department so that they may cater for the needs of Government departments as well as the public at different centres in the State. As a result of such extensive facilities being provided it is earnestly hoped that a steadily increasing market will be found for several timbers for which there is hardly any market at present.

Vigorous and systematic attempts are made by the department to introduce new methods of engineering and industrial fabrication of Travancore timbers so that the large proportion of branch-wood, butt ends left hitherto to rot, will be available to provide inexpensive excellent raw materials for many useful wood using Cottage Industries of the State.

Game Preservation.

The State forests abound in a variety of wild animals and big game among which may be mentioned the elephant, bison, sambur bear, tiger, panther, deer, ibex and monkey. Special attention is paid to the preservation of wild life and a Game Warden has been appointed for the purpose. A Sanctuary for the wild animals has been opened around the Periyar Lake where elephants, bisons, sambur, deer and other animals can be seen at close quarters in their natural state.

In line with the increasing interest evinced in the matter of Game Preservation in other parts of India and elsewhere, the Government in 1933 appointed a Game Warden for the preservation of wild life in the State. It was realised at the time that, owing to indiscriminate shooting, extension of cardamom cultivation and assignment of lands within reserves, wild animals and birds were becoming scarce, that several valuable and useful species had been completely exterminated and that a separate agency other than the normal Forest staff was essential to look after game preservation. The post of the Game Warden was therefore created; and he was enjoined to take measures for the preservation of wild life by creating game reserves in suitable places and by the formation of Game Associations to regulate hunting, to prevent poaching and other forest offences and to introduce new and varied species of animals and birds from other countries. His Highness the Maharaja has, from the outset, taken keen interest in the matter and signified his earnestness in wild life preservation by becoming a Life Member of the Bombay Natural History Society and making a donation of Rs. 5,000. The Game Warden exerted himself in fostering public interest in game preservation; and an organisation known as "The Wild Life Preservation and Protection Organisation, Travancore" was formed on lines similar to those in British India and Ceylon with a view to promote an interest in the preservation and conservation of all forms of animal life, birds and fish. A Game Association was also organised at Peermade under the patronage of His Highness to which the Government agreed to make an annual contribution of Rs. 2,000. A set of rules has recently been issued by Government with the idea of giving statutory authority to the Peermade Game Association effectively to carry out the objectives with which the Association was formed. The formation of similar Associations in other places is

engaging the attention of Government. In order to provide suitable comforts and convenience for tourists a Rustic Hotel predominatingly of timber construction is being put up in the Game Sanctuary.

All sorts of wild game abound in a large measure in the forests in and around the Periyar Catchment Area and therefore attention was first concentrated on the region by the Game Warden where wild life is to breed and multiply unmolested and unhampered. A shooting box has also been constructed at Edapalayam where visitors could halt during their cruise of the Periyar Lake and enjoy the beautiful scenery around. Besides the StateLaunch, which is available for use in the river, a jolly-boat has been made specially to meet the convenience of the tourists who desire to visit the spot. Picnic sheds are also under construction in selected places in the region to afford greater facilities to visitors.

The Periyar Lake region abounds in most beautiful scenery; and the climate is delightful. One can see there various species of wild life calmly and peacefully grazing in natural surroundings on the shores of the lake or on the adjacent hills.

Among these delightful surroundings are to be found the elephant, Indian bison or Gaur, the sambur and barking deer, the Indian Chervrotan or Mouse-deer, the Nilgiri wild goat (or ibex as he is locally called), the wild boar, the Indian sloth bear, and wild dog, an occasional tiger, as also the panther or leopard of both the spotted and the black varieties. Numerous other species of fauna of a less important nature are also to be met with; and in addition, there is a great variety of birds. Mahseer fishing may be obtained in some of the rivers.

In all the activities of the Forest Department it is appreciated that forestry holds an inescapable obligation to determine which lands of the State would render their maximum and most permanent social economic and in fact practically every kind of human service through a more systematic, scientific and intensive utilisation of forest products now and for the future.

THE TRAVANCORE GOVERNMENT PRESS.

The Government Press was first organised about the year 1838. From a small beginning with a few hands, during the period extending over a century, it has developed into a well-equipped institution employing about 400 men and with plant valued at nearly two lakhs of rupees. There are now sixteen cylinder machines, four platen machines, two Thompson Casting machines, one Lino machine and other up-to-date machinery required for binding work. Along with the Jail Press where convict labour is employed, this institution attends to all the printing and binding for Government, the most important items of work being the Government Gazette which is published every Tuesday, the State Administration and departmental annual reports, law reports, the Travancore Directory, School Readers, copy books, Proceedings of the Houses of Legislature and the departmental forms. During 1936-37, the total value of the work turned out from the Press amounted to Rs. 2·54 lakhs. Labour is paid on piece work system,

Orders from private parties for printing and binding works of every description are also undertaken at moderate rates. Since 1935, a Central Publication Depot has been opened, wherefrom all Government publications including the School Readers, rare Sanskrit and Archaeological publications (Regulation Law Reports, English & Malayalam Almanac) etc., issued by Government are sold. Liberal commission is allowed to the purchasers of publications. Agents for the sale of Sanskrit publications are appointed at two centres in North India, the concerns being Mehar Chand. Lachnman Das, Said Mitha Bazar, Lahore and The Oriental Book Agency, 15, Shukurwar, Poona, 2.' A list of the important publications showing the cost and transmission charges is given below.

Catalogue of important publications for sale.

The following publications are held for sale at the Government Press, Trivandrum.

[The amount printed immediately after each publication indicates its cost in Travancore currency. One Sirkar rupee is equivalent to 15 as 9 ps. The amounts within parentheses indicate first the Anchal charges and secondly the British Inland Postal charges. Purchasers who desire to have the packets registered should forward an extra amount of Chs. 3 (three) for Anchal and As. 3 (three) for Post to meet the registration charges.]

ENGLISH.

Periodical Reports.

Administration Report of the State for 1111 and previous years Ro. 1 (Chs. 5½ As. 7)

Statistics of Travancore	Sixth issue	Rs. 2-15 4	(Chs. 6 As. 4)
Do.	Seventh issue	Rs. 3-1-8	Do.
Do.	Eighth issue	Rs. 3-15-12	Do.
Do.	Ninth issue	Rs 3-0-0	Do.
Do.	Tenth issue	Rs. 3 7-0	Do.
Do.	Eleventh issue	Rs. 3-7-0	Do.
Do.	Twelfth issue	Rs. 3-0-0	Do.
Do.	Thirteenth issue	Rs. 3-7-0	Do.
Do.	Fourteenth issue	Rs. 4-21 0	Do.
Do.	Fifteenth issue	Rs. 4 14-0	Do.
Do.	Sixteenth issue	Rs. 3-0-0	Do.
Do.	Seventeenth	Rs. 300	Do.
Do.	Eighteenth	Rs. 300	Do.

Census Report 1931 Vol. XXVIII (Part 1) Rs. 6-3-0 (Chs. 15 Re. 1 As. 3)

Do. Do. (Part II) Rs 2-15-4 (Chs. 8 As. 9)

Do. Do. (Part III) Rs. 7-0-0 (Chs. 10 As. 12)

Do. Do. (Part IV) Rs. 7-0-0 (Chs. 4 As. 6)

Special Reports.

Agricultural Debt Redemption Committee Report, 1935 Re. 1 (Chs. 4 As. 5)

Banking Enquiry Committee Report, 1930 Vol. I Re. 1-14-12 (Chs. 5 As. 6)

Do. Vol. II Re. 0-21-0 (Chs. 5 As. 6

Co-operative Enquiry Committee Report, Re. 1-14-0 (Chs. 9 As. 8)
Economic Depression Enquiry Committee Report, Re. 0-21-0 (Chs. 3½ As. 4)
Education Reforms Committee Report, Re. 1-0-8 (Chs. 6 As. 7)
Industrial Survey Report, Rs. 4-2-0 (Chs. 6 As. 9)
Law's Delays Commission Report. Rs. 5-2-8 (Chs. 10½ As. 12)
Unemployment Committee Report, Re. 0-17-13 (Chs. 3 As. 4½)
Public Service Recruitment Committee Report, Re. 1-0-8 (Chs. 5 As. 6)
Temple Entry Enquiry Committee Report, Rs. 2-14-0 (Chs. 7 As. 8)

Codes, Manuals, etc.

Account Code Part I - 4th Edition, Re. 1-14-12 (Chs. 6 As. 7)
Do. Correction Slips 1 to 59 at cash. 8 each (Chs. 1½ As. 1½)
Service Regulations—Fifth Edition, Re. 1-14-12 (Chs. 6 As. 7)
Do. Correction slips 1 to 9 cash 8 each (Chs. 2½ As. 2½)
Civil Courts' Guide, Rs. 2-0-0 (Chs. 8 As. 11)
Do. Amendment slips, 1 to 3 Chs. 2 each (Chs. 2½ As. 2 3/4)
Devaswom Manual Parts I and II each Rs. 2-0-0 (Chs. As. 8)
Forest Manual, Rs. 2-1-0 (Chs. 8 As. 12)
Forest Manual—Part I, Re. 0-21-6 (Chs 4 As. 4)
Inspection Code (Education Dept.) Chs. 9 (Chs 2½ As. 3)
Land Revenue Manual Vols. II, III, IV, and V, Rs. 15-7-8 (Re. 1 Chs. 20 Rs 4 As. 12)
Do. Revised Vol. I Rs. 4-0-0 (Chs. 10 As. 12)
Do. Revised Vol. III. art 2 (revised) Rs. 2-7-0 Do.
Do. First supplement to Vol. II, Rs. 2-1-0 (Chs. 6½ As. 10)
Do. Second Do. Vol. II, Part 1 Rs. 2-1-0 Do.
Do. Do. Vol. II, Part 2 Rs. 2-1-0 Do.
Do. Third Do. Rs. 3-0-0 (Chs. 12 As. 14)
Survey Manual Rs. 4-2-0 (Chs. 16 As. 9)

Departmental Publications.

Archaeological Series Vol. I. (Parts I to 16 and Index) Rs. 10-5-0 (Chs. 8 c. 4. As. 12)
Vol. II. (Part I) Rs. 3-1-8. (Chs. 3 c. 12 As. 5)
,, (Part II) Re. 1-0-8. (Chs. 2 c. 8. As. 3)
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Vol. III. (Part I) Rs. 3-27-7. (Ch. 4-8. As. 6)
,, (Part II) Rs. 2-1-0. (Chs. 3-12. As. 4-6)
Vol. IV. (Part I) Rs. 2-22-6. (Chs. 3-12. As. 5)
,, (Part II) Rs. 1-7-10. (Chs. 3-4. As. 4-6)

Vol. V. (Part I) Re. 1-21-14. (Chs. 3-12. As. 4-6)

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Vol. VI (Part I) Re. 1-21-14. Chs. 3-12. As. 4½)

" (Part II) Re. 1-14-12 Do.

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Diseases of the Cocoanut Palm, Re. 0-14-0. (Chs. 2½. As. 3)

Flowering Plants of Travancore by Mr. Rama Rao, Rs. 2-15-4. (Chs. 6, As. 7)

Timber Tables Vol. I Re. 1-14-12. (Chs. 6. As. 7)
Do. Vol. II Rs. 2-1-0. (Chs. 8. As. 10)
Do. Correction slips 1 and 2 cash 8 each.

Regulations, Rules, etc.,

Sri Mulam Assembly Manual	1933	Re. 0-21-6	(Chs. 3-As. 4)
Do.	1937	Re. 0 25-0	Do
Sri Chitra State Council Manual	1933	Re. 0-21-6	(Chs. 3 As. 4)
Do.	1937	Re. 0-25-0	Do.
Rules under the Travancore Patents and Designs Regulation X of 1090		Re. 0-14-4	(Chs. 2½ As 2½)
Sri Mulam Assembly Electoral Rules		Re. 0-10-0	Do.
Sri Chitra State Council Electoral Rules		Re. 0-10-0	Do.

Copies of Regulations and Rules in English and the Vernaculars are available for sale in the Government Press at prices mentioned in the Catalogue supplied free to applicants.

Periodical Publications.

Quarterly Civil List	Re. 1-0-8	(Chs. 6 As. 7
Annual Reports of the various departments	Please see catalogue.	
Sri Mulam Assembly Proceedings per part containing one day's debate	Chs. 4	(Chs. 2½ As. 3)
Sri Chitra State Council Proceedings per part containing one day's debate	Chs. 4	Do.

The Travancore Directory Price will be fixed annually.

Miscellaneous.

Kathakali or the Malabar Pantomime	Re. 0-14-4	(Chs. 2½ As 2½)
Art of Kathakali	Re. 0-14-4	Do.
Christianity in Travancore by Mr. G. T. Mackenzie	Re. 0-14-4	(Chs. 3¾ As. 4)
Elements of Hindu Iconography by T. A. Gopinatha Rao Vols. I & II Parts I & II each	Rs. 15-7-8	(Chs. 18½ Re. 1¾ each)

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Conditions of the Sale of Malayalam Readers and Copy Books.

Not more than 100 (one hundred) copies of each of the Readers and Copy books will be sold to the same purchaser in one day. This restriction will not, however, be imposed on orders certified by heads of the departmental or non-departmental schools and by Inspecting Officers for books meant for use in the institutions under their control.

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Publications of the Department for the preservation of Oriental Literature.

The Sanskrit and Malayalam publications of the Department for the publication of Oriental Manuscripts are stocked for sale in the Government Press. The publications are in the following series:—

1. Trivandrum Sanskrit Series—Nos 1 to 88.
2. Sri Setu Lakshmi Prasada Mala—Nos 89 to 111
3. Sri Chitrodaya Manjari Sanskrit Series—Nos. 112 to 137.
4. Sri Mulam Malayalam Series Nos 1 to 25.
5. Sri Vanchi Setu Lakshmi Series—Nos 1 to 19.
6. Sri Chitrodaya Manjari Bhasha Series—Nos. 1 to 15.

The prices can be ascertained from the Superintendent, Government Press, or the Curator for the publication of Oriental Manuscripts.

Travancore Law Reports.

The Travancore Law Reports may be subscribed for annually. Seven parts, inclusive of the Index, are published every year.

The annual subscription is S. Rs. 5-9-10 *plus* Chs. 10 for transmission charges by Anchal or Bh. Rs. 5 As. 4 *plus* As. 15 for transmission charges by Post.

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Stamp Vendors' Account Books are supplied to the Stamp Vendors by the Several Treasury Officers in the State to whom all applications for these books should be made. Price S. Re. 1 plus transmission charges Chs. 6-4.

General conditions of Sale.

All *bona fide* book-sellers or agents are entitled to the following rates of discount:—

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1. The sale will be conducted between 7.30 A.M and 11.30 A. M. on all days.
2. The value of all publications held for sale in the Government Press is payable strictly in advance.
3. Remittances that do not fully cover the cost and transmission charges of the publications required, will not be accepted.
4. Books are sent at consignee's risk, as the Superintendent, Government Press, Trivandrum, accepts no responsibility for loss in transit.
5. Payments may be made by Cash, Post Office Money Order, Anchal Money Order, Cheques, Postage Stamps (if the amount is a small one) or by Treasury Chalan. The amount should be remitted into the Treasury under the Budget Head XXI 2 (*b*). *Anchal stamps cannot be accepted.*
6. All correspondence should be addressed to the Superintendent, Government Press, Trivandrum, Travancore.

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DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES.

State Aid to Industries Regulation.

The question of the grant of industrial loans for the encouragement of cottage industries received the attention of Government in 1098 M. E., when a set of rules was passed for the purpose. The disbursement of the loans was attended to by the Director of Industries and the maximum period of repayment was fixed as 10 years. As many as 128 loans amounting to Rs. 1,76,613-27-1 were granted under these rules, till the end of 1110 M. E.

As it was thought necessary that provision should be made for grant of aid to large as well as small businesses, a Regulation called the Travancore State Aid to Industries Regulation was passed in 1108. The Regulation was brought into force from 1111 M. E. Besides providing for the grant of industrial loans to industries, the Regulation also authorises the guarantee of a cash credit, or over-draft or fixed advance with a Bank, the grant, on favourable terms, of land, raw material, etc and the supply of machinery on the hire purchase system. A Board of Industries consisting of three non-officials and two officials has also been constituted under the Regulation for working the same. The Director of Industries, an *ex-officio* member of the Board, is also the Chairman of the Board. According to the rules framed under the Regulation, the Director of Industries is competent to grant State-aid up to a limit of Rs. 5,000 on the recommendation of the Board of Industries, whereas all applications over Rs. 5,000 have to be sanctioned by Government. 23 loans amounting to Rs. 44,500 have been granted under the Regulation till the end of 1113 M. E.

All applications for State-aid are submitted in the first instance to the Director of Industries who conducts the necessary preliminary enquiries regarding the business and places the same together with his report before the Board of Industries. Besides the industry and its assets, collateral security, either in the form of land or personal surety, can also be insisted upon at the discretion of the Board. All amounts granted are recoverable as arrears of land revenue under the Revenue Recovery Regulation.

Mineral Resources of the State.

The geological formations consist of the most ancient crystalline rocks, the archoeans, a series of sedimentary beds locally known as the Warkala Formation, and the recent formation of sands, alluvium and marine beds. The crystalline rocks are the largest in extent. They are mostly of the varieties, charnockites and leptynites. They form the core of the mountain range of the State, *viz.*, the Western Ghats and its high peaks. The Warkala beds, as seen in cliff sections, show, in succession, laterites, sands and sandy clays or lithomarge, alum clays, lignite, etc. They fringe the sea-coast. The present available data show that the formation is upper tertiary.

Among the economic minerals of Travancore, monazite has acquired a world reputation due to large reserves and superior thoria content of the mineral. Associated with monazite in fairly large percentage and claiming equal recognition on analogous grounds

is ilmenite In association with monazite and ilmenite are also found sillimanite, garnet, rutile, etc. All the above minerals form, with the ubiquitous quartz, the constituents of the littoral sands. Obviously they occupy a prominent position from a business point of view and hold out alluring prospects for working. Graphite and mica are available for commerce in the crystalline rocks and their weathered derivatives. China clay occurs in large quantities in the Warkala beds.

The minerals belong to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja. Generally they are permitted to be developed by private enterprise. Their leasing is regulated by the State Mining Rules. Application for mining concession is to be made to the Dewan and he may grant concession with the previous sanction of His Highness the Maharaja. Only companies registered in Travancore are granted mining concessions. The maximum period for which a mining lease is given is thirty years; but it may be renewed only once for a similar term. The area covered by a lease is generally restricted to three square miles. Licences are also issued authorising licensees to prospect for minerals and work them subject to a maximum term of one year. Besides the usual rents and royalties specified in the mining lease or prospecting license, as the case may be, the concessionaire is required to pay ten per cent. of the net profits arising therefrom.

Five mining leases are current at present for working the littoral sands and coastal dunes from which the heavy constituents—monazite, ilmenite and zircon—are dressed chiefly by means of electro-magnetic separators. One of the lessees is also recently engaged in the separation and concentration of sillimanite. The export figures for the last triennium are as follows :—

Year.	Monazite Cwts.	Ilmenite Cwts.	Zircon Cwts.
1110 M. E./1934-35	44,540	22,69,360	5,860
1111 M. E./1935-36	68,761	22,66,254	58,342
1112 M. E./1936-37	52,840	29,49,860	19,560

One of the mica occurrences is being exploited under a mining lease. The mica produced is of the phlogopite variety. China Clay is a State monopoly and work in connection with clay refining and porcelain manufacture is progressing apace.

Travancore and the Indian Industries Conference.

The Indian Industries Conference is an organisation started by the Government of India and is composed of some of the higher officials attached to the Department of Industries and Labour of the Central Government and the Ministers and Directors of Industries

of the Provinces and representatives of certain Indian States including Travancore, with the Honourable Member in charge of the Department of Industries and Labour of the Governor-General's Executive Council as President. The first reorganised Conference was opened by His Excellency Lord Willingdon in 1933 at Simla and this State was represented by Mr. N. K. Padmanabha Pillay, F. R. S. A., the then Director of Industries and he attended the Conference held in the subsequent years also and he has been nominated as a Member of the Central Industrial Intelligence and Research Bureau and also served as a member of the various Sub-Committees formed to report on various important industries and suggest ways and means for their development. Mr. C. Kumara Das B A., M. Sc., F. I. C., Director of Industries represented this State in the Eighth Conference held in 1936.

The main object of the organisation is the industrial development of India as a whole, including the Indian States. General subjects of all-India importance have been discussed at the Conferences and useful resolutions adopted and schemes approved by the Conference were given effect to. The Central Government provide lump allotments for the development of specified industries and the grants so allotted are utilised in the various Provinces and Indian States.

Some of the important subjects which were discussed at the various conferences, are the co-ordination of work between the various Departments of Industries and the Commercial Intelligence Department, State technical scholarships, State aid to industries, establishment of industrial banks, preparation of industrial directories, development of cottage industries, marketing problems, preparation of annual reports of Departments of Industries on uniform lines, encouragement of exhibitions and industrial fairs, co-ordination of industrial research, standardisation of weights and measures throughout India, removal of inter-provincial barriers to trade, co-operation in industrial research among the various laboratories of the Provinces and Indian States, issue of pamphlets dealing with individual industries, research on glass manufacture (for which there is scope in Travancore and the investigation of some of the sands occurring in Travancore in respect of their suitability was one piece of work which this organisation is doing for Travancore), allocation of prizes and industrial standardisation.

One important result of the Industries Conference is the establishment of a Central Industrial Intelligence and Research Bureau (on the lines of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research) in order to serve as a clearing house of industrial intelligence which could keep abreast of industrial developments both in India and other countries and be in a position to give information and advice to industrialists and persons seeking industrial openings. The functions of the institution are as follows :—

1. The collection and dissemination of industrial intelligence.
2. Collaboration with Provincial Directors of Industries and industrialists in all matters relating to industrial research.

3. Publication, at intervals, of bulletins relating to industrial research and other matters connected with industrial developments.

4. Assistance to industrialists in India by giving advice and making suggestions as to the directions in which research should be undertaken.

5 To collaborate with various organisations of the Central and Local Governments with a view to ensuring that specifications prepared or issued by them provide as far as possible for industrial standardisation.

6. To assist in the organisation of industrial exhibitions in various parts of India and Indian States by rotation.

The personnel of this Advisory Council are:—

Three or four members to be nominated by the Government of India to respresent the Departments directly interested in industrial development (Industries and Labour, Railways and Army).

The Director of Industries of each Province or the Provincial Official entrusted with industrial affairs.

Two or more representatives from Indian States of Hyderabad, Mysore, Baroda, Gwalior, Jammu and Kashmir, Indore and Travancore.

Six or more non-officials from the Provinces, who should, if possible, be gentlemen directly connected with industries.

The bureau is attached to the Indian Stores Department and under the immediate charge of the Director of Industrial Intelligence and Research Bureau-

Indian States in respect of the Bureau of Industrial Intelligence and Research will come in as full collaborators and co-operators into the scheme on exactly the same terms as the Indian Provinces. There will be no fees charged for the utilisation of the services of the Bureau and the same will be placed at the disposal of the Provinces and Indian States without any charge whatsoever and in return the States will also place their own sources of information and their own research institutes, if they have any, at the disposal of the Bureau, so that it may work for the greater good of India as a whole.

Grant to the Imperial Institute, London.

An annual grant of £. (50) fifty is being paid to the Imperial Institute, London. In return, the Imperial Institute has undertaken to organise a Travancore Exhibit in its galleries. The Institute has provided the necessary show-cases, cleaning, lighting together with expert lay-out, labelling and supervision, while the exhibits are supplied by the Travancore Government.

The Madras Government Technical Examinations.

As an encouragement to technical education in the State, Government have arranged with the Madras Government for conducting their Technical Examinations in Travancore territory. There are at preson three centres where candidates are examined in almost all the subjects included in the Syllabus of the Madras Government Technical Examinations. These are Trivandrum, Alleppey and Mavelikara, the last-named being a centre for examinations in subjects coming under the Drawing Group only in November every year. The following table shows the particular subjects in which examinations are held in each of the centres every year:—

	Trivandrum	Alleppey	Mavelikara
April	Commerce group	Commerce group	......
	Textile group	Engineering group	......
	Engineering group	....	......
November	Drawing group	Drawing group	Drawing group
	Engineering group	Engineering group	....
	Printing group	....	....

The entire expenditure on account of the conduct of the examinations in Travancore centres is borne by the Government of Travancore.

Fees for the Lower and Higher Grade examinations in each subject are Rs. 6 and Rs. 12 respectively.

London Chamber of Commerce Examinations.

Government have arranged for the conduct of the Autumn and Spring Sessions of the London Chamber of Commerce Examinations in Travancore also in two centres, *viz.*, Alleppey and Trivandrum. There is a permanent Local Secretary at each centre appointed by the Government for holding these examinations. The subjects in which the candidates are examined are those coming under Commerce Group, *viz.*, Typewriting, Shorthand, Book-keeping, Accountancy, etc.

Fees for the Certificate and Higher Examinations are Bh. Rs 4 and Bh. Rs. 6 respectively.

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

AGRICULTURAL LOANS.

The system of State aid for cultivation of land has been in vogue from very early days. These advances were controlled by rules which provided for the issue of loans on proper security, for the recovery of the same in instalments and for guarding against the money being misapplied. In the year 1066, a Regulation was passed—Regulation V of 1066—on the lines of the Indian Land Improvement Loans Act XIX of 1883 and rules were also issued for the practical working of the Regulation. Under this Regulation and the rules passed thereunder, loans could be issued only for the improvement of wet lands. After the Regulation was in force for two years, it was found to be practically inoperative. To make the Regulation applicable to both garden and wet lands, an amending Regulation was passed in 1085—Regulation III of 1085; but this too did not produce the desired effect. As, on account of the stringency of the Regulation, people could not freely avail themselves of its provisions, the present amended Regulation IX of 1094 (1919) was passed. A set of revised rules were also issued (in 1921) for the practical working of the Regulation.

Object for which loans may be granted.

Loans may be granted for two main purposes *viz.*,

(i) for making any improvement on land which adds to the letting value of garden and dry land as well as wet land to any person having a right to make that improvement or with the consent of that person to any other person. The minimum amount that could be granted for this purpose is Rs. 50.

(ii) for agricultural purposes, such as the purchase of seed, cattle, manure, agricultural implements, rebuilding of houses destroyed by fire or flood, and the purchase of machinery or other wooden appliances useful for farming or for rendering agricultural produce fit for the market.

Officers competent to grant loans.

The following Officers are competent to sanction loans not xceeding the sums specified below:—

	Rs.
Tahsildars ...	500
Assistant Peishkars, if specially empowered ...	1,000
Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam..	2,000
Land Revenue Commissioner ...	4,999
Government ...	5,000 and above.

Applications for loans.

An application for a loan may be made in writing either direct to the officer or the authority competent to grant the loan or through any Revenue Officer of a grade not lower than that of a Tahsildar. It need not be in any special form, but should contain information about the name of the *pakuthi* and *muri* or *kara* in

which the applicant resides, the name of the applicant, the number of his *patta*, the amount of loan required, and the purpose for which it is required, with particulars of the security offered. Applications for loans up to Rs 200 have been exempted from the levey of stamp duty.

Rate of interest and nature of disbursement of loans.

Loans shall ordinarily be disbursed in two instalments ; but the sanctioning authority may disburse the loan in one instalment when it appears to him that there are reasonable grounds for so doing.

The ordinary rate of interest is 4 per cent. per annum. The Government may, if they think fit, sanction the grant of loans in special cases or special classes of cases at special rates of interest or without interest. In calculating interest, a period of half a month or less shall be disregarded and any period exceeding half a month shall be taken as one month. Interest shall accrue from the date of disbursement of the loan ; if the loan is disbursed in instalments, interest on each instalment shall run from the date of disbursment of such instalment.

If default is made in the repayment of any instalment, penalty at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum on the amount of principal due for such instalment shall be levied from the date on which the payment ought to have been made.

Method of recovery.

Loans shall be repayable in annual instalments consisting of a fixed portion of the principal together with interest due on the entire outstanding loan till the date of payment. The portion of the principal due for each instalment shall be fixed by the officer sanctioning the loan and shall be shown in the loan order issued. The date for the payment of each annual instalment shall be fixed so as to coincide, if possible, with the date of payment of one of the land revenue *kists* of the taluk ; and the first instalment shall be payable not less than 12 months and not more than 30 months from the date of disbursement of the loan or of the last portion of the loan. Subject to these limits, the date of payment of the first instalment shall be so fixed that the borrower shall, before that date, have had a reasonable opportunity by exercise of due diligence, of recovering, as a result of his outlay of the loan, a sufficient return to meet the first instalment. When the interval between the disbursement of the loan or of the last portion of the loan and the date fixed for the repayment of the first instalment exceeds 12 months, simple interest shall be recovered in as many annual instalments not exceeding the total number of instalments for the repayment of the loan along with the annual instalments of repayment as may be fixed by the officer granting the loan.

The amount of the instalments and the period within which the loan shall be repaid shall be fixed by the officer granting the loan who shall have regard to the probable durability of the improvement proposed to be effected with the loan, to the value or sufficiency of

the security given and to the convenience of the borrower and the circumstances of the case; but the period so fixed shall not exceed the following maxima, namely:—

(A) *In the case of loans for improvement of land as defined in Section 3 of the Regulation*:—

	Years.
(i) When the security furnished is land ...	20
(ii) When the security furnished is machinery...	7
(iii) When the security furnished is personal...	5

(B) *In the case of loans for agricultural purposes as defined in Section 3 of the Regulation*:—

(1) For the purchase of seed ordinarily, manure, fodder and implements of farming ...	1
(2) For the purchase of cattle ...	2
(3) For the purchase of seed which cannot yield a return in a shorter period than 30 months ...	7
(4) For any other purpose ...	10

These maxima shall be reckoned from the date of the disbursement of the loan; or where the loan is disbursed in instalments from the date of disbursement of the last instalment. Any period for instalment of repayment, fixed under this rule, is liable to revision. The officer sanctioning the loan may, on the application of the borrower and on sufficient grounds, grant extension of time or repayment not exceeding one instalment period. Further extension shall be sanctioned only by the Dewan.

The borrower is at liberty to repay at any time a larger sum than the annual instalment or to discharge the whole loan in a lump. Repayments other than the payment on the due date of the prescribed annual instalment may be classed as follows:—

(i) *Payment on the due date of a sum in excess of the equated payment.*

Such excess repayment should at once be credited in reduction of principal, the number of future instalments being, if necessary, reduced, but no postponement of subsequent instalments being allowed. Nor shall any alteration in the amount of subsequent instalments be allowed except in the final instalment and when such alteration is necessary to adjust the balance due.

(ii) *Payment before the date of the equated payment.*

Such payment should be deemed as having been made on the due date.

(iii) *Voluntary payment before the due date of any amount without reference to the equated payment due.*

Unless the borrower specifically requires such a payment to be regarded as in whole or part an advance of class (ii), it should be taken wholly in reduction of principal; on the principle laid down in Article 145 of the Account Code, Part I, the borrower being still liable for the equated payment on the due date.

Repayment may be made either at the Treasury of the Taluk or to the Proverthicar of the *pakuthi* in which the land to be improved or for whose benefit the loan is granted is situated. The Division Peishkar may, if he sees fit, authorise repayment at any other Government Treasury.

The repayment of the annual instalment may be suspended by the officer who has sanctioned the loan, when, from causes beyond the borrower's control, such repayment of the annual instalment becomes unduly burdensome. Such suspensions have the effect of postponing the payment of the future instalments by the period of suspension; and no additional interest shall be charged for such period.

Remission of Loans.

In the case of loans for improvements on land, if the work fails from causes beyond the borrower's control, the Land Revenue Commissioner or the Peishkar of the Division, as the case may be, may, upon a full report of all the circumstances of the case, sanction the recovery of the loan sanctioned by him in such instalments as he thinks fit, interest at the rate at which the loan was sanctioned being charged from the expiration of the period allowed for the execution of the work or may remit the whole or a portion of the unpaid balance of the loan subject to a maximum limit of Rs. 100 in each case by the Land Revenue Commissioner or Rs. 50 in each case by the Division Peishkar. If the whole or any portion of the unpaid balance of the loan exceeds Rs. 100, Government may, upon a full report of all the circumstances of the case, submitted by the Land Revenue Commissioner, sanction the remission of the whole or a portion of the balance.

Security for loans.

No loan shall be granted unless the value of the security offered is at least 25 per cent. more than the amount of the loan applied for.

A. *In the case of loans for improvement of land*: (*a*) The land to be improved, which must ordinarily include the site of the work to be constructed unless it is land classed as *poramboke*.

If the value of the applicant's transferable interest in the land to be improved is less than 25 per cent. in excess of the amount of the loan applied for, collateral security of the following description shall be required:—

(i) Other lands belonging to the borrower;

(ii) lands belonging to other persons who are willing to become sureties;

(iii) personal security when the amount covered by such security does not exceed 25 per cent. of the loan;

(iv) machinery or plant installed, such as oil-engine and pump, provided that the amount covered by such security does not exceed 75 per cent. of its cost price; or

(v) a combination of the forms of security permissible under clauses (i) to (iv).

When a loan is secured partly on one form of security and partly on another, then the maximum period of repayment shall be the shortest applicable to any one of the forms of security offered.

If the installation, which is offered as collateral security, is not fully the property of the borrower, as, for instance, if it has been purchased on the hire purchase system, any balance due upon that installation shall first be paid off out of the loan amount before any further sum is disbursed and the officer disbursing the loan shall satisfy himself that the installation has been fully paid for before making any further disbursement of the loan granted.

(*b*) When a loan permissible under Section 3 of the Regulation is applied for by the members of a village community or by a group of cultivators on their joint personal security, the Division Peishkar may, at his discretion, advance on such security an amount not exceeding five times the annual assessment on the land registered in the names of the applicants.

(*c*) If the security offered is otherwise satisfactory, a loan may be granted to a person who is in arrear for a previous loan.

B. *In the case of loans for agricultural purposes.* The applicant's transferable interest in lands held by him.

Provided that, if the value of such interest does not exceed by one-fourth the amount of the loan applied for, collateral security shall be required. If the loan is repayable within two years, personal security alone may be accepted. In other cases, collateral security shall be given.

Loans repayable within two years and not exceeding Rs. 200 in amount may also be granted on the personal security of the applicant and one or more other persons.

Appeals.

(*a*) An appeal shall lie to the Division Peishkar against the order or decision of the Tahsildar in the following cases:—

(i) When an application for loan is rejected.

(ii) When only a portion of the amount applied for is sanctioned.

(iii) Against an order fixing the number of instalments for repayment of the loan or refusing to grant extension of time for repayment of the loan.

(iv) Against an order imposing penalty.

(*b*) An appeal against an original order passed by the Division Peishkar shall lie to the Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner and from an original order passed by the Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner to the Dewan.

(*c*) The Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner may also revise an appellate order passed by a Division Peishkar. The Dewan may revise either, on application received from parties or of his own accord, any order passed under these rules.

(*d*) The appeal and revision petition shall be presented within 60 days of the date of the order or decision complained of or the date of its receipt by the party. The petition shall be accompanied by an attested copy of the order appealed against or sought to be revised. The time taken to obtain the attested copy shall be excluded in computing the time for the presentation of the petition. Petitions presented after 60 days may also be admitted if the office, is satisfied of the grounds for delay. Pending disposal of a petition the appellate or revisional authority may suspend the execution of the order complained of. No order in an appeal or revision shall be passed without previous notice to the party to be affected thereby.

Special Punja Loans.

The system of granting special loans for the cultivation of *Punja* lands in Kuttanad was started in the year 1107 and was being continued year after year. Up to the year 1111, these loans were granted on the security of lands and the crops raised with the help of the loan. In 1111, it was ordered that, for the grant of *Punja* loans up to Rs. 500, landed property need not be insisted on as security and that such loans may be issued on the security of crops raised with the loans or of two solvent sureties. The chief feature with these special loans is that they have to be repaid at the time of harvest or at any rate before the end of the year of issue of the loan.

The subjoined statement furnishes details about the amount of loans advanced during the past six years and the total outstanding.

Year.	Amount of Agricultural Loans (including special loans) issued.	Amount recovered out of sums fallen due.	Amount outstanding at the end of the year out of sums fallen due.	The total amount outstanding at the end of the year.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1108	3,53,005	1,26,851	1,67,467	...
1109	2,72,9[illegible]8	1,25,994	2,49,655	...
1110	1,99,397	1,04,5[illegible]	3,99,625	15,54,683
1111	2 07,844	1,42,782	4,79,555	16,18,816
1112	1,49,653	2 29,463	4 63 819	15,30,200
1113	83822	164262	440282	1452653

VILLAGE PANCHAYATS.

The Travancore Village Panchayat Regulation VII of 1100 was enacted with a view to foster and develop local self Government in the rural areas of Travancore. The first six Panchayats *viz.*, at Bhoothapandy, Paravur, Samburvadakara, Ettumanoor, Perumbavoor, and Nedumangad, were constituted under the Regulation, in 1108. Another Panchayat was opened at Ayroor in 1112 M. E.

The opening of more Panchayats is engaging the attention of Government and steps are being taken for the opening of six more Panchayats in 1114 M. E., two in each of the Revenue Divisions of Trivandrum, Quilon and Kottayam.

In each of the existing Panchayats there are six elected non-official members and three official members nominated by Government. The Chairman of each of the Panchayat is an ex-officio Government Officer. Government contribute for these Panchayats three-fourths of their budgetted expenditure for the first five years, and half the expenditure during subsequent years.

1. *Bhutapandy.* The jurisdiction of the Panchayat comprises the Bhutapandy *pakuthi* of the Tovala taluk. The Panchayat began to function from the 1st Meenam 1108. The local Tahsildar is the Chairman. Street lighting, maintenance of cattle pounds, and maintenance of and repairs to public pathways and wells are the main functions that are being attended to. A cess of 4 per cent. on the annual rental value of buildings is levied. In 1113, the Village Fund had an opening balance of Rs. 1397, the receipts amounted to Rs. 602 and the Government gave a contribution of Rs. 560. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 1074 and the closing balance was Rs. 1485.

2. *Nedumangad.* The jurisdiction of the Panchayat comprises the Nedumangad *pakuthi* of the Nedumangad taluk. The Panchayat began to function from the 1st Meenam 1108. The local Tahsildar is the Chairman. Street lighting, maintenance of cattle pounds, and maintenance of and repairs to public pathways and wells are the main functions that are being attended to. A cess of 3 per cent. of the land tax is levied. In 1113, the Village Fund had an opening balance of Rs. 740, the receipts amounted to Rs. 248, and the Government contribution of Rs. 337 was not drawn. An expenditure of Rs. 475 was incurred during the year, and the closing balance was Rs. 513.

3. *Paravoor.* The jurisdiction of the Panchayat comprises the Paravoor *pakuthi* of the Quilon taluk The Panchayat began to function from the 25th Meenam 1108 The local (Chathanur) Sub-Registrar is the Chairman. Sanitation and street lighting are being attended to.

4. *Samburvadakara.* The jurisdiction of the Panchayat comprises the Samburvadakara *pakuthi* of the Shencotta taluk. The Panchayat began to function from the 16th Kumbham 1109. The local Proverthicar is the Chairman. Sanitation and street lighting are attended to.

5. *Ayiroor.* The jurisdiction of the Panchayat comprises the Ayiroor *pakuthi* of the Tiruvalla taluk. The Panchayat began to function from the 18th Kumbhom 1112. The Headmaster of the local Vernacular Middle School is the Chairman. The sanitation of the village is being attended to by the Panchayat.

6. *Ettumanur.* The jurisdiction of the Panchayat comprises the Ettumanur *pakuthi* of the Kottayam taluk. The Panchayat was constituted in 1932. The local Sub-Registrar is the Chairman. The Panchayat attends to the cleaning of streets and their lighting and also to the repairs to and improvements of tanks, wells and roads. A cess of one anna per rupee of land tax is levied and Government give an annual contribution.

7. *Perumbavoor.* The jurisdiction of the Panchayat comprises the Perumbavoor *pakuthi* of the Kunnatnad taluk. The Panchayat was constituted in 1932. The local Sub-Registrar is the Chairman. The Panchayat attends to the cleaning of streets and their lighting, and also to the repairs to and improvements of tanks, wells and roads. A cess of one anna per rupee of land tax is levied, and the Government give an annual contribution.

The Travancore Agriculturists Relief Regulation.

History of the legislation. Agriculture is the key-industry in the State. If not directly, at least indirectly, it is the main source of wealth even to the non-agriculturist and the State as a whole. The welfare of the agriculturist has always been a matter of primary concern to the State. An attempt to estimate the extent of indebtedness during 1079 M. E. (1903 A. D.—1904 A. D.) was made by the Settlement Dewan Peishkar by a reference to the sales, mortgages, hypothecations and money bonds executed in that year. On that basis, he estimated the extent of indebtedness during that year at Rs. 2·40 crores. The Banking Enquiry Committee, constituted in December 1929, conducted an intensive survey of thirteen typical villages. With the results of this survey and the figures available from the Registration Department regarding the execution of documents, the Committee estimated the agricultural debts incurred in 1104 M. E. (1928-1929 A. D.) at Rs. 4·65 crores and the total subsisting debts at Rs. 25 crores And Rs. 20 crores is the estimate of subsisting debts in 1105 according to the economic census taken by the Census Commissioner in February 1931. Since none of these enquiries was made after an intensive, scientific survey of the whole country, the disparity in the estimates was inevitable. Both the Economic Depression Enquiry Committee and the Agricultural Debt Redemption Committee proceeded on the assumption that the volume of indebtedness lies between the two estimates referred to above *i. e.*, between Rs. 20 crores and Rs. 25 crores.

The beginning of 1105 is generally accepted as the date of the commencement of the period of economic depression. On the representation of the people through the Legislature and the Press and as a result of the recommendations of the Economic Depression Enquiry Committee, relief was granted by the Government in the form of reduction or remission of taxes, suspension of coercive proceedings for the recovery of taxes, extension of the period for the repayment of, and reduction in the rate of interest on, Government loans, etc. The establishment of a Land Mortgage Bank to lend money to the indebted agriculturist at low interest for long terms was one of the boons conferred upon the agriculturist by His Highness the Maharaja on the occasion of the Investiture.

The above measures were found inadequate to save the indebted agriculturist whose credit was deteriorating and the value of whose lands was declining while his debts were growing out of all proportion to his assets. Therefore, in January 1935, the Government appointed a Committee consisting of officials and non-officials to investigate into the extent of agricultural indebtedness and suggest such measures of relief as could be given effect to in this State. The Report of the Committee submitted in October 1935 was discussed and voted upon by both the Houses of the Legislature. The present Regulation is the outcome of that enquiry and discussion.

Regulation III of 1112. This Regulation provides for three measures of relief to the indebted agriculturist. Of this, one is a permanent measure amending the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code relating to the arrest of judgment-debtors. Under the Civil Procedure Code, excepting females and those who are not in a fit state

of health to undergo incarceration, the judgment-debtors could be arrested and detained in the civil prison for recovery of the debts due from them. By Part IV of this Regulation, subject to certain conditions, an agriculturist is exempted from arrest. The main condition is that he should not be guilty of the commission of any act with the object of evading payment. Even in the case of debts existing on the date of the Regulation, the agriculturist-debtor has only to disclose all his assets and give an undertaking not to alienate them. This provision enables an agriculturist-debtor who acts *bona fide* to follow his agricultural pursuits without fear of incarceration.

Another measure which applies to all agriculturist-debtors is that contained in Part III of the Regulation. These provisions intended to meet an emergent situation are to be in force only for three years. The maximum rate of recoverable interest on all subsisting money debts and on all future secured money debts is reduced to 6 per cent. and that on all paddy debts and on future unsecured debts to 9 per cent. The Court is given also power to permit payment by instalments extending up to a period of twelve years even where such amounts are recoverable immediately as per terms of the decree or contract under which the claim is made. This instalment payment is to be allowed on a consideration of equitable circumstances relating to each case.

The third measure of relief with which main portion of the Regulation deals is conciliation. Out of 38 sections in the Regulation, 30 sections occur in Part II dealing with debt conciliation. Any agriculturist who is a debtor on the date of this Regulation and who is in need of greater relief than those provided for in Parts III and IV can get relief through conciliation provided there is a Board competent to conciliate his debts. Power to establish Boards and fix their territorial and pecuniary jurisdictions are conferred upon the Government. The Board is to consist of an officer appointed by the Government. The Board is given power to enquire into the history of each transaction, take evidence with regard to the existence or quantum of each debt, consider the circumstances of each creditor and the debtor and make proposals for conciliation. If the debtor and all the creditors agree to the proposals, the conciliation agreement is to be executed and registered. This agreement has the force of a decree of Court. If any of the creditors disagree to the proposal of the Board, conciliation fails, but the Board is competent to issue a certificate to the debtor stating the attempts made by it for conciliation, the attitude of the parties and the manner in which the transaction could be reasonably settled. If the Court in which a debt with regard to which a certificate has been issued is sought to be recovered accepts the conclusions in the certificate that Court is competent to disallow to that creditor the costs of the suit or application and reduce the rate of interest from 1st Chingam 1105 down to 4 per cent. or half the stipulated rate whichever is higher. This is the only sanction behind a certificate of the Board. The proceedings before a civil court for the recovery of any amount from a debtor are to be suspended during the pendency of a conciliation enquiry with respect to the debts of that debtor. The orders of the Board are neither appealable nor revisable.

The Government have issued rules for the working of the Boards. Under the Rules one of the Conciliation Officers is to be the Chief Conciliation Officer with administrative control over the other offices.

The petitioner has to pay a court fee of Rs. 10 in all cases in which conciliation has been effected; and in all cases in which certificate is granted, a court fee of Rs. 2 is to be paid.

Now there are eight Boards including the Board of the Chief Conciliation Officer. The Chief Conciliation Officer has pecuniary jurisdiction up to Rs. 15,000 and the pecuniary jurisdiction of the other Boards is fixed at Rs. 10,000.

A statement containing information about the territorial jurisdiction and the work done by the Conciliation Officers is also appended.

Name of the Board.	Territorial Jurisdiction.	Applications filed from 1-1-13 to 1-2-1114.	Conciliation agreements executed from 1-1-113 to 1-2-114.	Certificates issued from 1-1-113 to 1-2-1114.
Chief Conciliation Board Kottayam	Taluks of Kottayam and Meenachil.	134	15	12
Conciliation Board Nagercoil	Taluks of Tovala, Agasteeswaram and Kalkulam.	427	21	26
Trivandrum	Taluks of Vilavamcode, Neyyattinkara, Trivandrum and pakuthies of Azhur, Keezhvallom, Idakode, Ilampa, Mudakkal, Avanavamcheri, Attingal, Koonthalur, Sarkara and Chirayinkil of Chirayinkil taluk.	307	16	44
Quilon	Taluks of Quilon Kottarakara and the pakuthies of Koduvazhannoor, Pulimathu, Pazhayakunnumal, Kilimanoor, Vellalur, Nagarur, Almcode, Kadakkavur, Keezh Attingal, Manampur, Ottur, Karavarom Madavur, Pallikal, Navaikulam, Chemmaruthi, Ayirur, Edava, Varkala, Vettur and Cheriniyur of Chirayinkil taluk.	527	124	3
Mavelikara	Taluks of Mavelikara, Karunagapally and Karthigapally.	9	...	...
Thiruvella	Taluks of Changanacherry, Thiruvella and Pathanamthitta.	792	38	32
Alleppey	Taluks of Ambalapuzha, and Shertallai.	432	29	64
Alwaye	Taluks of Muvattupuzha, Kunnathunad Vaikom, Thodupuzha and Parur.	201	4	45

Note. In addition to the above, 109 applications were filed, 7 agreements executed and 7 certificates issued in Kottayam I Board which was dissolved on 1-6-1113 and 426 applications were filed, 10 agreements executed and 15 certificates issued from Palai Board which was dissolved at the end of 1113.

Salient provisions of the Markets Regulation.

Scope of Regulation. The provisions of the Markets Regulation, VII of 1092, relate to the holding of markets anywhere in the State, except in Towns constituted under the Municipal Regulation. To constitute a market, there should be more than six shops at the place. Temporary sheds erected on occasions of festivities do not constitute markets. Under the Markets Regulation, the publication of a Notification by Government declaring a site as a market is conclusive evidence that the place is a market for the purposes of the Regulation. The declaration may be cancelled by Government at any time at their discretion.

Kinds of Markets. There are two kinds of markets recognised by law, *viz.*, (i) Public markets and (ii) Private markets. A public market is one constructed, repaired or maintained by Government on Government land. All other markets are private markets.

(i) *Public markets* are controlled by Government through the Land Revenue Department. Government have the power of opening public markets and closing them. In public markets, separate areas are reserved for stalls and cart-stands, and the remaining area is made available for use by casual vendors and by the public resorting to the market. The right of collection of rents on stalls and cart-stands, and fees from casual sellers on open spaces is sold by public auction by the Tahsildar (subject to confirmation by the Division Peishkar) to the highest bidder for a period not exceeding 3 years in the case of stalls and one year at a time in the case of open spaces and cart-stands. In return for the lease amount, the lessees are allowed the right of collection of fees from the casual sellers not exceeding the maximum rates prescribed by the Rules (vide Table I below) and rent from stalls and cart-stands. The conditions of the lease are enforced by means of permits in the case of stall-holders and agreements in the case of lessees.

(ii) *Private markets* are conducted under licenses issued by the Division Peishkar. Application for license to open a private market should be made to the Division Peishkar not less than 60 days before opening the market in the case of new markets, and not less than 60 days before the commencement of the official year for which license is to be renewed in the case of existing markets. Every application for a new market should be accompanied with a sum of Rs. 4-14-0 to cover the expenses of publication charges of the Notification, in the Government Gazette, under Section 12 of the Markets Regulation. The applications are disposed of after an enquiry by the Division Peishkar. The enquiry is generally directed towards finding out whether there are any objections to the grant of a license for a market at the particular site and whether the applicant is the owner of the land. After conducting necessary enquiries the Division Peishkar may grant the application either unconditionally or subject to such restrictions and conditions as he may deem fit, or reject the application. An application should be disposed of within 60 days from the date of its receipt. Failure to do

this gives the applicant right to open the market or continue the same during the official year for which the license is sought. The applicant should, however, pay the prescribed fees in case he opens a new market or continues the existing market. The Division Peishkar should issue a license over his signature in every case in which he grants the application. The licenses are issued on General Stamp paper to the value of the license fee produced by the applicants. The license fee is regulated by the area covered by the market as shown in Table II below. The licensee is entitled to levy fees for articles or cattle brought for sale into the market at the rates specified in Table I. He should, under no circumstances, levy higher fees.

Among private markets, there is another category known as evening markets or '*Anthikadas*'. Evening markets are markets not enclosed nor provided with permanent structures, and which are the daily resort, during the afternoons and evenings, of poor persons for the purpose of buying and selling food stuffs and petty articles of house-hold use. The holders of evening markets are bound to take out a license for their markets, but they are exempted from paying license fees. The licensees of these markets are not empowered to collect fees from the casual sellers of goods.

Sanitation, water supply etc., in markets. The sanitation in public markets situated in Conservancy towns is attended to by the Public Health Department, and in other places, by the Land Revenue Department. Provision is made in the budget of the Land Revenue Department every year under 'Improvements to Markets' for the sinking of wells, latrine accommodation, drainage, enclosure wall and other improvements, and wages of sweepers in public markets. In the case of private markets, the licensees should make arrangements for the supply of clean water for drinking and washing purposes, proper drainage and sanitation.

Miscellaneous. A license for a private market could be suspended or revoked by the Division Peishkar, if any of the conditions specified therein is infringed or evaded. Under Section 18 of the Regulation, the Division Peishkar may close a private market for which no license has been applied for or the license for which has been refused, revoked or suspended.

TABLE I.

Maximum rates of fees.

Hand load	2 cash.
Head load	4 cash.
Cart load	4 chs.

Unloaded carts	2 chs. in case a cart s'and is provided.
Motor vehicle load	14 Chs.
Unloaded motor vehicles	7 Chs. in case a motor stand is provided.
Cattle, horse or ass load	1 Ch.
Cows, bulls and buffaloes above two years of age.	4 Chs. per head.
Calves of two years and below but not below 1 year	1 Ch. per head.
Sheeps, goats or asses above two years of age	2 Chs. per head.
Do. two years or below	1 Ch. per head.
Pigs	1 Ch. do.
Poultry (grown up fowls)	2 cash per head.
A boat of not more than 20 inches in girth	2 Chs.
A boat above 25 inches but not below 35 inches in girth	4 Chs.
A boat of 35 inches or more in girth	7 Chs.

TABLE II.

License fees for a year or fraction thereof.

			Rs.
If the area is	25 cents	and below	10
Do.	50	Do.	20
Do.	75	Do.	40
Do.	1 acre	Do.	60
Do.	2 acres	Do.	80
For every additional acre above two acres or a fraction thereof			40

Note.—The fee for renewal of a license is the same as that for the original license.

Number of live-stock in the State as ascertained by a census held in January 1935.

				Totals for the State.
Cattle	Males	1.	Breeding Bulls, *i. e.*, entire males over 3 years kept or used for breeding purposes	3,596
		2.	Working Bullocks, *i. e.* bullocks and uncastrated males over 3 years kept for work *only*	2,60,974
		3.	Bulls and Bullocks over 3 years not in use for breeding or work	9,051
		4.	Young stock (a) Under 1 year	59,362
			Young stock (b) 1 to 3 years of age	79,480
	Females	1.	Breeding Cows, *i. e.*, cows over 3 years kept for breeding or milk production	2,62 046
		2.	Cows over 3 years used for work	3,969
		3.	Cows over 3 years not in use for work or breeding purposes	1,75,573
		4.	Young stock (a) Under 1 year	1,08,432
			Young stock (b) 1 to 3 years of age	1,08,290
Buffaloes	Males	1.	Breeding Bulls, *i. e.*, entire males over 3 years kept or used for breeding purposes	892
		2	Working Bullocks, *i. e.*, bullocks and uncastrated males over 3 years kept for work *only*	53,728
		3.	Bulls or Bullocks over 3 years not in use for breeding or work	1,572
		4.	Young stock (a) Under 1 year	1,714
			Young stock (b) 1 to 3 years of age	2,799
	Females	1.	Breeding Cows, *i. e.*, cows over 3 years kept for breeding or milk production	10 671
		2.	Cows over 3 years used for work	6,337
		3.	Cows over 3 years not in use for work or breeding purposes	5,744
		4.	Young stock (a. Under 1 year	3,819
			Young stock (b) 1 to 3 years of age	3,105
Sheep				2,35,802
Goats				43,046
Horses and ponies		1.	Horses	239
		2.	Mares	115
		3.	Young stock (colts and fillies) (a) Under 1 year	5
			Young stock (colts and fillies) (b) 1 to 3 years of age	2
Mules				14
Donkeys				1482

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The X-Ray and Electro-Therapeutic Department of the General Hospital.

The Department was started in Kanni 1103 with a supply of apparatus of modern type.

At present the following items of work are done :—

(1) All kinds of X-Ray Examinations, superficial and deep X-Ray treatment.
(2) Ultra violet treatment.
(3) Medical and Surgical Diathermy.
(4) Ionisation—Electrolysis
(5) Radiant heat and Infra-Red treatment.
(6) High Frequency.
(7) Vibratory Massage.
(8) Galvanisation and Faradisation.
(9) Four-Cell Electric Bath.
(10) Short wave therapy.

The hours of work are from 9 A. M. to 12 Noon daily except on Sundays.

The professional staff consists of a Radiologist and a Medical Graduate.

No X-Ray examination will be made or treatment carried out in the X-Ray Department without a written requisition and instruction as to what is required, from one of the Medical staff of a Hospital or from a qualified Medical Practitioner.

The following rates of fees are levied and credited to Government in the case of all patients, including in-patients, other than those who are certified, to be too poor to pay, by a Government Medical Officer or a qualified Medical practitioner :

	Bh. Rs.
(i) Teeth each quadrant (upper right, upper left, lower right or lowest left) ...	2
(ii) Hand, foot, long bone of the extremities or limb joint ...	4
(iii) Jaws, teeth (whole set) thorax, or foreign body, in the alimentary canal ...	8
(iv) Skull, urinary tract (without dye for Pyelography) spine, pregnancy, gall bladder region (without dye for visualisation), Oasophagus with Barium Meal, Barium Enema or Pelvis ...	10
(v) Barium Meal (alimentary canal) Pyelography or gall bladder, visualisation with dye ...	15

		Bh Rs.
(vi) Electrical treatment per sitting (Subject to a maximum of Bh. Rs. 15)	...	1
(vii) X-Ray treatment per sitting (Subject to a maximum of Bh Rs 18).	...	3

N. B.—In cases requiring more than one Radiographic examination of the same part within a period of one calendar month from the date of examination for which the patient has paid, only alternate examinations will be charged for. For cases requiring X-Ray and Electrical treatment, supplementary sittings on a later occassion for the same disease will be given free for one calendar year if found to be necessary.

X-Ray examination will be conducted in any house in the Trivandrum town which has a supply of electric current from the Town mains and will be available to the public on payment of a fee of Bh. Rs. 30 for examination of alimentary canal and Bh. Rs. 20 for all other examinations, in addition to the scheduled rates in force and car hire.

If private parties are prepared to bring their own cars suited to the requirements of the Specialist and the safety of the articles to be conveyed to and fro, the same will be accepted in lieu of motor car hire.

The Specialist and the attendant or Assistant Attendant who accompanies the machine should be paid actual conveyance hire limited to daily allowance.

THE OBSERVATORY, TRIVANDRUM.

The Trivandrum Observatory was founded during the reign of His Highness Sri Swathi Thirunal Maharaja (1829-1847 A D.). His Highness, keen desire to promote the growth of scientific knowledge among his subjects resulted in the starting of this institution; the proposal to build the Observatory was sanctioned in 1836.

Mr John Caldecott, then Commercial Agent of the Travancore Government at Alleppey, was appointed as the first Government Astronomer. The construction of the buildings to locate the Observatory was commenced as planned under the supervision of Col. Horsley of the Madras Engineering Service. The site chosen is the highest available in Trivandrum and is at 200 feet above the sea level.

In the beginning, as there were no astronomical instruments, mere calculation work was done and the results were published as Astronomical Ephemeris adapted to the meridian of Trivandrum Observatory. The first Astronomical Ephemeris, or Travancore Almanac, was issued in 1838. This Ephemeris was constructed more or less on the same lines as the Nautical Almanac. To facilitate the publication of the Almanac, a small printing establishment was started, which was the nucleus of the present Government Press. Meteorological and Magnetical observations were also carried on.

The Transit circle and other astronomical instruments and Clocks were installed in 1841. Mr. Caldecott collected a large mass of observations, astronomical, meteorological and magnetical, and sent them to the Royal Society of London and the Court of Directors of the East India Company. Mr. Caldecott continued to be in charge of the Observatory till 1849, when he died at Trivandrum, and was succeeded in 1852 by Mr. John Allan Broun F. R. S., who was for some time the Director of the Makerstom Observatory in Scotland.

He reorganised the Department and established the Augustia Malai Observatory on the Western Ghats at a height of 6,200 feet above the sea-level.

The longitude and latitude of the site of the Observatory was redetermined and fixed as 76 degrees 59 minutes and 45 seconds, East longitude and 8 degrees 30 minutes and 32 seconds North latitude.

By his efforts, Mr. Broun was able to show the scientific world the importance of carrying on Astronomical, Magnetic, and Meteorological observations at Trivandrum.

After the departure of Mr. Broun in 1685, not much active work was carried on till 1892, when Dr. A. C. Mitchell, was appointed Honorary Director of the institution. During his time, a tower was erected with a revolving dome, to house a 4 inch Equatorial Telescope. His main work was to extend the Meteorological observations. Star observations by Transit Circle were also

carried on side by side to standardise the local time. He introduced the automatic arrangements of gun fire electrically controlled from the Observatory. This has subsequently been perfected.

In 1927 certain changes were made with a view to afford more scope in the Institution for the study of practical astronomy and to give greater facilities for the students prosecuting post-graduate studies in the Science College. The institution was accordingly divided into two separate sections, Astronomical and Meteorological. The Astronomical Branch publishes the astronomical notes giving the position of the Sun, Moon and the planets for Trivandrum mean time.

Besides giving facilities to students of the Science College, the training of students in practical and observational astronomy has been undertaken; and some candidates who offered Astronomy as one of the subjects for the I. C. S. Examination have been trained in the Observatory since 1932.

The Observatory is recognised as a first class Meteorological Observatory by the Meteorological Department of the Government of India. Eye observations of meteorological elements are taken as a routine at 8 A. M., 12-30 P. M. and 4-30 P. M. and the results of the morning and evening observations are telegraphed to Poona for purposes of weather forecasting. Special observations are taken at other hours (day and night) whenever requisitioned from forecasting centres. The Observatory is equipped with self-recording instruments for continuous registration of pressure, temperature humidity, wind-velocity, wind-direction and rainfall. The results of the daily observations are published in the Indian Daily Weather Report and also incorporated in the Monthly and Annual Weather Reviews published by the India Meteorological Department. A daily Weather Report is also issued from the Observatory; and a summary of the principal meteorological results and general weather is published weekly in the Government Gazette.

Pilot balloon station was opened as an annexe to the Meteorological Branch in December 1928, under the technical supervision of the Upper Air Section of the India Meteorological Department at Agra, routine flights being conducted in the morning, and special ascents at other hours whenever demanded from Aerodrome centres. All results relating to upper winds are published in detail in the Daily Weather Report and the Monthly Upper Air Reviews published by the India Meteorological Department. The summary of the results of the morning ascent is published in the Government Gazette and the relevant data supplied to pilots who land at the Trivandrum Aerodrome.

The Department supplies standardised rain-gauges and accessories to all gauging stations maintained in Government institutions in the State which are subject to inspection by the Meteorologist or other authorised officers pertaining to the respective

Departments. Rain-gauges and measuring glasses are also supplied to private or non-departmental agencies who have to pay the cost of the set and also the transport charges. There are at present 77 Departmental gauging stations in the State.

A weather station for eye observation of pressure, temperature, humidity and wind has been started at the Alleppey Port under the technical supervision of the Government Meteorologist and has been functioning from Medom 1112. The main object of this station is to guide the Port Officer in regard to caution signalsf It would, in due course, also serve to improve the knowledge o. the climatology of the State. With another such station at Cape Comorin, which is also under the contemplation of Government, the comparative state of weather over the whole of Travancore at any time can be estimated with fair accuracy.

A first rate magnetic observatory doing pioneer work in magnetism was functioning here during the Directorship of J. A. Broun F. R. S. from 1852-1865. The Observatory was closed after his time and the equipment fell into disuse.* A magnetic survey of the State was conducted during Dr Broun's period. No such survey has been conducted after his time. But the magnetic elements for a few stations in the State are supplied by the Survey Department of the Government of India who tour the country for this purpose once in five years.

DEPARTMENT FOR THE PUBLICATION OF ORIENTAL MANUSCRIPTS.

This Department owes its inception to His Highness the late Maharaja. Oriental learning, literature and arts have always received generous and discerning patronage from successive Rulers of Travancore, among whom several have also achieved renown as poets, scholars and musical composers.

In this, as in other good things, the idea originated with the Royal Family, and the beginnings of this Department, which celebrated its Silver Jubilee nearly four years ago, were made when Devanagari types were got down for the Government Press at Trivandrum and *Bhakti Manjari*, a *Stotra Grandha* composed by His Highness Svati Tirunal Maharaja in praise of the tutelary deity of the Travancore House, was selected in 1903 from the Palace *Grandhapura* (Library of manuscript collections) and printed. A separate department for the preservation of oriental literature and for the publication of rare manuscripts was created in 1908; and in 1924, a branch for the publication of Malayalam manuscripts was added.

Till now, 141 works in Sanskrit and 63 works in Malayalam have been printed and published. Among the more important publications of the former are Bhasa's Plays, Aryamanjusrimulakalpa, Rigveda Bhashya by Skandaswami, Venkatamadhavar Arya Bhashya Kautilya's Arthasastra; Skandasarikaka, and Asvalayam, Etyamantravyakha and Draupati Vastraharan and of the latter, the Narayaniyam with an exhaustive commentary.

The nucleus of an Oriental Manuscripts Library has been formed by the collection of 3,634 manuscripts and the transcripts of 1,410 manuscripts.

The holding of the Ninth Session of the All-India Oriental Conference at Trivandrum is an indication of the contribution made by the State to oriental studies.

The Sanskrit publications of the Department, issued in the Trivandrum Sanskrit Series comprise 141 numbers, 38 of which are now out of stock. Nos. 89 to 111 of the series are known as the Sri Setu Lakshmi Prasada Mala, and Nos. 112 to 141 the Sri Chitrodaya Manjari Sanskrit series.

The Malayalam publications consist of three series, *viz.*, the Sri Mulam Malayalam Series (Nos. 1 to 25) containing purely literary works; the Sri Vanchi Setu Lakshmi Series which comprise 19 numbers which are purely Sastraic works; and Sri Chitrodaya Manjari Bhasha Series, of which there are 19 numbers.

The manuscripts collected and preserved by the Department are available to scholars and research students for reference in the library. They are not lent out; but transcripts are prepared and supplied, on requisition, the copying fee being as follows:—

Transcription and comparing fees for Sanskrit manuscripts ...	Bh. Rs. 9¼ per 1,000 *Granthas* of 32 letters.
Do. for Malayalam manuscripts ...	Bh. Rs. 6 per 1,000 *Granthas*.

Permission will also be granted for the publication of the works published by the Department, with translations or commentaries, or otherwise, on the following conditions:—

(1) The translations should be textual.

(2) The indebtedness to the original publications by the Department should be acknowledged.

(3) The foreword to the work should be one contributed by the Department.

(4) Fifty copies of the publication should be supplied free of cost to the Government.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Historical—Travancore could claim to be a pioneer among Indian States in the adoption of measures of Public Health and Sanitation, with a history of progressive expansion covering a period of about three quarters of a century. The genesis of "Preventiv Medicine" in the State could be traced even farther back to 181

when vaccination was first introduced in Travancore. The example set by the members of the Ruling Family in getting themselves vaccinated helped very much to popularise vaccination in its earlier days, when it had to encounter opposition. The British Resident also appears to have actively promoted vaccination in those times, by inspecting, when on circuit, some of the recently vaccinated children at each village. The formation of a regular Vaccination Department in 1864 with a Superintendent at its head, was the first milestone in the progress of Public Health work in the State. A further fillip to vaccination was given in 1878 when a Royal Proclamation was issued making vaccination compulsory upon Public Servants, lawyers, students etc. A Vaccine Dépot was established in 1888 for the production and distribution of vaccine-lymph.

In 1895, a Sanitary Department under a Sanitary Commissioner was organised, bringing within its purview such important activities as Vaccination, Registration and Compilation of Vital Statistics, and Conservancy Work in Rural Areas. The Department was given a field staff consisting of 4 Sanitary Officers and 70 Vaccinators. The entire State was divided into a series of Ranges for purposes of vaccination. The birth of the Sanitary Department saw the abolition of the previous crude practice of arm to arm vaccination. The Sanitary Department further undertook the Control of Epidemics, with the assistance of the Medical Department; and itinerant medical relief was extended through a medically qualified staff, to places having no Hospitals or Dispensaries.

But with the development of newer public health conditions and problems in Travancore, it became necessary to create a modern public health organisation on up-to-date lines and on a par with the remodelled public health organisations in other countries. The advice and assistance of the Rockefeller Foundation were obtained in the matter; and the Foundation deputed one of its Representatives, in accordance with whose scheme, a temporary Public Health Organisation dealing with a programme of special activities was established in 1930, in addition to the Sanitary Department. These agencies were amalgamated into a new and permanent Public Health Department in 1933 with a view to co-ordinate all the activities on an up-to-date and scientific basis under a single direction.

With a view to effect better supervision over the field activities of the Department, the State has now been divided into two Public Health Districts, *viz*, Northern and Southern, with Kottayam and Neyyattinkara as their respective headquarters, each District being in the charge of a District Health Officer. For purposes of Vaccination, Rural Sanitation, and Registration of Vital Statistics, the State has been divided into 9 Sanitary Circles, *viz*. Nagercoil, Kuzhithurai, Trivandrum, Kottarakara, Kayencolam, Chengannoor, Kottayam, Vaikam and Perumbavoor. According to a new Taluk Health Scheme introduced in 1937, the Taluks of Tovala, Kalkulam and Shencotta were each given a Taluk Health Organisation. This Scheme of affording intensive Health Service has since been in operation in South Travancore and Shencotta.

Organisation.—The administration of the Department is vested in the Director of Public Health. The immediate supervision of the various field activities devolves upon the District Health Officers of the Northern and Southern Districts. The District Health Officer of the Southern District is the *ex-officio* Medical Officer of Health for the Health Unit, Neyyattinkara. The Public Health Laboratory is under a Superintendent, who controls the work of the several sections in the Laboratory *viz.* Bacteriological and Pathological Sections, Research, Entomological Laboratory, Public Analyst's Section, Chemical Examiner's Section, etc., The Medical Entomology Section has two Assistant Surgeons to attend to the field work, the Laboratory work relating to this Section being carried on by the Entomological Assistant attached to the Public Health Laboratory. The Filariasis and Mosquito Control operations and special investigations on Malaria and Filariasis are being attended to by Sub-Assistant Surgeons, Supervisors and Field Assistants. The Malaria Special Officer makes a Special study of the incidence of Malaria in the State so as to formulate proper anti malaria measures. The School Medical Inspection is conducted by 8 Sub-Assistant Surgeons whose work is supervised by 2 Assistant Surgeons. The Health Educational Officer and his Assistant look after Health Propaganda and Publicity. The Sanitary Circles and the new Taluk Health Organisations are in the charge of Sanitary Circle Officers and Sub Assistant Surgeons respectively. A large staff of Sanitary Inspectors, Vaccinators and Conservancy Overseers is working in the various Sanitary Circles.

Co-operation of the Rockefeller Foundation.—The Public Health Department enjoys the benefit of the continued co-operation of the Rockefeller Foundation. Ever since 1929, the Representative of the Foundation has been co-operating with the Government as their Honorary Adviser in Public Health. Five of the officers in the Department have been recipients of Fellowships from the Foundaion for special studies in Public Health. The Foundation had been extending its special support to the Health Unit, Neyyattinkara, by contributing from year to year a certain percentage of its expenditure for a period of 5 years from its inception. It has also been interesting itself in the other activities of the Department such as Hookworm Treatment Campaign.

Programme of Activities.—The programme of activities undertaken by the Public Health Department covers the following:—

(1) Registration of Vital Statistics
(2) Control of Communicable Diseases
(3) Vaccination
(4) Plague Control Measures
(5) Medical Entomology
(6) Hookworm Treatment Campaign
(7) Public Health Laboratory
(8) Health Unit, Neyyattinkara
(9) Maternity and Child Welfare
(10) Rural Sanitation
(11) School Medical Inspection
(12) Public Health Education.

Registration of Vital Statistics.—The Registration of Vital Statistics is conducted by the Municipal staff in municipal areas, Conservancy Overseers in Police Conservancy towns, Proverthikars in *pakuthies* not included in Municipalities or Police Conservancy

towns, Revenue Inspectors in Peermade and Devicolam Taluks, Foresters in Forest areas, and Medical Officers and Superintendents in the Estates of the High Ranges. The consolidated vital statistics of the State are compiled at the office of the Director of Public Health, from the Quarterly Returns received from the various agencies referred to above. The normal average Birth and Death Rates in the State range from 30 to 40 and 15 to 20 per mille of population respectively, the Infant Mortality Rate being about 100 per 1000 live births. One of the principal objects underlying the new Taluk Health Scheme in operation in South Travancore and Shencotta, is to ensure a correct Registration of Vital Statistics, by making an independent investigation into all cases of Births, Deaths and Infantile Mortality and comparing the data with the figures collected by the Revenue staff.

Control of Communicable Diseases.—Smallpox and Cholera are common epidemic diseases that periodically break out in the country, Plague being a third scourge occurring now and then in certain parts of the State exposed to chances of infection from elsewhere. Of Cholera, it has to be said, that, while it was practically an annual visitor to Travancore from 1895 to 1929 rising up to peaks of severe virulence periodically, it has since assumed the complexion of an occasional phenomenon as a result of the efficient safeguards adopted. Malaria, which is fairly endemic in the foothills, shows at times a tendency to flare up under favourable economic and meteorological conditions. During Epidemics, the Public Health Department mobilises in the field all its best resources and strives to suppress the outbreak with the utmost energy and expedition. Concurrently with the efforts put forth to combat the epidemics, extensive relief measures are also organised for the alleviation of distress in the affected areas. Due attention is also bestowed upon the control of other diseases such as Leprosy, Typhoid, and Yaws in collaboration with the State Medical Department.

Vaccination.—Vaccination in the State is domiciliary. The permanent arrangement for vaccination consists in the distribution of the vaccination staff over a number of vaccination ranges into which the various Sanitary Circles of the State are conveniently grouped, the work in each Range being attended to as a routine and continuous measure by the Vaccinator concerned. But in order to carry on an intensive drive against Smallpox, the plan of work has been modified and a regular Vaccination Campaign has been inaugurated since the beginning of 1934. The *modus operandi* is to concentrate the vaccination staff at a particular *pakuthi* and to conduct vaccination in each area of work as exhaustively as possible, thus finishing *pakuthi* after *pakuthi* and taluk after taluk, simultaneously in all the Sanitary Circles. The sanitary staff working in Municipalities and Police Conservancy towns also carry on intensive vaccination in their respective areas. Steps are specially taken for vaccination in schools and in areas stricken by Small-pox. Both vaccination and re-vaccination have lately been made compulsory in rural areas. The total vaccinations conducted in the State during the last 3 years being about 40 lakhs, 80 per cent. of the population

should be considered to have been afforded protection against Smallpox. As a result of this intensive vaccination campaign, the disease has been reduced to a nominal incidence in 1937—38.

Plague Control Measures.—Plague has been imported into the High Ranges of Travancore on many occasions after the adjoining British Indian District of Madura got infected, the first indigenous outbreak of Plague being in Devicolam in 1103 M. E. The next outbreak was in Peermade in 1107 M. E. Plague broke out in the Cochin State during the year 1110 M. E. at Mattancherry; and later on a more severe outbreak followed at Kunnamkulam. This necessitated the adoption of control measures at the Travancore Frontiers adjoining Cochin. Ever since the outbreak of Plague in Cochin, the danger of its importation into Alleppey town steadily increased and culminated in the recent epidemic that occurred there at the close of 1111 M. E. This outbreak was combated and suppressed with considerable expedition by means of a vigorous programme of notification, isolation, treatment and inoculation, with disinfection, sanitation, and rat-destruction side by side. The Special Plague Officer and his staff at Alleppey carry on vigilant observation and rat-destruction work. Due precautionary measures have also been taken to protect the State in connection with the recrudescence of Plague lately reported in Mattancherry.

Medical Entomology.—An extensive survey for Malaria and Filariasis has been conducted in many parts of the State by a Trained and Expert Staff to determine the Anopheline and Culicine Fauna of the country, so that necessary control measures could be planned in the light of the results of the survey.

The Filariasis Survey of Shertala Taluk has disclosed certain striking results. The type of filarial infection occurring in Shertalai is not the same type as has been commonly observed in other parts of India, but a different one, the causative organism being Filaria Malayi Brug. Further, while the transmission of Filaria bancrofti infection occurs through the agency of a mosquito called Culex fatigans the filarial infection in Shertala is transmitted by different mosquito known as Mansonia (Mansonioides). The filarial endemicity rate of Shertala as revealed by the survey was 46·6 per cent. The intensive investigations conducted in the field station opened at Pattanacad for filariasis studies have shown that for the development of Mansonioides in Shertala, the presence of Pistia plants and of decaying organic matter in water are quite essential. In the light of these findings, filariasis control work by means of Pistia clearance is being carried on with marked success in a select area of 30 square miles in Shertala Taluk.

The filariasis survey was also carried out in certain principal Towns such as Trivandrum, Alleppey, Quilon, Eraniel, and Parur. The survey at Trivandrum showed a gross filariasis rate of 33·1 per mille, the incidence being higher (over 70 per mille) in the central areas of the Town. A survey similarly conducted at Alleppey showed a filarial disease rate of 5.1 per cent. and a filarial infection rate of 15·6 per cent. The types of infection noticed were F.malayi and F.bancrofti, the former predominating over the latter. The survey of Quilon showed a filarial infection rate of 5·0 per cent. and

a filarial disease rate of 1·4 per cent. Mosquito control measures planned according to local requirements have been instituted at Trivandrum, Alleppey and Quilon. The work at Trivandrum was organised by the Public Health Department and later transferred to the Municipality. The work at Alleppey and Quilon is being carried on by the Public Health Department in co-operation with the respective Municipalities, the expenses being shared in equal proportions by both.

An intensive study of Malaria is being conducted at certain endemic centres for the disease, such as Kulasekharam and Perumpazhuthoor.

The Filarial and Malaria Surveys have yielded certain important findings. There are two species of filarial parasites prevalent in Travancore, *viz.* F.bancrofti and F.malayi. The discovery of F.malayi as a causative organism of filariasis in Travancore is a new one. The distribution of F.bancrofti is typically urban in character, being more common in crowded towns like Trivandrum, while F.malayi is more common in rural places like Shertala and Ambalapuzha. The insect hosts of the two species of filarial parasites are different, Culex fatigans being the usual vector for F.bancrofti. The mosquitoes harbouring the larvae of F.malayi are those of the sub-genus "Mansonia" *viz.* M.annulifera, M.uniformis and M. indiana. Of Mansonioides, it has been newly discovered that their eggs are laid on the leaves of Pistia Stratiotes and the larvae and pupae respire by attaching themselves to the flesh-roots of the plant. The importance of this finding lies in the fact that the control measures ordinarily employed against Culex fatigans would be ineffective against Mansonioides.

As regards the results of the Malaria Survey, it has to be stated that all the species of Plasmodium recorded as causative of human Malaria in India have been found in Travancore *viz.* P.vivax (Benign Tertian), P.falciparum (Malignant Tertian) and P.malariae (Quartan). The primary transmitters of Malaria are :—Anopheles fluviatilis, A.varuna, and A.culicifacies.

A rat-flea Survey conducted in the Peermade Taluk in 1932-33 revealed a high X.cheopis (the vector of plague bacilli) index and the consequent possibility of frequent outbreaks of plague in that area. The same survey has been carried out in certain important Towns such as Alleppey, Changanacherry, Kottayam, Athirampuzha, Ettumanoor, Quilon Trivandrum etc. The survey of these towns shows X.cheopis to be present in all these places, their distribution being generally confined to the wards having grainshops.

Hookworm Survey and Treatment.—A State-wide Hookworm Survey was conducted in 1930 whereby, out of 27,791 examinations conducted 92·0 per cent. of the cases proved positive, the rate of intensity of infection being an average egg-count of 1400 per c. c. Accordingly a Hookworm Treatment Campaign was conducted all over the State, the treatment being repeated in such Taluks as showed higher infection rates. The total number of persons treated during the campaign was 336,913.

Public Health Laboratory.—The Public Health Laboratory was organised towards the close of 1933 by the amalgamation of the following Laboratories, which were then in existence :—(1) The "Bacteriological Laboratory" which was under the Medical Department, (2) The "Vaccine Depot" of the Sanitary Department, (3) The "Chemical Examiner's Laboratory' which was working directly under the Government, and (4) The "Hookworm Laboratory" which had come into existence along with the new Public Health Department. The newer additions made to the Laboratory subsequently were the "Public Analyst's Section", the "Entomological Laboratory", and the "Research Section". All these Sections are now housed together in the new Laboratory building.

The Bacteriological Laboratory was first organised temporarily as a separate unit of the General Hospital on 1-7-1089 M. E., and was made permanent a year later. In 1096 M. E., it was re-organised as a separate institution with a Bacteriologist at its Head; it continued so till its absorption into the Public Health Laboratory in 1109 M. E. The Vaccine Depot initiated the manufacture of Lanoline Lymph in 1074. In 1075 M. E. a Training Class for Vaccinators was opened for the first time and in the same year Lano-Glycerine Lymph was prepared and tried. The Chemical Examiner's Section was started as an independent Department in 1890 A. D. and was working directly under the orders of Government for 43 years till it was merged in the Public Health Laboratory in 1933. It was the Surgeon-in-charge of the General Hospital, Trivandrum, who was formerly holding the post of the Chemical Examiner to Government.

The *Bacteriological Section* of the Laboratory undertakes diagnostic work, preparation of vaccines and other miscellaneous items of work. The diagnostic work consists of cultural examination of stools, blood, urine, pus, and other exudates for the isolation of organisms responsible for the diseases investigated. The necessary glass ampules and media are supplied to Hospitals and Medical Practitioners for collecting samples for cultures. The diagnostic service also includes serological tests for the diagnosis of diseases, chiefly syphilis and enteric fever. For diagnosis of typhoid, Widal's test is adopted. Specimens for the diagnosis of syphilis are subjected to both Kahn's and Hinton's tests. It is noteworthy that although corroborative tests are done (in the case of those who are able to pay) there has been no increase in the fee for these tests; indigent persons get the benefit of both tests free of charge.

The further items of diagnostic work comprise microscopical examinations of specimens, pathological examinations; bio-chemical tests, and animal inoculations.

The preparation of vaccines in the Laboratory includes both *prophylactic* and *curative* vaccines. The chief prophylactic vaccines prepared are for Smallpox, Typhoid and Cholera. The production of *Smallpox vaccine* has been improved both qualitatively and quantitatively since the re-organisation of the Public Health Laboratory. By selecting only cow calves between 6 months and 2 years and not below 150 lbs. in weight, it has been possible to raise the yield per calf from about 600 grains of prepared

vaccine per calf to over 2,000 grains of vaccine without appreciable increase in the cost of calves. Unhealthy calves are weeded out and only calves of proved good health are selected for vaccination, by subjecting them to a preliminary quarantine. The inoculation of calves and harvesting of vaccine is done with the utmost aseptic precautions. The vaccine is being stored in a cold cabinet at 15-20 ° F. a temperature at which it is found to remain potent for about 2 years. This enables a reserve stock being kept, sufficient to meet the maximum demand for one year. Every batch of vaccine is tested bacteriologically before it is issued. The vaccine is issued in sterile vials or capillaries, as required. Seed vaccine is now being manufactured by regular rabbit passage, while it used to be purchased from the King Institute, Guindy, formerly. The cost of the vaccine which used to be 1 anna 5 pies per grain has now been reduced to 1 anna per grain with a concessional rate of 10 pies per grain for those who buy 1,000 grains or more in bulk.

After the re-organisation of the Laboratory, a steady increase in the outturn of *T. A. B. Vaccine* has been effected. At present all the Hospitals and Dispensaries are being supplied with this vaccine regularly, so that all contacts of Typhoid Fever may get free inoculation. The cost of the vaccine, for persons who can pay for it, has been reduced from 8 annas to 2 annas per c. c., so as to encourage its wide use.

The preparation of *Cholera Vaccine* was begun for the first time after the new Laboratory came into existence. During the last Cholera Epidemic in 1111 M. E., 707,878 c. cs. of this vaccine worth about Rs. 45,000 were produced and issued from the Laboratory, saving thereby thousands of human beings from falling a prey to the epidemic. A stock of the vaccine sufficient for meeting any emergency is maintained in the Laboratory.

The *Curative Vaccines* produced from the Laboratory, include *Auto-Vaccines*, simple or compound, and *Stock Vaccines*. Auto-Vaccines are rendered available for a variety of conditions such as boils, abscess, eczema, bronchitis, asthma, urethritis, cystitis, peurperal fever, etc. Vaccines prepared from Bacteria obtained from different persons suffering from the same or allied conditions are pooled together as Stock Vaccines.

The other *miscellaneous items of work* undertaken at the Laboratory are the Bacteriological Examination of Vaccine Lymph, Milk and Water; preparation of Oils such as Hydnocreol for injection in cases of Leprosy; preparation of Solutions of Percain and Novocain; and also supply of Glassware, Media and other diagnostic outfits.

The *Research Section* is carrying on a useful study of Enteric infection in the State.

Anti-Rabic Treatment.—There was formerly no centre for Anti-Rabic Treatment in Travancore and hence all the patients used to go to Coonoor for the purpose. But in 1099, this treatment was started in the Bacteriological Laboratory, Trivandrum. The Vaccine is, however, got down from the Pasteur Institute,

Coonoor. Indigent persons certified as such by the Tahsildars concerned are given their fare to and fro, admitted into the General Hospital and are treated there. Treatment is free to all. The normal course of Anti-Rabic Treatment lasts two weeks. Arrangements are also being made for the production of Anti-Rabic Vaccine in the Laboratory.

Entomological Laboratory: —This Section of the Laboratory undertakes the examination of blood films for filarial and malarial parasites and identification and dissection of entomological specimens which are received from the different field survey parties. Researches are also carried on regarding the entomological aspects of insect-borne diseases.

Chemical Examiner's Section.—This Section furnishes reports upon any matter or thing duly submitted for examination or analysis in the course of any proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code, which may be used as evidence in any criminal enquiry, trial or other proceedings. A set of rules passed under date the 17th May 1898, regulates the procedure to be adopted by the Medical Officers, Magistrates, and the Police in regard to the transmission of substances for examination to the Chemical Examiner. The main items of work are Chemico-legal Examinations of cases of human poisoning, cattle-poisoning, blood stains and seminal stains, and analyses of miscellaneous materials such as liquor, salts, soils, food-stuffs, etc. No examination of a miscellaneous nature is to be ordinarily applied for to be done by the Chemical Examiner, except through Government.

Public Analyst's Section. — This Section undertakes the analysis of articles of food suspected to be adulterated, and also issues certificates is provided for in Regulation IV of 1106 and the Rules framed thereunder. A systematic analysis of the common food-stuffs of the country to find out their nutritive value as well as the standard applicable to local conditions, is another work included within the purview of the Public Analyst's Section. At the request of the Pudukkottah Durbar, the articles of food seized under their Food Adulteration Regulation will also be analysed by this Branch of the Laboratory.

Health Unit, Neyyattinkara.—The Health Unit, Neyyattinkara, has been in operation for over 7 years. The Poonamalle Health Unit in Madras and the Pratabgarh Health Unit in the United Provinces are much younger to the Neyyattinkara Health Unit in this State which is the first to inaugurate the system of Health Unit work in India. The Neyyattinkara Health Unit represents the intensive type of health organisation needed for rural areas. The area of work covers about 40 square miles and has a population of 73,340 according to the Census of 1931. The District Health Officer, Southern District, is in charge of the Unit as its Ex-Officio Medical Officer of Health. The Unit staff under him consists of one Assistant Surgeon, four Public Health Nurses, ten Midwives and six Sanitary Inspectors excluding the Sanitary Inspector and Midwife of the local Municipality. The Sanitary Inspectors undertake a correct registration of vital statistics. Vaccination and re-vaccination against smallpox are attended to as efficiently as possible.

Control of Communicable Diseases is dealt with as an important activity. The Public Health Nurses conduct home-visiting and maternity and child welfare clinics. The Midwives register ante-natal cases and attend confinements. The Assistant Surgeon carries on school medical inspection. Hospital treatment for ordinary ailments and attention by the Dental, Ophthalmic and Ear-Nose-Throat Specialists, according as the cases would require, are arranged for the benefit of school children with physical defects. The main activities under Rural Sanitation include the installation of bored-hole latrines and the protection of public wells by providing hand-power Noria water-lifts. Health Education is also carried on. The Health Unit strives to establish an intimate contact with the masses and to make the villager participate in its various activities by the organisation of Health Leagues.

Maternity and child welfare work.—Two Public Health Nurses and ten Midwives attend to maternity and childwelfare work in certain select areas in the Northern and Southern districts.

Rural Sanitation.—A campaign is in progress for the installation of bore-hole latrines in various parts of the State where the soil conditions would suit the introduction of this type of latrines. Besides cleaning, disinfecting and improving the existing public wells, new wells are also being sunk every year. Sanitation in Markets and Conservancy Stations on occasions of Festivals is attended to properly. There are 42 Major Conservancy Stations and 20 Minor Conservancy Stations in the State, where Sanitation, lighting, sweeping, and vaccination are being carried on.

School Medical Inspection.—The School Medical Inspection Scheme has been in operation, as an experimental measure, from the beginning of 1936 in the Primary Schools in the Taluks of Quilon, Mavelikara, Thiruvalla, Changanacherry, Kottayam, Meenachil, Neyyattinkara, and Trivandrum. The programme of work consists of :—

(*a*) a complete physical examination of the pupil,
(*b*) notification of defects to the parents,
(*c*) treatment of students found to be defective, at the nearest District Hospital or Government Dispensary by the School Medical Officers,
(*d*) correction of defects requiring Specialists' attention by the respective Specialists,
(*e*) follow-up of cases by the School Medical Officers by revisiting schools about six weeks after the first visit,
(*f*) inspection of the sanitary condition of the schools, and
(*g*) health education.

In the case of Specialists' Treatment for defective school children at Kottayam and Trivandrum, actual conveyance charges for journeys made to and from the Hospitals will be given to poor patients—students and one attendant each—certified so by the Headmaster of the school, from the Hospital where they underg treatment. The Ophthalmologist will visit the different areas of work in the mofussil once in two months and treat cases requiring his attention.

Public Health Education.—The Health Education Section undertakes public health propaganda by means of lectures with cinema and lantern shows and publication of press articles, pampnlets and bulletins. The Health Propaganda Van lately purchase,

is fitted with Microphone, Gramophone, Amplifier and Loud Speaker. This equipment is proving itself to be very efficacious as an educational appliance for attracting and instructing large gatherings of people. The Propaganda Van goes to every part of the State, in the course of its itineraries. Its appearance at the scheduled lecture centres allures huge concourses of people especially in Villages and Festival areas. Musical and Lecture Records on Health and Hygiene are played through the Gramophone Pick-up attached to the sound Reproduction Apparatus which is also used for delivering health lectures to crowded audiences. A fairly good stock of Cinema Films on subjects like Hookworm-Malaria, Cholera, Smallpox, Maternity and Child Welfare, Tuber, culosis, Leprosy, Personal Hygiene, Rural sanitation, Venereal Diseases, Plague, etc., is used for demonstrations. Health Exhibitions are organised with the aid of an exhaustive collection of Public Health Models, Posters, etc. A miniature Health Museum is also housed in the Central Office. These propaganda materials serve as a potent medium for appealing both to the Eye and the Ear and for disseminating health knowledge in the most impressive manner. The Health Educational Branch aims at the creation of a sound public health conscience, which is a vital requisite for the success of every public health activity.

PUBLIC SERVICE RECRUITMENT.

Introductory—The question of recruitment to the public service has long been the subject of persistent agitation in Travancore. The policy of Government to afford equal opportunities to all classes of His Highness' subjects without sacrificing efficiency in public service or lowering the standard of qualification was made clear as early as in 1915 when instructions were issued to Heads of Departments to show, consistently with efficiency and qualification, special consideration to members of the backward communities. The question of communal representation was subsequently discussed under different aspects at the several sessions of the old Legislative Council and Assembly and finally came up for discussion in the Council in 1925 when the Chief Secretary to Government, on behalf of Government, stated *inter alia* that, other things being equal, preference would be given to communities poorly represented in public service and that provision could be made for the representation only of well-defined unitary groups and not of every individual community. The problem of communal representation came up again in the form of a cut motion on the budget in the Council in 1929, and as a result, a committee was appointed to report, among other things, the principles to be observed in the matter of recruitment to the public service keeping in view on the one hand the complaints of certain communities that they were not fairly represented in the public service and on the other hand the need for maintaining efficiency and for avoiding injustice and unfairness to other communities. The committee, after an elaborate enquiry, submitted its report to Government in 1933, which was discussed by the members of both Houses of Legislature in 1934. In

view of the importance of the problem, Government appointed an officer of high standing, *viz.*, Dr. Nokes, Judge, High Court, to examine all available material and submit a report on the principles to be observed in laying down the Government's future policy. Dr. Nokes's report was received by Government in March 1935, and after carefully considering the same, Government announced in June 1935 their decision to appoint a Public Service Commissioner with a view to dispose of the objections raised against the method of recruitment resorted to by departmental officers, besides facilitating uniformity of practice and gave an outline of their future policy with regard to recruitment. Dr. G. D. Nokes, Judge, High Court, was accordingly appointed as Public Service Commissioner and he entered on his new duties in July 1935. Necessary rulers for recruitment to the public service were framed by the Commissioner and passed by Government. These rules came into full operation on the 16th September 1936; and with effect from that date no appointment to the public service is to be made except on the advice of the Public Service Commissioner. But Government have reserved to themselves the power to recruit to any appointment in the public service.

New system—According to the new system, all communities whose population is approximately 2 per cent. or more of the total population of the State or about 1 lakh are recognised as separate communities for purpose of recruitment, the only exception being the Brahmin community. The classification of communities is, on the above basis, as follows ;—

A. *Hindu.*

1	Brahmin	5	Nadar
2	Nayar	6	Ezhava
3	Other caste Hindu	7	Pulaya
4	Kammala	8	Other Hindu

B. *Muslim.*

C. *Christian.*

1	Jacobite	4	Latin Catholic
2	Marthomite	5	South India United church
3	Syriac Catholic	6	Other Christian.

The Military, Devaswom and Archaeological Departments are excluded from the purview of the Rules.

The Rules are not concerned with the confirmation, promotion or transfer of persons already in the service, but only with the direct recruitment of persons outside the service. The Rules are confined to the appointments which are set out in the schedules to the Rules, with the necessary qualifications.

Higher Division—The Public Service is divided into three divisions, of which the first is the Higher Division. This includes appointments on Rs. 150 or more per mensem. The primary condition for selection to this Division is efficiency. There are two sub-divisions of this division, the technical and non-technical. Candidates for technical appointments are to be judged irrespective

of their community and solely on their merits ; and their merits are to be judged by their technical qualifications and experience. The principal method of selection for non-technical appointments is by an examination ; but provision is also made for nomination of one-third of the recruits by Government. As a civil service examination scheme is intimately connected with the question of a general civil service cadre, Government have, promulgated rules for the civil service cadre.

Intermediate Division.—The Intermediate Division consists of posts of which the salaries range from Rs. 20 to Rs. 149 and the Lower Division comprises posts with a pay of less than Rs. 20. In these Divisions, preference is given to candidates who have had three years' temporary or acting service before the order of June 1935. Every candidate for an appointment in the public service who can satisfy the Commissioner that he had the necessary long service is to be registered. Then, whenever a vacancy arises in an appointment for which qualified candidates are registered, the Commissioner will advise the recruitment of such candidates in preference to any other. As between themselves, seniority primarily depends on the greater length of service.

The principle of recruitment to the Intermediate Division is based on efficiency, subordinated to some extent to adequacy of communal representation. Appointments in this Division are made according to the order of merit of the candidates determined by means of a Selective Test; provided that 40 per cent. of the appointments will in any event be given to the most meritorious members of the inadequately represented communities. That is, 60 per cent. of the appointments in this Division are given to the best candidates in the order of merit irrespective of communities to which they belong, and the remaining 40 per cent. to the best candidates from the inadequately represented communities. All communities other than the Brahmin, the Nayar, the other Caste Hindu, the Jacobite and the Marthomite are inadequately represented communities, as the above named communities have already their due share or more of the appointments in superior service. The rules for the Intermediate Division contemplate that the number of probable vacancies shall be estimated and advertised half-yearly and that only applications sent in compliance with such advertisements shall be considered. The scale of fees for recruitment to the Intermediate Division is as follows:—

		Fee Rs.
In all cases where the Special Examination is part of the selective test	...	5
In all other cases where the minimum pay of the appointments is	...	
Not less than Rs. 14 but less than Rs. 40	...	2
Not less than Rs. 40 but less than Rs. 50	...	3
Not less than Rs. 50 but less than Rs. 75	...	4
Not less than Rs. 75 but less than Rs. 150	...	5

When an applicant applies for more than one appointment, the highest or higher fee should be paid, notwithstanding that the applicant subsequently withdraws his application for the appointment requiring the highest or higher fee.

The fee for the renewal of a valid application is one rupee.

In the selective test, marks will be awarded to candidates under two different categories, *viz.*,

(1) Marks for general examination qualification possessed by the candidate or any special examination to be conducted. The maximum marks for this part will be 70 per cent. of the total.

(2) Special marks (30 per cent. of the total) are set apart for interview, previous approved acting service, special qualification, and as bonus to backward communities.

In the case of the candidates of the backward communities, the age limit for entry in the Intermediate Division is raised to 28 years.

Lower Division—So far as the Lower Division is concerned, appointments are made with a view to secure as far as possible their share to the communities which have been hitherto very poorly represented in this Division, provided duly qualified candidates are available from such communities. The method of recruitment is accordingly based on the following rotation of communities.

1 Other Hindu and Miscellaneous
2 Muslim
3 Pulaya
4 Jacobite
5 Kammala
6 Marthomite
7 Ezhava
8 Syriac Catholic
9 Nadar
10 S. I. U. Church
11 Latin Catholic
12 Other Christian
13 Other Caste Hindu
14 Nayar
15 Other Hindu
16 Muslim
17 Pulaya
18 Jacobite
19 Kammala
20 Ezhava
21 Syriac Catholic
22 Nadar
23 Latin Catholic
24 Other Christian
25 Nayar
26 Ezhava
27 Other Hindu
28 Muslim
29 Jacobite
30 Ezhava
31 Syriac Catholic
32 Ezhava
33 Latin Catholic
34 Ezhava
35 Other Hindu
36 Nayar
37 Ezhava
38 Syriac Catholic
39 Ezhava
40 Nayar
41 Other Hindu
42 Muslim
43 Pulaya
44 Jacobite
45 Kammala
46 Marthomite
47 Ezhava
48 Syriac Catholic
49 Nadar
50 S. I. U. Church
51 Latin Catholic
52 Other Christian
53 Other Caste Hindu
54 Nayar
55 Brahmin

Recruitment to the Lower Division depends upon preliminary registration. Candidates who are qualified for the various appointments are required to apply for registration to the Commissioner. A fee of 14 Chs. is levied for registration. When vacancies arise, the Commissioner selects a number of communities equal to the number of vacancies in accordance with communal rotation. Once the community is chosen, a candidate of that community is selected from among the registered candidates according to the rules of seniority laid down, the principal rule being that a candidate with acting service is to be preferred to one who has had no such service.

The new system is being worked for three years tentatively, at the end of which the position will be reviewed by Government in the light of the conditions then existing.

A book containing all relevant information relating to recruitment to the public service, called the Travancore Service Recruitment Manual, is available for sale at the Government Press, Trivandrum, at the price of Bh. Re. 1.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Petrol Duty and Road Development Fund.

The Government of India enhanced the duty on petrol imported into India by 2 annas per gallon from 1923. The Road Development Committee, in their report recommended *inter alia* that a portion of this income derived by the additional tax on petrol should be apportioned to the various States and Provincial Administrations to be utilised by them for road development schemes and that the balance be kept as a reserve fund called 'the reserve with Government of India under Road Development Account' from which financial help is to be given to States and Provincial Administrations for schemes involving road development, subject to certain conditions.

2. This recommendation of the Road Development Committee was approved by the Government of India who decided to utilise the revenue derived by the enhanced taxation on petrol for schemes of all-India importance under road development. They accordingly put themselves into communication with the various States and Provincial Administrations, and on the basis of figures collected by them from the firms who supply petrol in India, apportioned a definite share of the proceeds of the increased tax among the various States and Provincial Administrations. The Travancore Government's share for the period ending September 1930 came to Rs. 2,72,000. This was the first allotment that this State got from the Government of India. Another subvention of Rs. 2,68,906 was made to this State for the period ending March 1932. In the first instance, the above two amounts were credited to the General Revenues; but subsequently a separate account called the Road Development Fund was opened in 1108 with a sum of Rs. 1,68,906

which was the balance of the two subventions received from the Government of India after crediting a portion to the General Revenues of the State. A programme of works on which the above sum was to be utilised was also submitted to Government by the Chief Engineer. Thenceforward every year as soon as a subvention is advised by the Government of India, a programme of works on which that sum is to be spent is being submitted.

3. Unlike the allotments on ordinary public works, this Fund will not lapse; that is, the unspent amounts of a particular item will be credited to the Fund at the end of each year.

4. The Fund is administered by the State Account Officer just like other State public funds.

5. The amount of subvention received by this State for the various years from 1107 is given below:

		S. Rs.
1107	...	2,76,857
1108	...	3,57,172
1109	...	1,46,305
1110	...	1,06,437
1111	...	2,10,131
1112	...	2,23,155
1113	...	2,22,537

6. The State has requisitioned assistance for the following three big schemes of all-India importance from the Road Reserve Fund with the Government of India, *viz.*(1) Bridge across the Periyar left branch near Alwaye Crossing, (2) Bridge at Thottapally, and (3) Bridge at Aroor Mukkom crossing and they have sanctioned Rs. 1,97,500 for item No. (1).

Travancore and the Indian Road Congress.

The India Road Congress was inaugurated by the Government of India in December 1934. Travancore is being represented on the Council of the Congress by the Chief Engineer. The objects of the Congress are generally to promote the science and practice of road construction and maintenance by annual meetings for the discussion of papers and inspection of works of interest. The second session of the Congress was held at Bangalore in January 1936 and the third at Lucknow in February 1937.

The objects of the Congress as detailed in the Memorandum of Association are:

(*a*) to promote the science and practice of road building and maintenance;

(*b*) to provide a channel for the expression of the collective opinion of its members on matters affecting roads;

(*c*) to promote the use of standard specifications and to propose specifications;

(*d*) to advise regarding education, experiment and research connected with roads;

(*e*) to hold periodical meetings to discuss technical questions regarding roads;

(f) to accept subscriptions, donations, endowments and gifts in furtherance of the objects of the Society;

(g) to invest and deal with the funds of the Society or entrusted to the Society and to acquire and hold any movable or immovable property for the furtherance of the objects of the Society and to sell, lease, exchange or otherwise deal with same;

(h) to grant pay, prizes, honoraria or scholarships (including travelling scholarships) for meritorious work in furtherance of the objects of the Society;

(i) to publish or arrange for the publication of magazines or other writings; and

(j) to do all such other lawful things as may be identical or conductive to the attainment of the above objects.

The Kodayar Project.

The Kodayar Irrigation Dam is situated in the Kalkulam Taluk in South Travancore and principally affects the country south of the Kodayar river with Cape Comorin as its extreme limit.

The two principal tracts where paddy cultivation is largely carried on are known as the Nanjinad and the Edanad. The Nanjinad is most suitable for paddy growing and has for years been so cultivated. The average rainfall is low and of itself quite insufficient for the requirements of this class of cultivation.

When irrigation in South Travancore was in its infancy, the main source of supply was a considerable stream known as the Pazhayar which took its rise on the water-shed between the Velimalai Hills and the end of the Western Ghats.

Finding that the supply from this stream was inadequate to irrigate the area, the Pandiyan Kings determined to cut through the water-shed and divert the water from the Paraliyar for irrigation on the east of Velimalai. They constructed, about a thousand years ago, the Pandiyan Dam and the Pandiyan Kal; and subsequently a quarter of a mile lower down another dam was built about the year 1750 A. D. and irrigation channels were carried from these dams along both flanks of the Velimalai Hills.

As usually happens in irrigation projects, the area under irrigation gradually expanded and increased year by year until the existing sources of supply proved inadequate to meet the requirements of irrigation particularly in years of partial failure of the monsoon.

On the 20th February 1837, Captain Horsely, who was engaged on Public Works in Travancore under an arrangement with the Government of Madras, wrote to the Resident, Colonel J. S. Fraser, proposing the construction of a dam across the Kodayar river at a place called Pechipara and a channel to join the Paraliyar river a short distance above the Puthen Dam. The remains of an old dam

called the Cacachel Dam and the cutting for a channel lower down the Kodayar, prove that the idea was not a new one and was probably suggested to Captain Horsely by the existence of the Cacachel Dam. Nothing further appears to have been done with this Project for some time.

In 1877, Dewan Nanoo Pillai revived the Kodayar Project. In 1879, Colonel Mead of the Madras P. W. D., who was specially deputed to give his opinion on several schemes, came to the conclusion that the Kodayar scheme was premature and that the Puthen Dam might be improved. The improvements as suggested by this officer were completed in January 1885 during the reign of His Highness Sri Visakhom Thirunal. The ceremony of formally opening the combined headworks of the Pandian *kal* and Padmanabhapuram Puthanar was performed by His Highness on the 5th March 1885. In the speech delivered on that occasion, His Highness observed "When events shall have proved that after the waters of the Paraliyar have been economised to the utmost extent, they have fallen short of the demand of the agricultural population, it will be time to use her twin sister the Kodayar and to consider at what point and in what manner she might be best coaxed to yield up her treasures into the common coffers which these headworks constitute."

Mr. A. H. Jacob, then acting Chief Engineer, strongly supporting the idea of Dewan Nanoo Pillai sent up the first carefully prepared scheme in March 1880. Dewan Rama Iyengar ordered this project to be held in abeyance until it was reported upon by a professional officer from Madras.

Between the years 1880 and 1894 Mr. A. H. Jacob's estimate for the Kodayar Project was sanctioned. In 1896 Mr. W. Jopp, late of the Madras P. W. D., was appointed Chief Engineer. At that time the foundations of the Dam had been partly excavated and a considerable amount of earth work had been done in the Left Bank leading channel.

Mr. Jopp largely expanded and revised the original scheme and in August 1897 submitted a revised estimate for the main Dam and Headworks and for the Left Bank channel.

In 1901 Mr. Jopp retired and Mr. C. A. Smith of the Madras P. W. D. took charge. He revised the scheme further and submitted an estimate for Rs. 54 lakhs. During Mr Smith's period of service, the Project made good progress and was largely developed. On the 31st March 1905 he handed over charge to Mr. A. H. Bastow under whose auspices the Project has been practically completed.

From October 1896 to September 1913 the late Mr. H. A. Minchin, Executive Engineer, was in direct charge of the Kodayar Project. He may truly be stated to have devoted his life to the work as he died in the latter year from a general break-down in health chiefly attributed to hard work and exposure.

The Project has developed from a Dam on the Kodayar at Pechipara and a leading channel to the Puthen Dam on the Paraliyar until it comprises several new irrigation channels including many

important subsidiary works such as a syphon 5 ft. in diameter to convey the water of the Thovala channel under the Thadaviar river, many bridges, an aqueduct, and two tunnels at a place called Mulagumud.

The Pechipara Dam which was commenced in 1896 and was completed in June 1906 has been constructed mainly of concrete in surki mortar with skin walls of rubble masonry; the top 15 feet of the dam are built entirely of rubble masonry. The two under-sluices with vents 4'-0" × 10'-0" were constructed at the river bed. These vents have since been closed permanently with masonry. A similar sluice was constructed on the right flank of the dam for the Right Bank Channel. This vent has also been closed permanently as the Right Bank Channel has been abandoned. For the Left Bank Channel a head sluice with 2 vents 7'-6" × 9'-6" has been built.

The area of water-spread of the reservoir at F. T. L. is 5·47 sq. miles. The dam is 1396 ft. long; the width at the foundation is 105 ft. and the total height is 306 feet.

The catchment area is 80 sq. miles. The average annual rainfall calculated at the time of the construction of the Reservoir was 166 inches. But it is seem from the records since 1907 that the rainfall varied from 115 inches in 1932 to 57 inches in 1911 except in the year 1933 when the rainfall was 150 inches. The average rainfall observed from 1907 to 1935 is only 87·93 inches.

The gross expenditure on the Project up to the end of 1112 M.E. is Rs. 87,33,208 and the revenue exclusive of working expenses is Rs. 1,60,000. The net expenditure on the work is Rs. 80·3 lakhs and the average net receipts after deducting the working expenses amount to nearly Rs. 1 lakh, giving a return of 1·20 per cent.

The Kodayar Project as finally adopted was to throw a dam across the Kodayar at Pechipara with two feeding channels one on the right for the Vilavancode and Neyyattinkara taluks and the other on the left for Edanad and Nanjinad. During the execution of the work, it was found that the statistics on which the Project was designed were not quite accurate and therefore the Right Bank Channel was dropped after incurring an expenditure of Rs 1·35 lakhs. So, the Project as it now stands is the dam across the Kodayar at Pechipara, which commands a catchment area of 80 sq. miles and a water-spread of 5·47 sq. miles at F. T. L. The Left Bank Channel taps the Kodayar and supplements Paraliyar over the Puthen Dam. The Irrigation System *i.e* distribution of water begins at Puthen dam. Here the combined waters of the Kodayar and Paraliyar are distributed, one through the P. P. Channel and other through the Pandiyan Kal. The P. P. Channel bifurcates at Adayamadai taking a new channel or the Thiruvancode channel. This again bifurcates, one called the T. Code extension and the other E. B. C. The E. B. C. itself has got branches and sub-branches, the Neyoor channel, Cheramangalam major and minor and Colachel channels. The P. P. Channel which goes down to Villikiry also gives water to the E. K. Kal and its various branches, *viz.*, Madathuttuvila, Kandanvila, Mullancode, Kodappukuzhi, Rajakamangalam, Santhapuram, Azhagan vila and Munchira vila and Muttom branch. The

Pandiyan Kal supplies water to the Nanjinad with the new Head works at Chellanthuruthy where a new channel to serve the needs of Thovala taluk has been opened on the left side, and the balance water to feed the existing irrigation systems, *viz.*, Anandanar, Pazhayar and N. P. Channels. The Thovala channel commands areas which have not been irrigated before and goes right up to Kottaram. The main channel goes up to Punnakulam and divides into the Nilapara branch on the left and the Maruthuvamalai main on the right. The M. main again divides itself into west branch, east major and minor branches. In the N. P. Channel extensions were made from Kottaram up to Cape Comorin with a system of 8 new scheme *kals* to supplement the tanks between Maruthuvamalai and Cape Comorin. In the Pazhayar basin, two subsequent dams came into existence one called the Pillapathu dam and lower down the Mission dam. The Anandanar system was supplemented by new additions and extensions from Alampara downwards, the west *kal* on the right side, and from the A. K. Kal the Chenkulam scheme kal, Krishnacoil kal with its Chettikulam scheme kal, the Asaripallom Channel, Karavila, East Main, the East Main, itself dividing into 3 branches, *viz.*, Athikadai, Kottar and Then-gamputhoor.

The areas to be irrigated are brought under blocks surrounded by natural boundaries controlled by sluices at the ridge. The duty of the P.W. Department ceases with the giving of the required water at the rear of the sluices. The distribution therefrom has to be made by the distributary *kal* with masonry cross bars by the ryots on a Kandottu system. To make this efficient, block boards were formed with a Central Board to control these block boards, as well as to offer advice to the Irrigation officers in the matter of distribution or any other matter concerned with the Project. This system was found a failure and these block boards have been abolished. Measures are being taken to re-model the boards on a better basis.

There are two crops one called the Caur (കാറ) and Physanam (വാസന്തങ്ങാൻ). The first one starts usually in *Podi* or dry cultivation with the April showers when the lands are a bit swampy. Wet cultivation is also resorted to. This is called the Kanni crop and is harvested before the end of Kanni, having a period of 150 days. The second crop starts immediately after the harvesting of the Kanni crop which is done in *Tholi* or wet cultivation for which nurseries would be opened in specially reserved places 6 weeks in advance. This is harvested in Kumbhom and is called the Kumbhom crop, having a period of 180 days. In certain *ayacut* lands, only one single crop is raised, *viz.*, the Kumbhom crop.

For purpose of irrigation, the Reservoir will be opened on the 20th of May and closed on the 15th of February. The water distribution is being done under the direct supervision of the Irrigation Sub-Division Officer.

The water cess is Re. 1 per acre, on the old *ayacut* lands and on the converted tank beds. On the dry lands converted, the cess is Rs. 7 per acre. In cases of irregular conversions, *i. e.*, other than

those contemplated in the scheme, a cess of Rs. 7 is also charged irrespective of the fact whether it is single or double crop and whether irrigated or not. On *ayacut* wet lands irrigated by baling water from the channels, the cess is 21 chs. per acre. Dry lands converted into wet are exempt from the levy of cess for the first two years ; a cess of Rs. 4 is levied for the third year ; and the full rate from the fourth year.

There is no follow remission ; but remissions will be granted on account of Karivoo and floods.

Irrigation tanks, major, minor or petty, within the commanded area are maintained at the cost of Government and no cess is recovered from the ryots on account of the cost of such works. Irrigation tanks outside the Project in the taluks of Tovala, Agastisvaram and Kalkulam and the old Eraniel taluk are also exempt from the levy of half contribution by custom.

A table showing the length of channels and the area served by them is subjoined.

Statement showing the length of channels and the area served.

Serial No.	Name of channels	Length in miles.	Land benefited after the opening of the reservoir in 1907.			
			Old wet lands in Acres.	Dry area namely, converted in Acres.	Tank bed and other poramboke converted, in Acres.	Balance area fit for conversion, in Acres.
1	Main dam	...	...	...		
2	Left bank channel	10½	1,200	118		
3	P. P. Channel system	15	4,491	152		
4	T. Code Channel system	41½	3,759	3,205		2,462
5	E. K. Kal system	22	1,627	3,332	1,688	3,180
6	Thovala Channel system	55½	4,639	7,111		871
7	Ananthanar system	59	5,570	3,193		834
8	Pazhayar system	46¾	6,755	69		...
9	N. P. Channel system	35⅝	7,898	1,169		...
			35,939	18,349	1,688	7,347

Execution of private works in the P. W. D. Workshops.

Subject to the orders issued from time to time by the Government and the Chief Engineer, private work of any kind that can be executed in the P. W D. Workshops, Trivandrum, either in wood or metal, including repairs to motor cars, manufacture of furniture, turning, shaping, screw-butting and casting work in metals and different alloys will be undertaken by the Sueprintendent, Work, shops and Stores Division.

(1) The private parties requiring work to be executed in the Workshops should apply to the Superintendent, Workshops and Stores Division, Trivandrum in writing and furnish him with necessary details and samples if needed.

(2) The Superintendent will intimate the all-in cost including, over-head charges, to the party concerned, with plans, if necessary and call on the applicant to deposit in advance the whole of the estimated cost.

(3) On receipt of written acceptance by the party concerned of the price quoted and after the full amount required is deposited by him, the Superintendent will undertake the work. No work orders will be issued by the Superintendent till the full estimated cost of the work is deposited by the party concerned.

(4) If the party concerned requires any alteration in the work prior to completion, the full amount of the extra cost involved should be deposited in advance before the alteration is effected.

The Workshop is equipped with necessary plant and machinery for execution of works of any description. There are (*a*) Machine (*b*) Fitting (*c*) Foundry (*d*) Saw Mills (*e*) Carpentry (*f*) Painting (*g*) Smithy and (*h*) Miscellaneous Sections to attend to the above work.

In the manufacture of articles, every care is taken to see that durable materials are used, that the services of skilled workmen are utilised and that the specifications given are faithfully adhered to.

Manufacture and Sale of Ice.

Ice has been manufactured in the P. W. D. Workshops for the past over 20 years, the machine having been installed in a cool shady place very close to the Workshops, with sufficient facilities for water and worked by electric motors. The machine is capable of manufacturing one ton of ice at a stretch within a duration of 30 to 36 hours. With a view to meet the requirements of ice from various departments, firms, distinguished guests and private parties, the sale is conducted both day and night. Ice is supplied at one chuckram six cash per pound to Government institutions, *viz*, Hospitals Colleges, etc, who regularly get ice from the Workshops; and it is sold to private parties at one chuckram twelve cash per pound.

Willingdon Water Works, Trivandrum.

At a capital cost amounting to about Rs 56 lakhs, Government have provided the Trivandrum City with an extensive and up-to-date water works which is one of the most complete and up-to-date of the modern water supply systems in India. In point of the chemical and bacteriological purity, safety and clarity, the water distributed from the Willingdon Water Works can stand comparison with the water distributed from any other town supply in the world and is decidedly superior to the water distributed in many of the towns in India. Before the inauguration of the water supply scheme, people had to depend mainly on wells for their supply of drinking water. The wells in the higher regions of the town were deep ones yielding water of tolerable potability but not in sufficient quantity, especially during summer, while those in the lower regions were shallow ones yielding sufficient quantities but relatively bad in quality. The problem became more acute as the population increased. Government have at their own expense provided the town with protected water supply.

Favoured by nature with a liberal supply of fresh water from a 100 square mile catchment area consisting of virgin jungle and as favourably situated as to receive the south-west and the north-east monsoons amounting to an annual rain fall of about 150 inches, the Karamana river, on whose bank the town is situated, supplies all the water that is now required for the city and will without any difficulty meet the demands of the city at its maximum growth.

The works include :—

(i) An impounding reservoir of 148 million gallons capacity formed by constructing a low over-flow type of masonry dam across the river at a place 11 miles above the city called Aruvikkara which is picturesque in its beautiful landscape sceneries. Provision is also made for increasing the capacity of the Reservoir in future, when the necessity therefor should arise, by the installation of Stony's shutters.

(ii) A settling tank where the grit carried by the river water is allowed to settle down by natural sedimentation in a quiescent tank.

(iii) A dry feed lime application plant worked with water power to precipitate and remove the small quantities of the dissolved ferrous salts present in the water and to prevent tuberculation in the cast iron mains.

(iv) An apparatus to pre-chlorinate the water with liquid chlorine near the settling tank,

(v) A cast iron water main 8 miles long 33" bore for 4 miles and 30" bore for the remaining 4 miles with necessary sluice valves, air valves and scour valves and hatch pipes to convey the water to the town.

(vi) Paterson's coagulation, filtration and sterilisation with liquid chlorine plant with a battery of 6 mechanical rapid gravity type filters whose total sand area exceeds 2,300 square feet,

(vii) An electric pumping station whose total installed horse power amounts to 150 B. H. P.

(viii) Service reservoirs and clear water tanks whose total capacity exceeds $2\frac{3}{4}$ million gallons.

(ix) A distribution system of cast iron water mains which exceeds 115 miles in length, provided with efficient fire hydrants and street taps for the gratuitous supply of water from which house connections are taken.

(x) A well-equipped laboratory for testing the water both chemically and bacteriologically.

An average daily consumption exceeding 700,000 gallons has been maintained during the last one year but the capacity of the scheme as worked out is 4½ million gallons per day at 33 1/3 gallons per head per day for a calculated prospective population in 1961 of 135,000 souls.

The consumption in the city is increasing steadily.

The Willingdon Water Works are worked by Government through their Water Works and Drainage Engineering Department; and the Trivandrum Municipality contributes annually towards the working expenses. It meets this cost by levying an (water tax) assessment rating of 3 per cent. on the annual rental value of all the buildings situated within its limits and from the metered ratings from house connections and other miscellaneous water receipts. In return for this, the town enjoys a gratuitous supply exceeding 400,000 gallons per day distributed from 400 street fountain taps situated in public roads, streets and lanes, a free supply of water for fire protection works and a free supply of water for domestic purposes to houses that have taken water connections from street mains on a graduated scale as follows:—

(1) 65 gallons per day for house or premises whose annual rental value does not exceed Rs. 100.

(2) 100 gallons per day for house or premises whose annual rental value exceeds Rs. 100 but does not exceed Rs 240.

(3) 125 gallons per day for house or premises whose annual rental value exceeds Rs. 240 but does not exceed Rs. 480.

(4) 140 gallons per day for house or premises whose annual ental value exceeds Rs. 480 but does not exceed Rs. 960.

(5) 150 gallons per day for house or premises whose annual rental value exceeds Rs. 960 but does not exceed Rs. 1200

(6) 160 gallons per day for house or premises whose annual rental value exceeds Rs. 1200.

All the water drawn from the house connections is metered, the Water Works (*i. e.*, Government) providing and maintaining meters not exceeding 1" in size if the consumer wishes it and agrees to pay a monthly hire of half a Sircar Rupee (As 7—10·3 Ps.). All water drawn from the house connections for domestic purposes in excess of the quantities allowed free is charged at the rate of 21 chuckrams (As 11-9·47 Ps) per 1000 gallons. Supply of water for purposes other than domestic consumption and use is charged at the rate of Rs. 1-14-0 (Bh. Re. 1-7-7) per 1000 gallons with no free allowance.

The construction works were started in 1105 (early 1930) and the water supply was inaugurated on 11-12 1933/26-4-1109 by His Excellency Lord Willingdon, Viceroy and Governor General of India, in commemoration of which the Water Works were named "The Willingdon Water Works".

At the end of 1110 and with effect from 3-12-1110, the Water Works and Drainage Engineering Department was reconstituted and entrusted with the large capital schemes of the Willingdon Water Works, the Trivandrum Drainage Scheme and the three Water Supply Schemes at Nagercoil, Shencotta and Alleppey, with the Water Works and Drainage Engineer to Government as the Head of the Department in administrative, technical and financial control of the schemes with all the powers of the Chief Engineer, P. W. D. This department has since been amalgamated with the P. W. Department.

Nagercoil Water Supply Scheme.

Nagercoil is situated within 7 miles of the Aramboly pass through which runs the highway from Tinnevelley to Trivandrum and is the only important town south of the Capital. With Nagercoil as the nucleus, the town comprises a number of suburbs, *viz.*, Kottar, Vadiveesvaram, Ozhughanasseri, and Vadasseri, of which Kottar and Vadasseri form the trading and manufacturing centres. The town is lighted with electricity supplied by the Nagercoil Electric Supply Corporation. The population of the town, as per the Census of 1931, is 42,950 souls.

An estimate for Rs. 16,85,000 has been sanctioned for the scheme of providing the town with protected water supply. The construction works have been started and are expected to be completed within two and a half years. The Municipal Council has entered into an agreement with the Government to contribute half the capital cost which will, in the first instance, be met by the Government to be repaid by the Municipality in 35 annual instalments bearing interest at 4½ per cent. per annum and to undertake the maintenance work after the inauguration of the water supply. The other half of the capital expenditure will be a free grant from Government.

The scheme proposed is more or less on the model of the water supply scheme for the Trivandrum City and is designed to serve the entire habited and habitable portion of the present municipal town with its calculated prospective population of 77,800 souls in 1971 The average supply will be at 12 gallons per head per day with an extra allowance of 4 gallons for the summer. The supply is at present restricted to domestic purposes alone; but it may not be difficult to supply water for non-domestic purposes as well.

An impounding reservoir capable of holding 61 million cubic feet of net available or drawable water equivalent to one year's supply, will be constructed by throwing an earthen dam (with puddle core) across the Mukkadal valley about 7½ miles north of the town. The dam will be 1080 ft. long and 20 ft. wide at its top and 314 ft. at the lowest ground level and 52 ft high above the

lowest ground level. From the reservoir, water will be conveyed through a 16" Hume steel pressure pipe gravitation main about 7½ miles long to the purification plant which will be located within the town and is proposed to be of the rapid mechanical gravity type with the necessary chemical dosage apparatus, coagulation tanks, filtration plant and sterilisation plant.

Close to the purification plant will be constructed the clear water service reservoir. This tank, designed as a balancing tank, will supply water to the low level zone of the town. To serve the needs of the high level area of the town, an over-head tank will be constructed in the highest part of the town; water will be pumped into this tank from the former reservoir through a 12" main by pumps located in a pump house at one end of the low level reservoir. The pumps will be of the centrifugal type run by electric energy against a total head from all counts of about 135 ft.

The high level zone covers the greater part of the town, its area being about 60 per cent. of the whole town. All places in the town below 95 ft. contour in Krishnankovil and 90 ft. contour in other parts of the town will be supplied by the gravity service with a minimum terminal pressure of 25 ft. head of water. Portions above these levels will be served by pumping and from the over-head tank. The whole town is divided into 9 water supply divisions, each division with its districts being served by its independent division main branching off from the trunk main The minimum size of pipes in the distribution system will be 4" in internal diameter. Necessary control, scour and air valves will also be provided. It is also proposed to provide about 360 street fountains fitted with waste-not taps for the whole town.

Alleppey Water Supply Scheme.

Alleppey, the second largest town in Travancore and the most important commercial centre in the State, has few of the amenities of a modern town. The greatest drawback is in respect of good drinking water. Due to geographical position, the town is cut off from fresh water rivers and the physical features and soil formation of the country render the supply of water from wells and ponds unwholesome. The town, 4·97 square miles in extent, is built over a sandy belt of land, barely 3 miles broad. On the west, there is the sea and on the east the Vembanad lake and Pallathuruthy river. The water in the lake and that in the river for a distance of 20 miles above Alleppey town is brackish during the hot weather and unfit for drinking purposes and continues so for about five months. The existing source of supply is from shallow wells and ponds. The soil consists of hard dark brown ferruginous sand and humus over-laid with fine white sand. Rain water readily soaks into the porous soil and appears as sub-soil water in the wells and ponds. The water, though not brackish, is in the case of the majority of the wells, coloured dark brown, disagreeable both to taste and appearance and unsatisfactory both from chemical and bacteriological standpoints.

The question of protected water supply for domestic purposes began to engage the attention of Government from the year 1925. The main problem to be solved was in respect of the source of supply. Several suggestions were put forward during the period 1925 to 1936,

The idea of a distant source of supply involving long lengths of mains over water-logged country had to be given up on account of prohibitive cost estimated at Rs. 40 to 50 lakhs The next alternative was to tap the sub-soil sources at a depth of 15 to 20 feet below the surface This also had to be given up on account of the fact that the process of extracting and purifying water would be elaborate. A careful study of the available literature on the geological formation of the coastal region suggested the posibility of the existence of ground water not deeper than 400 ft. below the surface and the investigation was directed towards prospecting for ground water by means of deep bore wells.

The first experimental bore was commenced in April 1936. The very first trial proved an unqualified success and was immediately installed as a bore well 8 inches in diameter and 350 ft. deep from the ground level Another reliable well of similar diameter and 370 ft deep to serve as a stand-bye was also installed after further trials. With these two wells successfully installed, the problem of the source is solved. The investigation for the preparation of the scheme in all details, commenced towards the close of the year 1935 and was completed early in 1937.

A quantity of 21,000 gallons per hour will be extracted from the first well, and 19,000 gallons per hour from the stand-bye well. Multi-stage deep bore well turbine pumps will pump the water through a 15'' Hume steel main 3½ miles long to the town. Twelve inch branch mains will deliver the water into the four overhead tanks in the four zones of the water supply town The town distribution system consisting of 48 miles asbestos cement pressure mains will distribute the water for domestic consumption. The water as extracted is pure, and wholesome, but, to ensure absolute sterility from chance contamination beyond the source, the water will be sterilized by chlorination.

The water supply scheme is expected to be inaugurated by the end of the year 1938. The scheme is designed to meet the requirments of the calculated prospective population in 1971, of 110,000 souls classed under resident and floating population. The daily average supply is fixed at 12 gallons per head with an extra daily allowance of 4 gallons per head during the summer. The service will be strictly domestic from public street fountains and house taps.

The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 10,80,000. The cost will be met by the Government at the outset. Half the cost will, however, be treated as a loan to the Municipality to be repaid with interest at 4½ per cent. per annum, in 35 equal annual instalments.

Shencotta Water Supply Scheme.

The need for a good and plentiful supply of drinking water for Shencotta had been keenly felt for a long time.

The difficulty in Shencotta is that there are no streams with perennial flow and sub-soil is hard rock within a few feet from the ground surface. The wells in the town contain mostly brackish water and they totally dry up in the summer. The Water Works

and Drainage Department investigated several localities as possible sources for the water supply and a site for the head-works was fixed by about the middle of 1936 to extract the underground water through a sub-surface heading and a pump-well. The designs and estimates have been sanctioned.

As the water is found to contain no suspended matter and is quite clear, no filtration is required. Hence the only treatment proposed is chlorination.

The Service Reservoir will be a masonry one situated at ground level at the highest point of the down at Meloor. Though the reservoir site is at a sufficiently high level with regard to the main portion of the town, it is found that a small area would not get sufficient pressure in the mains For this a small overhead reinforced concrete tank will be constructed above the main reservoir and separate distribution mains would be laid for serving this area.

The distribution mains are to be of Everite asbestos cement pipes and the total length of the same would be about 11½ miles. For purposes of calculation, the average supply per head per day is 12 gallons with an increased daily allowance of 4 gallons per head during the hot weather. The scheme has been designed to supply, at the above rate, the calculated prospective population, in 971, *viz.*, 22,700 souls. The supply will be restricted to domestic purposes alone. Government have been pleased to extend the scope of the undertaking to include house connections also.

The total cost of the scheme as per the estimate is Rs 3,02,800. According to an agreement entered into by the Municipal Council with the Government, the entire cost of the scheme will be initially met by Government. One-half of this will be treated as a loan advanced by Government to the Municipal Council. The loan is to bear interest at 4½ per cent. and it is to be repaid together with interest in 35 equal annual instalments. The maintenance of the scheme would devolve on the Municipal Council after the inauguration of the water supply. It is hoped to inaugurate the water supply by the end of 1114 M. E., August 1939.

Water Supply to the Kuttanad Area.

Kuttanad, surrounded on all sides with water, is an unfortunate country in respect of the supply of pure water for domestic purposes. The brine-affected portion of Kuttanad covers an area of about 80 square miles. There are a number of small densely populated islands in this fenland of Travancore. The lot of these people is not unlike that of the ancient mariner who cried for water with water everywhere around him. The only solution of the problem of supplying good drinking water is through deep bore wells. The whole area will have to be divided into such blocks that, by providing a bore well, more or less centrally in a block, the people living in that block may have the benefit of the water drawn from the bore well. In large islands, and there are nine of them, one or two central bore

wells will have to be constructed, equipped with automatically worked pumps driven by the hydro-electric power from the Pallivasal Scheme the pumps delivering water into over-head tanks from which pipes are to be laid with public stand-post taps to cover the islands. An estimate for the above scheme has been prepared; and the Department is getting down a Boring Plant and rig.

Other Mofussil Schemes.

It is proposed to provide raw water to the villages of Bhuthapandy, Tittuvilai, etc, from a branch of suitable size from the nearest and most convenient point of the main leading from the Mukkedal Reservoir to the Nagercoil town. The Panchayat has agreed to meet the annual charges for the working of the scheme.

The investigation of a scheme for the provision of tube wells for the supply of water in certain parts of the taluks of Kalkulam and Vilavankod has been completd

The Department is also engaged in investigating the supply of good drinking water to the coastal regions in the Karunagapalli and Shertala taluks.

The Trivandrum Drainage Scheme.

A comprehensive scheme for the provision of underground sewerage and for the disposal of surface storm water so as to avoid stagnation and flooding of certain areas for the Trivandrum City has been sanctioned, which is estimated to cost about 46 lakhs of rupees. The construction works were started late in 1111 M. E. (July 1936). The works are in good progress, now in Block A constituting about two-thirds of the town; and are expected to reach such a stage as to bring the scheme into service in 1115 M. E. The rest of the scheme in Blocks B and C is expected to be carried out in the subsequent two years.

The scheme provides connection to the underground sewers for more than 10,000 houses so that practically every residential building, permanent or semi-permanent, would get connected to it. This would give facility to provide the most desirable and hygienic form of flush-out water closets throughout the town. The scheme provides also for the construction of public flush-out latrines and urinals all over the town It is hoped in the course of a few years to do away completely with the present unsatisfactory method of hand scavenging and transport in vehicles.

The sewage from the flush-out latrines and the sullage from houses would gravitate to Pumping stations, where special automatic sewage pumps, electrically driven, would be provided in sufficient number and capacity to pump the varying flow. The sewage is to be pumped to sewage treatment works in Paravankunnu near the Thiruvallam canal. Sewage is expected to be clarified, digested and the effluents therefrom led on to a sewage farm for secondary treatment, so that a final effluent of great purity and innocuousness is attained. The gases evolved in sludge digestion are proposed to be consumed for development of power; and together with the sewage farm, the sewage treatment works are expected to bring in a fair income.

TRAVANCORE STATE TRANSPORT.

For some time past Government had become alive to the fundamental defects of the existing system of transport which was mainly controlled by private agencies and individuals. Owing to cut-throat competition among these agencies, the system had been thoroughly demoralised. Added to this was the fact that there was unnecessary waste of capital by running too many buses on the routes than was proved to be sufficient to meet the requirements of the travelling public. Under such circumstances, Government became convinced that it was their duty as well as their right to take into their own hands the control and regulation of public conveyances along the main trunk road and in other selected localities in the State and to improve and organise water-borne traffic.

As the service of an expert were necessary to work out the scheme Mr. E. G. Salter who was the Assistant Operating Superintendent of the London Passenger Transport Board which is the biggest transport undertaking in the world was appointed as the Superintendent of Transport and he assumed charge as such at Trivandrum in September 1937.

The vehicles selected for operation are of British Commer make type P. N. F. 3 having a wheel-base of 12'-6'' fitted with 7.00'' x 20'' tyres, twin rear, the generous proportions of which will ensure the utmost riding comfort. The Chassis are fitted with Perkins Diesel Oil Engines developing 53 Brake Horse Power, incorporating all the latest devices in the interests of efficiency and economy. The decision to operate Diesel Engines was prompted by the followiug important factors of economy.

1. High Speed Diesel Oil costs approximately one-third the price of Petrol.

2. The mileage consumption is approximately half that of a similar powered engine operating on petrol.

3. The losses through evaporation which are considerable in petrol engines operating in the tropics, are infinitesimal with Diesel Engines.

The bodies for the chassis were built at Trivandrum partly by the P. W. D. Workshops and partly by another contractor, based on the model designed by the Superintendent of Transport with the co-operation of the Superintendent of Workshops. Local labour was exclusively employed and local materials (except sheet iron and glass) used for the construction of the bodies. The buses are saloon bodied with rear entrance and central gang-way and two rows of rattaned seats capable of accommodating 23 passengers.

The present fleet comprises 60 buses and one breakdown lorry which operate over 116 miles from Quilon to Cape Comorin, including a branch line from Nagercoil to Colachel, besides the Trivandrum Town. A new feature of the State Transport is the facility afforded to businessmen for sending their goods as parcels at cheap rates, by the Parcel Agency system. This obviates the necessity for a passenger accompanying the goods sent, a facility available only in Railways and even there only at high rates. The

Department has done much to relieve educated unemployment in the State by appointing Graduates as many as 135 of them to the several posts such as conductors and Inspectors; but it has also taken care to see that the men thrown out of work owing to the State monopoly of transport were as far as possible absorbed, compatible with the efficiency of the service.

It is now a little less than eight months since the service was first started putting on the road 39 buses on the Trivandrum-Nagercoil-Cape-Colachel Routes and about five weeks later the Trivandrum Town and Nedumangad Services were commenced with an additional number 12 buses. The Trivandrum-Quilon service was started in the first week of Karkatakom with 8 buses which absorbed the 59 buses. The capital expenditure on the scheme till the end of 1113 is approximately Rs. 5,85,000. On a review of the working of the Department so far, one can easily see that the scheme is financially a big success.

The Department proposes to extend its activities in several directions during the course of the present year. The most important of these is the transport of goods between Munnar and Cochin on behalf of the Kannan Devan Hills produce Co., Ltd., negotiations for which are nearing completion. 14 short-wheel base Bedford Chassis have been purchased for this purpose and the construction of the bodies is in progress at the P. W. D. Workshops It is expected that the service will be started within the course of two or three months. The question of operating passenger service in this line is also engaging the attention of this Department. To provide for this and other services in contemplation, 10 Bussing-Nag Chassis have been purchased and these are now being fitted with bus bodies at the P. W. D. Workshops. When these are also put on the road, the Departmental fleet will consist of 60 buses and 15 lorries.

SECTION IV.

Directory.

Auditors' Licenses.

Government are empowered to make rules under Section 148 of the Travancore Companies Regulation, I of 1092, for the grant of Auditors' Certificates and they may by such Rules provide the conditions on and subject to which such certificates shall be granted.

No person shall be appointed or act as an Auditor of any Company, other than a Private Company, unless he holds a certificate from Government entitling him to act as an Auditor of Companies.

Government may, also by notification in the Government Gazette, declare that the members of any institution or association specified in such Notification shall be entitled to be appointed and to act as Auditors of Companies throughout Travancore.

Rules regarding grant of Auditors' Licenses.

I. (a) Holders of the Government Diploma in Accountancy awarded by the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, and Registered Accountants under the Indian Companies Act, 1913 and the Auditor's Certificate Rules, 1932, may be granted certificates to be in force without time limit.

(b) Holders of B. Com. Degree with Accountancy as an optional subject of any Indian University or certificates in the Highest Grade (under the Old or the New Regulations) issued by the Madrass Government in Book-keeping, Theory and Practice of Commerce, Banking and Auditing, may be granted certificates tenable for a period of time not exceeding two years. The present holders of such certificates may also be granted a renewal of their certificates.

(c) A fee of Bh. Rs. (50) fifty shall be charged for the grant of a certificate without time-limit and of Bh. Rs. (15) fifteen for a certificate with time limit or any renewal thereof.

(d) Every application for a certificate or the renewal of a certificate shall be accompanied by the fee prescribed therefor.

II. The Government may, in their discretion, in the case of any person, dispense with the qualifications mentioned in Rule I, and may, further, in exceptional cases, grant a certificate to any person, irrespective of his qualifications, to audit the accounts of any specified company for any financial year.

III. Certificates granted under Rule I (b) shall ordinarily be for a period of two years.

IV. (a) Every application for a certificate shall be made to Government through the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies and shall be so made in the prescribed form. It shall be accompanied by the documents (in origianl), if any, relating to the qualifications, if any, of the applicant

(b) Every application for an auditor's certificate shall state whether the applicant has applied to any other Government or administration for a certificate, and, if so, with what result.

(c) An application for renewal of a certificate, may be made in the Form prescribed therefor six months before the expiry of the certificate the renewal of which is desired. The certificate of which renewal is sought shall accompany the application.

V. Application on behalf of a Firm of Accountants shall be made in the name of the Firm and shall state the names and qualifications of all its members.

VI. Every application for a certificate or a renewal thereof must bear Court Fee Stamp of the value of Rs. (2) two.

VII. Every certificate issued by the Government shall be subject to these Rules and shall state the language or languages the accounts in which the holder thereof shall be entitled to audit.

VIII. It shall be open to the Government, at any time and for any cause which they may consider to be sufficient, to suspend or cancel any certificate granted by them under these Rules or to refuse to grant a certificate or the renewal thereof applied for.

IX. The members of the following Institutions and Associations shall be entitled to be appointed and to act as Auditors of Companies in this State:—

1. The Institute of chartered Accountants in England and Wales.
2. The Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors.
3. The Society of Accountants in Edinburgh.
4. The Institute of Accountants and Actuaries in Glasgow.
5. The Society of Accountants in Aberdeen, and
6. The Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland, provided, however, that such members get their names registered in the Office of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies in Travancore on payment of a fee of Bh. Rs.(50) fifty, before they act as such Auditors of Companies.

NUMBER OF COMPANIES FOR AUDITING IN THE STATE.

The total number of Companies, the Balance Sheets of which have to be audited by auditors holding the requisite license from Government or by Auditors who have reigstered their names in the Office of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies as per Government Notification under Section 148 of the Companies Regulation, is 418. Besides the above, there are 123 private Companies for which it is not compulsory that their accounts should be audited by Government Licensed Auditors.

AUDIT OF PRIVATE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

Provision has been made for the audit of accounts of private educational institutions, by the following rules in the Education Code.

The accounts of private Colleges, the Managements of which desire to get maintenance grant, should be audited annually by Auditors holding certificates under Section 148 of the Travancore Companies Regulation I of 1092 and the the audited statements of accounts forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction within three months after the close of the academic year to which the accounts relate. The name of the Registered Auditor which the Management of each College proposes to employ should be reported to the Director for previous approval and auditors approved by the Director should alone be employed. The fee paid to the Auditors will be admitted under expenditure at a rate of S. Rs. (15) fifteen for every 100 students or fraction thereof subject to a minimum fee of S. Rs. (25) twenty-five, but if the fee actually paid is less than the rate specified above, only the amount actually paid will be admitted.

In the case of English Schools, the managements should undertake to have the school accounts annually audited by Auditors holding certificates under Section 148 of the Travancore Companies Regulation I of 1092 and to submit regularly to the Director the audited statements of accounts. The name of the Auditor which the management of each school proposes to employ should be reported to the Director for previous approval and Auditors approved by the Director should alone be employed.

Recognition of English Schools is liable to be summarily withdrawn if the audited statements of accounts are not received by the Director within three months after the close of the school year to which the accounts relate.

Fees paid for the audit of school accounts may be admitted for purposes of calculating grant, under expenditure at a rate of S. Rs. (15) fifteen per (100) one hundred pupils subject to a minimum fee of S. Rs. (25) twenty-five, but if the audit fee actually paid is less than the amount that may be allowed as per the preceding clause only the amount that has been paid shall be admitted.

List of Private Auditors holding certificates under Section 148 of the Travancore Companies Regulation I of 1092.

Name and address.	The Date up to which the certificate is in force.
1. MR. N. K RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR, Public Accountant and Auditor, Saidapet, Madras ...	Permanent.
2. MR. G. NARASIMHAM, 113, Armenian Street, Madras ...	Do.
3. MR. T. C. RANGANATHA RAO, Public Accountant and Auditor, SrirangomP. O., Trichinopoly ...	Do.
4. MR. V. RAMASWAMY AIYAR, Public Accountant and Auditor, Alwaye ...	Do.
5. MR. VIDYA SAGAR PANDYA, Santi Kunj, Landen's Garden, Kilpauk, Madras ...	Do.
6. MR. P. S. SUBRAMONIA AIYAR, G D. A. Chalai, Trivandrum ...	Do.
7. MR K. N. RAMASUBBA AIYAR B. A., B. L., Chalai, Trivandrum ...	Do.
8. MR. K. I. EAPEN, Teacher, Government School of Commerce, Alleppey ...	7-2.1939
9. MR. JACOB THARIEN, Assistant, Government School of Commerce, Alleppey ...	7-5-1939
10. MR. A. MUTHIA PILLAI Agent, The Trivandrum Permanent Fund Ltd., Branch Office, Nagercoil ...	31-5-1939
11. MR. K. S. APPUSWAMY AIYAR, B. Com. First Assistant, Government School of Commerce, Alleppey ...	9-6-1939
12. MR. T. JOSEPH VAZHAYIL, Auditor, Veliyanad, Changanacherry ...	28-5-1939
13. MR. PAULA THALIETH, B. COM. Auditor, 3|404 A, Puthanpally, Verapoly ...	14-7-1939
14. P. PARASURAMA AIYAR, Instructor, Vernacular High School, Thiruvalla ...	31-3-1939
15. MR. RAMA VARMA, 26th Prince of Cochin ...	18-6-1939

Name and address.	Date up to which the certificate is in force.
16. Mr. G. S. CHELLAM, Headmaster and Proprietor, Sree Laskhmi Technical Institute, Quilon ...	5-5-1939
17. Mr. V. VADIVEL PILLAI, Auditor, Vanchiyoor, Trivandrum ...	16-5-1939
18. Mr. V. K. CHERIYAN, B. Com. Head Accountant, The Motor Transport Company Ltd., Kottayam ...	4-8-1939
19. Mr. K. VENKITACHALAM AIYAR, B. A., Certified Auditor, Trivandrum ...	9-4-1940
20. Mr. G. RAMALINGOM AIYAR, First Puthen Street, Trivandrum ...	22-6-1940
21, Mr. S. SRINIVASA AIYAR, M. A., Teacher, St. Thomas English High School, Palai ...	27-2-1939
22. Mr. K. C. MANAVIKRAMAN RAJA, Accountant and Auditor, Kottakal, South Malabar	4-6-1939
23. Mr. DEVASIA JOSEPH, B. A., Prakulathu House, Thrickodithaanam, Changanacherry ...	19-10-1939
24. Mr. B. PADMANABHA AIYAR, Clerk, Messrs. Darrah Smail and Co. Ltd., Alleppey ...	29-2-1940
25. Mr. S. TIRUMALA AIYAR, Auditor, Vishnumadom, Kottakkakathucheri, Quilon ...	15-2-1941
26. Mr. N. GANAPATHY, B. A., G. D. A., R. A., 1/9 Francis Joseph's Street, Madras	30-5-1939
27. Mr. K. V. GOPALA AIYAR, B. A., G. D. A., R. A., 183, Sullivan Street, Coimbatore ...	15-2-1939
28. Mr. T. S. RAMAN, G. D. A., R. A., Auditor, Thiruvambady, Trichur ...	5-2-1939
29. Mr. K. K. THAMPAN, C/o Messrs. K. K. Thampan and Co., New Road, Cochin ...	5-10-1940
30. Mr. P. T. MATHEW, Clerk, Messrs. Darrah Smail and Co. Ltd., Alleppey ...	5-10-1940
31. Mr. V. P. THOMAS, B. A., Vadakkekalam, New Bazaar, Alleppey ...	21-12-1940
32. Mr. P. V. SESHADRI AIYAR, Auditor, Paramakavu, Trichur ...	14-12-1940
33. Mr. M. S. KRISHNASWAMI, R. A., 183, Mount Road, Madras ...	19-3-1939
34. Mr. P. S. SUBAMONIA AIYAR, B. A., G. D. A., R. A., 30, Linga Chetty Street, Madras ...	2-4-1939

Name and address.	*Date up to which the certificate is in force.*
35. Mr. C. S. RAMAKRISHNAN, B.A., G. D. A, R. A., C/o Messrs. Kariakar and Aiyar, 27, Linga Chetty Street, Madras ...	19-5-1939
36. Mr. R. VENKITESA AIYAR, G. D. A., R. A., C/o Messrs. Kariakar and Aiyar, 27, Linga Chetty Street, Madras ...	19-5-1939
37. Mr. M. S. JAGANATHAN, G. D. A., R. A, Registered Accountant, R. S. Puram, Coimbatore ...	19-5-1939
38. Mr. PANCHAPAGESA ARUNAGATAI, G. D. A., R. A., 113, Armenian Stree, George Town, Madras ...	18-8-1939
39. Mr. SELLA KRISHNA VISWANATHAN, G. D. A., R. A., 113, Armenian Street, George Town, Madras ...	18-8-1939
40. Mr. KRISHNA KUPPUSWAMY AIYAR G. D. A., R. A., 82-83, Sembudoss Street, Madras. ...	20-9-1939
41. Mr. K. K. JOSEPH, B. Com., Kaliparambil, Kainakary ...	5-12-1939
42. Mr. T. KARUNAKARA MENON B. A., G. D. G., R. A., C/o T. K. Menon and Co., Huzur Road, Calicut ...	5-12-1939
43. Mr. O. THOMAS B. Com. Neduzhathil, Veliyanad, Changanacherry ...	23-1-1940
44. Mr. KOLA JOHN G. D. A., R. A., 11 Sullivan's Garden, Mylapore, Madras ...	18-8-1940
45. Mr. T. R. SUBBARAMA AIYAR G. D. A., R. A., Robinson Road, Calicut ...	18-8-1940
46. Mr. K. V. SRINIVASAN B. Sc., R. A., Rajaratnam Street, Kilpauk, Madras ...	26-8-1940
47. Mr. T. VELU PILLAI B. A., 33, College Lane, Puthenchanthai, Trivandrum ...	14-10-1940

List of Auditors entitled to act as such under Section 148 (i) of the Travancore Companies Regulation 1 of 1092, and whose names are registered in the office of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

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1. Messrs. FRASER AND ROSS, Chartered Accountants, 17, Armenian Street, Madras.

2. MR. C. I. ABRAHAM, B. SC., A. S. A.A., (London), Incorporated Accountant, Trivandrum.

3. MR. P. BRAHMAYYA, B. A., F. S. A. A., (London), R. A., Incorporated Accountant and Registered Accountant, 7, Kondi Chetty Street, Madras.

4. MR. C. S. SASTRI, B.A., (Hons.), Incorporated Accountant and Auditor, Chartered Bank Buildings, Armenian Street, Madras.

5. MR. R. B. SHAH, Incorporated Accountant and Auditor, Chartered Bank Buildings, Armenian Street, Madras.

6. MR. W. B. CRIGHTON, Chartered Accountant, Munsoor Building, Front Street, Colombo.

7. MR. CYRIL GILL, Partner, Messrs. Fraser and Ross, 17, Armenian Street, Madras.

8. MR. HAROLD DOUGLAS THORNTON, Chartered Accountant, C/o Messrs. Ford, Rhodes, Thornton and Co., P. O. Box 186, Colombo.

9. MR. MAURICE JOHN HARDING, Chartered Accountant, C/o Messrs. Ford, Rhodes, Thornton and Co., P. O. Box 186, Colombo.

10. MR. ANDREW EDWARD ILLINGWORTH, Chartered Accountant, C/o Messrs. Ford, Rhodes, Thornton and Co., Colombo.

11. MR. JOHN STANLEY GOODWIN A. C. A., Partner, Messrs. Fraser and Ross, 17, Armenian Street, Madras.

Joint Stock Companies limited by shares at work on the 32nd Karkadagam 1113 (477)

Serial No.	Year of Registration.	Classification and name of Company.	Situation of Regisetred Office.
		I. BANKING, LOAN AND INSURANCE. (271)	
		(a) BANKING AND LOAN.	
		(i) *Banking.*	
1	1085	The Ambalapuzha Christian Bank Ltd.	Thalavadi
2	1088	The Changanacherry Banking Company Ltd.	Changanacherry
3	1094	The Travancore Union Bank Ltd.	Tiruvalla
4	1094	The Travancore Commercial Bank Ltd.	Kottayam
5	1095	The Central Travancore Industrial Bank Ltd	Thumpamon, Mavelikara
6	1095	The Travancore Oriental Bank Ltd.	Mallappalli
7	1095	The Mercantile Bank Ltd.	Kozhencherry
8	1095	The Poothicote Industrial Bank Ltd.	Mepral, Tiruvalla
9	1095	The Central Travancore Bank Ltd.	Tiruvalla
10	1095	The Vazhayil Brothers Ltd.	Veliyanad, Changanacherry
11	1095	The Alleppey Bank Ltd.	Alleppey
12	1095	The Malayala National Union Bank Ltd.	Changanacherry
13	1095	The Karuvatta Bank Ltd.	Karuvatta
14	1095	The Kerala Bank Ltd.	Mavelikara
15	1095	The Catholic Christian Vanijya Bank Ltd.	Changanacherry
16	1095	The Travancore Standard Bank Ltd.	Chengannur
17	1095	The Keraleeya Banking Company Ltd.	Tiruvalla
18	1095	The Travancore Native Bank Ltd.	Tiruvalla
19	1095	The South Malabar Industrial Bank Ltd.	Kaviyoor, Tiruvalla
20	1096	The Vennikulam Bank Ltd.	Tiruvalla
21	1096	The Citizen's Bank Ltd.	Kozhencherry
22	1100	The Service Bank Ltd.	Karthigappalli
23	1100	The Travancore Eastern Bank Ltd.	Karunagappalli
24	1101	The Ayswarya Nidhi Commercial Bank Ltd.	Paippad, Changanacherry
25	1101	The Tiruvalla Bank Ltd.	Tiruvalla
26	1101	The State Aided Bank of Travancore Ltd.	Alleppey
27	1101	The Kottayam Bank Ltd.	Kottayam
28	1101	The Bharatheeya Banking Company Ltd.	Tiruvalla
29	1101	The Eraviperoor Banking and Industrial Co., Ltd.	Eraviperoor
30	1101	The Central Travancore Union Bank Ltd.	Mavelikara
31	1101	The Travancore Sree Vallabha Vilasom Bank Ltd.	Tiruvalla
32	1101	The Brahmodayam Bank Ltd.	Tiruvalla
33	1102	The Sri Krishna Vilasom Bank Ltd.	Ezhumattur
34	1102	The Malankara Bank Ltd.	Tiruvalla
35	1102	The Malabar Bank Ltd.	Kottayam
36	1102	The City Bank Ltd.	Trivandrum
37	1102	The Palai Central Bank Ltd.	Palai
38	1102	The Kangazha Bank Ltd.	Pampadikara
39	1102	The Travancore Hindu Bank Ltd.,	Chengannoor
40	1102	The Ezhumattur Bank Ltd.	Kizhvaipur
41	1103	The Swadesi Bank Ltd.	Pathanamthitta
42	1103	The Travancore Pioneer Bank Ltd.	Vennikulam

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES LIMITED BY SHARES—(*contd.*)

Serial No.	Year of Registration	Classification and name of Company.	Situation of Registered Office.
		Banking—(contd.)	
43	1103	The St. Mary's Model Company Ltd.,	Vazhappally, Changanacherry
44	1103	The Puramattam Bank Ltd.	Puramattam
45	1103	The Kerala Mithram Bank Ltd	Koothattukulam
46	1103	The Travancore Yogakshema Bank Ltd	Kottayam
47	1103	The Indo-European Banking and Trading Corporation Ltd.	Changanacherry
48	1103	The Attingal Bank Ltd.	Attingal
49	1103	The Travancore Popular Bank Ltd.	Vennikulam
50	1103	The St. George Union Bank Ltd.	Puthenpalli
51	1103	The Pulikizh Bank Ltd.	Pulikizh, Tiruvalla
52	1103	The Kangazha Model Company Ltd.	Kangazha
53	1103	The Kaduthuruthi Bank Ltd.	Kaduthuruthi
54	1103	The Travancore Alliance Bank Ltd.	Ettumanoor
55	1103	The Ayroor Bank Ltd.	Ayroor
56	1103	The Travancore A. P. Bank Ltd.	Anikkadu
57	1103	The Catholic Union Bank Ltd.	Vazhappalli, Changanacherry
58	1103	The Grand Eastern Bank Ltd.	Paippad, Changanacherry
59	1103	The West Coast Banking Corporation Ltd.	Thalavady
60	1103	The Mannar Bank Ltd.	Mannar
61	1103	The Premier Bank Ltd.	Trikkodithanam
62	1103	The Kallooppara Bank Ltd.	Kallooppara
63	1103	The Lakshmi Vilasom Bank Ltd.	Maramon
64	1103	The Kuttanad Bank Ltd	Edathua
65	1103	The Chengannur Bank Ltd.	Chengannur
66	1103	The Madappalli Sri Vilasom Bank Ltd.	Madappally
67	1103	The South Indian Bank Ltd.	Chengannur
68	1103	The K. and C. Bank Ltd.	Cherukole Pathanamthitta,
69	1103	The Kuttanad Agricultural Company Ltd.	Thalavady
70	1103	The Manippuzha Bank Ltd.	Tiruvalla
71	1103	The Malankara United Bank Ltd.	Kadapra, Tiruvalla
72	1103	The Haripad Bank Ltd.	Haripad
73	1103	The Athirampuzha Bank Ltd.	Athirampuzha
74	1103	The Malayali Bank Ltd.	Tiruvalla
75	1103	The Pathanamthitta Bank Ltd.	Pathanamthitta
76	1103	The Modern Bank Ltd.	Tiruvalla
77	1103	The Travancore Model Bank Ltd.	Kumbanad, Tiruvalla
78	1103	The Pullad Bank Ltd.	Pullad
79	1103	The Capital Bank Ltd.	Pathanamthitta
80	1103	The Sree Ramachandra Vilasom Bank Ltd.	Vallamkulam
81	1103	The Sree Narayana Vilasom Bank Ltd.	Pathanamthitta
82	1103	The Vijayodayam Bank Ltd.	Vaippur, Tiruvalla

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES LIMITED BY SHARES—(*contd.*)

Serial No.	Year of Regis-tration.	Classification and name of Company.	Situation of Registered Office.
		Banking—(contd.)	
83	1103	The Tiruvalla Syrian Bank Ltd.	Tiruvalla
84	1103	The Kangoorppilly Commercial Union Ltd.	Kangoorpilly
85	1103	The Kalloor Desiya Bank, Ltd.	Kallooppara
86	1103	The Kerala Vilasom Bank Ltd	Tiruvalla
87	1103	The Piravom Industrial Company Ltd.	Piravom
88	1103	The Universal Bank Ltd	Ranni
89	1103	The Swarajya Bank Ltd.	Chengannur
90	1103	The Rural Bank Ltd	Pullad
91	1103	The Muttar Bank Ltd.	Muttar
92	1103	The Travancore Ezhava Bank Ltd.	Kottayam
93	1103	The Malankara Union Bank Ltd.	Ayroor
94	1103	The Lowland Bank Ltd.	Karikuzhi, Thalavady
95	1103	The Karippuzha Bank Ltd.	Karippuzha
96	1103	The Viswabharathy Bank Ltd.	Changanacherry
97	1103	The Travancore K. M. Bank Ltd.	Kizhvaipur
98	1103	The Ranni Union Bank Ltd.	Ranni
99	1104	The Village Bank Ltd.	Amichakary
100	1104	The Malankara Sri Vilasom Bank Ltd.	Ayroor
101	1104	The Little Flower Industrial Bank Ltd.	Verur, Changanacherr
102	1104	The Alleppey Banking and Industrial Syndicate Ltd.	Alleppey
103	1104	The Ayroor Standard Bank Ltd. P	Kottathoor, Ayroor
104	1104	The Adoor Bank Ltd.	Adoor
105	1104	The Mallappally Union Bank Ltd	Mallappally
106	1104	The Changanacherry Central Bank Ltd.	Changanacherry
107	1104	The Ambika Bank Ltd.	Ambalapuzha
108	1104	The Changanacherry Bank Ltd.	Changanacherry
109	1104	The Family Benefit Banking and Industrials Ltd.	Trivandrum
110	1104	The Central Kuttanad Bank Ltd.	Kannady, Pulinkunnu
111	1104	The Amichakary Union Bank Ltd.	Amichacary
112	1104	The Ayroor Model Bank Ltd.	Ayroor
113	1104	The West End Bank Ltd.	Palai
114	1104	The Vidyartha Sandayani Company Ltd.	Mannar
115	1104	The Kerala Service Bank Ltd.	Changanacherry
116	1104	The Bharatha Vilasom Bank Ltd.	Kaviyoor
117	1104	The Presidency Bank Ltd.	Kottayam
118	1104	The Mannar Popular Bank Ltd.	Mannar
119	1104	The Malankara Associated Bank Ltd.	Chengannur
120	1104	The Ranni Highland Bank Ltd.	Ranni
121	1104	The Kayamkulam Bank Ltd.	Kayamkulam
122	1104	The Mangalodayam Bank Ltd.	Tiruvalla
123	1104	The Travancore Ideal Bank Ltd.	Kurathiyad, Mavelikara
124	1104	The Chirayinkil Bank Ltd.	Vakkom, Chirayirkil
125	1104	The Parur Bank Ltd. P	Parur
126	1104	The Travancore Forward Bank Ltd.	Kottayam

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES LIMITED BY SHARES—(*contd.*)

Serial No.	Years of Regist-ation	Classification and name of Company.	Situation of Registered Office.
		Banking—(contd..)	
127	1104	The Travancore Sanathana Bank Ltd.	Chenganaur
128	1104	The Travancore Sowcar Bank Ltd.	Changanacherry
129	1104	The Desabhivardhini Bank Ltd.	Mallapaplly
130	1104	The Muthur Bank Ltd.	Muthur
131	1104	The Indian Citizens' Bank Ltd.	Alwaye
132	1104	The Champakulam Catholic Banking and Industrial Syndicate Ltd. P	Champakulam Ennacad, Chenganaur
133	1104	The Trust Bank Ltd.	
134	1104	The Prabhatha Tharaka Bank Ltd.	Kuravilangad
135	1104	The Travancore Nair Maha Sabha Ltd.	Mannar
136	1104	The Malabar Commercial Bank Ltd.	Kollakadavu
137	1104	The Venmoney Bank Ltd.	Venmoney
138	1104	The Kamalodayam Bank Ltd.	Ponkunnam
139	1104	The Koipuram Bank Ltd.	Koipuram
140	1104	The Karukutty Bank Ltd.	Karukutty
141	1104	The Travancore Provincial Service Bank Ltd.	Niranam, Tiruvalla
142	1104	The Koipuram Union Bank Ltd.	Kumbanad.
143	1104	The Desabandhu Bank Ltd.	Thumpamon
144	1104	The Parur Banking and Industrials Ltd.	Parur
145	1104	The Sasthamcotta Bank Ltd.	Punnamoodu, Sasthamcotta
146	1104	The South Travancore Bank Ltd.	Neyyoor
147	1104	The Karakkal Ayswarya Nidhi Bank Ltd	Karakkal
148	1104	The Thevalakara Bank Ltd.	Thevalakara
149	1104	The Ranni Bank Ltd.	Ranni
150	1104	The Chenganaur Popular Bank Ltd.	Chenganaur
151	1104	The Malankara Central Bank Ltd.	Tiruvalla
152	1104	The Malankara Syndicate Bank Ltd.	Kozhencherry
153	1104	The Vijaya Lakshmi Bank Ltd.	Parur
154	1104	The Kamalalaya Bank Ltd.	Tiruvalla
155	1104	The Krishikar Bank Ltd. P	Nagercoil
156	1105	The Bharatha Bank Ltd.	Tiruvalla
157	1105	The Brotherhood Bank Ltd. P.	Alleppey
158	1105	The Civic Bank Ltd.	Tiruvalla
159	1105	The Sudarsana Bank Ltd.	Tiruvalla
160	1105	The Perinad Industrial Bank Ltd	Perinad, Quilon
161	1105	The Catholic Bank Ltd. P	Parur
162	1105	The Oriental Union Bank Ltd.	Muttuchira
163	1105	The Malankara National Bank Ltd.	Eraviperoor
164	1105	The Asian Bank Ltd.	Quilon
165	1105	The Thalayolaparambu Bank Ltd.	Pothiyil
166	1105	The Travancore Patriots Bank Ltd	Amichacary
167	1105	The Jupiter Bank Ltd.	Thodupuzha
168	1105	The Champakulam Bank Ltd.	Champakulam
169	1105	The Eastern Commercial Bank Ltd	Kottayam
170	1105	The Society Bank Ltd.	Tiruvalla
171	1105	The Prekkanam Bank Ltd.	Prekkanam
172	1105	The Kozhencherry Bank Ltd.	Kozhencherry

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES LIMITED BY SHARES—(*contd*)

Serial No.	Year of Regis-tration.	Classification and Name of Company.	Situation of Registered Office.
		Banking—(contd)	
173	1105	The St. Joseph's Union Bank Ltd	Kurumassery
174	1105	The Edathua Bank Ltd. P.	Edathua
175	1105	The Kumpalampoika Bank Ltd.	Vadasserikara
176	1105	The Federal Bank Ltd	Trivandrum
177	1105	The Travancore Liberal Bank Ltd.	Koothattukulam
178	1105	The Manjoor Universal Bank Ltd	Manjoor, Kothanallur
179	1105	The Piravom Union Bank Ltd.	Piravom
180	1105	The Travancore International Bank Ltd.	Chengannoor
181	1105	The St. Antony's Excelsior Bank Ltd. P.	S. Parur, Udayamperur
182	1105	The Thiruhridaya Sangham Ltd.	Kumarakom
183	1105	The Merchants' Bank Ltd.	Amichacary
184	1105	The Ramadas Union Bank Ltd.	Nanthancode, Trivandrum
185	1105	The Catholic Syrian Samudayam Ltd. P.	N. Parur
186	1105	The Mulakkazha Bharatha Vilasom Bank Ltd.	Mulakkazha
187	1105	The Kuttanad Banking Corporation Ltd.	Kynakari
188	1105	The Travancore Banking and Agricultural Co., Ltd.	Tiruvalla
189	1105	The Pallikarah Union Bank Ltd.	Kumarapuram
190	1105	The Malabar Social Bank Ltd.	Kaviyoor
191	1106	The Peoples Bank Ltd.	Edathua
192	1106	The Trivandrum Bank Ltd.	Trivandrum
193	1106	The Town Bank Ltd. P.	Parur
194	1106	The Balakrishna Vilasom Bank Ltd.	Tiruvalla
195	1106	The Vallam Union Bank Ltd. P.	Vallam, Perumpavoor
196	1106	The Lowland Model Bank Ltd.	Pulinkunnu
197	1106	The Finance Bank Ltd.	Kottayam
198	1106	The Kandanat Bank Ltd. P.	Parakkadavu
199	1106	The Sri Vardhana Bank Ltd.	Thodupuzha
200	1106	The Kuttanad Pioneer Bank Ltd.	Muttar, Changanacherry
201	1106	The Travancore Federal Bank Ltd.	Nedumpuram, Thiruvalla
202	1107	The South Indian People's Bank Ltd.	Alwaye
203	1107	The Sri Subramanya Vilasom Bank Ltd.	Cheranallur
204	1107	The Oriental Commercial and Industrial Bank Ltd. P.	Trivandrum
205	1107	The Thottapally Bank Ltd.	Thottappally
206	1107	The Eastern Bank Ltd.	Nedunganda
207	1107	The Pulikeezh People's Bank Ltd.	Nedumpram
208	1107	The Millions Bank Ltd. P.	Alleppey
209	1108	The Patriotic Bank Ltd. P.	Puthupally, Kottayam
210	1108	The Bank of Deccan Ltd. P.	Kottayam
211	1108	The Travancore Namboodiri Bank Ltd.	Alwaye
212	1108	The Village Land Bank Ltd.	Puthupally, Kottayam
213	1108	The Thelliyur United Bank Ltd.	Thelliyur, Tiruvalla

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES LIMITED BY SHARES—(*contd.*).

Serial No.	Year of Registration.	Classification and Name of Company.		Situation of Registered Office.
		Banking —(contd).		
214	1108	The Novel Bank Ltd.		Alleppey
215	1109	The Dhana Vardhana Company Ltd.	P.	Puthenpalli Parur
216	1109	The Kerala Mercantile Bank Ltd.		Trivandrum
217	1109	The National Reserve Bank Ltd.		Adoor
218	1109	The South Indian Industrial Bank Ltd.	P.	Trivandrum
219	1109	The Devaraja Vilasom Bank Ltd.	P.	Kadakkavoor
220	1109	The Kerala Provincial Bank Ltd.		Alleppey
221	1109	The Venad Bank Ltd.		Pulinkunnu
222	1109	The Metropolitan Bank Ltd.		Trivandrum
223	1110	Lakhsmana Sastri and Son Ltd.	P.	Trivandrum
224	1110	The Guardian Bank Ltd.		Thalavady
225	1111	The United Bank of Travancore Ltd.		Palai
226	1111	The Oriental Banking Corporation Ltd.		Trivandrum
227	1111	The Bank of Travancore Ltd.		Trivandrum
228	1111	The Perinad Economic Bank Ltd.	P.	Perinad Quilon
229	1111	The Bazaar Bank Ltd.		Trivandrum
230	1111	The Indo-National Bank Ltd.		Nagercoil
231	1112	The Safety Bank Ltd.	P.	Trivandrum
232	1112	The Central Travancore Rural Banking Union Ltd.		Chengannur
233	1112	The Oriental Bank Ltd.		Trivandrum
234	1112	The Malabar Mercantile Bank Ltd.		Athirampuzha
235	1112	The Commercial Service Bank Ltd.		Tiruvalla
236	1112	The Nanjinad Bank Ltd.		Nagercoil
237	1112	The Capital and Labour Industrial Bank Ltd.		Alleppey
238	1113	The Bank of Meenachil Ltd.		Palai
239	1113	The South Indian National Bank Ltd.		Moovattupuzha
240	1113	The Malabar City Bakn Ltd.	P.	Vaikom
241	1113	The Kottar Premier Bank Ltd		Kottar
242	1113	The Perumbavur Bank Ltd.	P.	Perumbavur
243	1113	The Mahabub Subhani Commercial Bank Ltd.		Kottar
244	1113	The Catholic Bank of India Ltd.		Changanacherry
245	1113	The Midland Bank Ltd.		Trivandrum
246	1113	The Indo-Industrial Bank Ltd.		Alwaye
		IV. NIDHIS AND CHIT ASSOCIATIONS (3)		
1	1074	The Trivandrum Permanent Fund Ltd.		Trivandrum
2	1112	The South India Chit Fund Ltd.	P.	Nagercoil
3	1113	The Trivandrum Chit Fund Ltd.		Trivandrum
		(h) INSURANCE. (22)		
1	1105	The Kerala Gilt Edged Security Life Assurance Company Ltd.		Quilon
2	1106	The Young India Insurance Company Ltd.		Quilon
3	1107	The Travancore General Insurance Company Ltd.		Quilon
4	1107	The Swarajya Life Assurance Company Ltd.		Kayamkulam

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES LIMITED BY SHARES—(*contd.*)

Serial No.	Year of Regis-tration.	Classification and Name of Company.		Situation of Registered Office.
		(*b*) *Insurance.*—(contd.)		
5	1107	The Vijaya Bharathi Insurance Company Ltd.		Perinad, Quilon
6	1107	The Indian Life Assurance Company Ltd.		Trivandrum
7	1107	The Malabar Insurance and Banking Company Ltd.		Kundara
8	1107	The All Travancore Insurance Bank Ltd.		Alleppey
9	1107	The Malankara Insurance Company Ltd.	P	Tiruvalla
10	1107	The Economic Insurance Company Ltd		Vallamkulam
11	1107	The Travancore Sree Shanmugha Vilasom Insurance and Banking Company Ltd.		Quilon
12	1107	The Indian Insurance Band Ltd.		Sherthala
13	1107	The National Insurance and Agricultural Co., Ltd		Chengannur
14	1107	The Parassala Banking and Insurance Co., Ltd		Parassala
15	1107	The Bharatha Kesari Insurance and Banking Co., Ltd.		Perinad
16	1107	The Central Life Insurance Company Ltd.		Palai
17	1107	The Finance Trust of India Ltd.		Trivandrum
18	1107	The United India Insurance and Banking Company Ltd.		Kazhakuttam
19	1107	The Janarakshaka Insurance Company Ltd.		Manivila, Neyyattinkara
20	1108	The Insurance and Investment Trust Ltd.		Kottayam
21	1108	The Associated Insurance and Banking Company Ltd.		Mavelikara
22	1108	The Millions Life Office Ltd.		Alleppey
		II. TRANSIT AND TRANSPORT. 16		
		(c) MOTOR TRACTION, DEALING AND MANUFACTURING. 14.		
1	1089	The Motor Transport Company Ltd		Kottayam
2	1107	The Quilon-Punalur Motor Transport Union Ltd.		Kottarakara
3	1108	The West Coast Syndicate Motors Ltd.	P.	Alleppey
4	1108	The Associated Motor Union Ltd.	P.	Palai
5	1112	The Chengannur-Konni Motor Union Ltd.	P.	Chengannur
6	1112	The United Motor Union Ltd.	P.	Palai
7	1112	The Standard Motor Union Ltd.	P.	Ettumanoor
8	1112	The Sre Krishna Vilasom Motor Union Ltd.	P.	Kottayam
9	1113	The Ambalapuzha Motor Syndicate Ltd.	P.	Ambalapuzha
10	1114	The Public and Orient Transporting Company Ltd.	P.	Alleppey
11	1113	The Eastern Motor Syndicate Ltd.	P.	Changanacherry
12	1113	The Alleppey Syndicate Motors Ltd.	P.	Alleppey
13	1113	The Peoples Motor Union Ltd.	P.	Palai
14	1113	The Kozhencherry Changanacherry Motor Syndicate Ltd.	P.	Changanacherry

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES LIMITED BY SHARES.—(*contd.*)

Serial No.	Year of Regis- tration.	Classification and name of Company.	Situation of Registered Office.
		(e) OTHERS. 2.	
1	1107	The Punchiri Boat Service Ltd. P.	Kottayam
2	1102	The St. Steaphen Boat Service Ltd. P.	Veliyanad, Changanacherry
		III. TRADING AND MANUFACTURING. 114	
		(a) MUTUAL TRADING ASSOCIATIONS.	
1	1086	The Munnar Supply Association Ltd.	Munnar
2	1092	The Munnar Indian Co-operative Store Ltd.	Munnar
3	1095	The Malabar Coast Industrials Ltd.	Alleppey
4	1109	P. John Zachariah and Sons Ltd.	Kottayam
		Total of Mutual Trading Associations 4.	
		(b) PRINTING, PUBLISHING AND STATIONERY.	
1	1074	The Malayala Manorama Company Ltd.	Kottayam
2	1095	The Kerala Kaumudi Company Ltd.	Paravoor, Quilon.
3.	1098	The Sanathana Dharma Printing Works and Publishing House Ltd.	Alleppey
4	1103	The Athirampuzha Printing and Publishing Company Ltd.	Athirampuzha
5	1104	The Raja Raja Vilasom Press Ltd.	Tiruvalla
6	1105	The Sivagiri Dharmodayam Company Ltd.	Varkala
7	1106	The Malankara Standard Press Ltd	Tiruvalla
8	1106	The Kottayam Printing and Publishing Company Ltd.	Kottayam
9	1108	The Navatharaka Company Ltd.	Quilon
10	1109	The Kerala Times Printing and Publishhg Company Ltd.	Alleppey
11	1111	The Associated Publishing House Ltd.	Trivandrum
12	1111	The Academic Supplies Ltd. P.	Kottayam
13	1111	The Service Printing and Publishing Company Ltd.	Changanacherry
14	1112	The Popular Press Ltd. P.	Kottayam
15	1113	The Central Trades Ltd. P.	Trivandrum
16	1113	The Abhinava Bharatha Society Ltd.	Triavndrum

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES LIMITED BY SHARES,—(*contd.*)

Serial No.	Year of Registration.	Classification and Name of Company.		Situation of Registered Office.
		(e) Chemicals and other allied Trades (2)		
1	1111	The Oriental Chemicals Ltd.		Alleppey
2	1111	The Kerala Industrials Ltd.		Trivandrum
		(e) Engineering (7)		
1	1095	The Travancore Company Ltd.		Alleppey
2	1103	The Indian Engineering Company Ltd.	P	Tiruvalla
3	1113	The Associated Engineers Ltd.,		Trivandrum
4	1113	The Combined Construction Corporation Ltd.,	P	Trivandrum
5	1113	The B E. Corporation Ltd.,	P	Trivandrum
6	1113	The General Constructions and Commercials Ltd.,		Trivandrum
7	1113	The South India Construction Company Ltd.,	P	Trivandrum
		(g) Canvas and India Rubber Trades (3)		
1	1112	The Travancore Cables and Rubbers Ltd.,		Quilon
2	1112	The Malabar Cables and Rubber Works Ltd.,		Trivandrum
3	1113	Helen Rubber Industries Ltd.,		Kottayam
		(h) Public Service Companies (1)		
		Gas, Water, Electric Light, Power and Telephone etc.,		
1	1111	The Travancore Electrical and Industrial Development Company Ltd.,	P	Alleppey
		(i) Clay, Stone, Cement, Lime, and other (5) building and constructing materials		
1	1090	Thomas Stephen and Co., Ltd.,		Quilon
2	1094	The Ramangalam Tile Works Ltd.		Ramangalam
3	1095	The Kottayam Tile Works Ltd.,		Kottayam
4	1095	The Sri Ram Tile Works Ltd.,		Quilon
5	1112	The Union Tile Works Ltd.,	P	Alwaye
		(l) Agencies (including Managing Agent Companies) (12)		
1	1111	Warrier and Co., Ltd.,	P	Trivandrum
2	1112	The Allied Agencies Ltd.,	P	Quilon
3	1112	The Sarma Brothers Ltd.,	P	Trivandrum

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES LIMITED BY SHARES.—(*contd.*)

Serial No.	Year of Registration.	Classification and Name of Company.		Situation of Registered office.
		Agencies (including Managing Agent companies) —(*contd.*)		
4	1112	The United Planters Ltd.	P	Mavelikara
5	1112	The United Agencies Ltd.	P	Trivandrum
6	1112	L. F. Johnson and Co., Ltd.	P	Quilon
7	1112	M. K. Thomas and Co, Ltd.	P	Trivandrum
8	1112	The Commercial Corporation Ltd.	P	Alwaye
9	1113	The Model Plantations Ltd.	P	Trivandrum
10	1113	Messrs. Asandas Ltd.	P	Trivandrum
11	1113	The Pulimood Brothers Ltd.	P	Alwaye
12	1113	Harska Ltd.	P	Kottayam
		(*q*) *Soap candles etc.* (1)		
1	1113	Sadananda Ayurvedic Medicines and Soaps Ltd.		Sadanandapuram, Kottarakara
		(*r*) *Match* (1)		
1	1112	The West Coast Chemicals and Industries Ltd.		Alleppey
		(*s*) *Others.* (62)		
1	1067	The Kandathil Kudumba Yoga Company Ltd.		Tiruvalla
2	1095	The Kumaranallur Devi Vilasom Company Ltd.		Kumaranallur / Ettumannur
3	1095	The Medicines Industrial Company Ltd.		Tiruvalla
4	1101	Marikar and Co., Ltd.		Munnar
5	1101	The International Trades Ltd.,	P	Trivandrum
6	1101	P. Varghese Brothers Ltd.		Tiruvalla,
7	1103	The Kumaranallur Grama Yogam Ltd.		Kumaranallur
8	1103	The Alleppey Company Ltd.		Alleppey
9	1103	P. John and Sons Ltd.		Kottayam
10	1103	The Sri Rama Vilasom Vyavasaya Company Ltd.		Warkala
11	1103	The Paravoor Commercial Company Ltd.		Paravoor
12	1104	The South Indian Coir Factories Ltd.,	P	Alleppey
13	1105	The Kerala Christian Service League Ltd.		Chengannur
14	1105	Thomas D'Cruz and Co., Ltd.	P	Alleppey
15	1105	Plathottathil Company Ltd.		Athirampuzha
16	1106	John Philip and Co., Ltd.		Alleppey
17	1107	The Indian Produce Marketing Co., Ltd.		Alleppey
18	1108	Messrs. Girdhalal Amratlal Ltd.		Quilon
19	1109	The Strand United Neo Industrials Ltd.	P	Alleppey
20	1109	The Travancore Brahmana Jana Sabha Ltd.		Trivandrum
21	1109	The Travancore Mica Co., Ltd.	P	Neyyattinkara
22	1109	The Shiva and Co., Ltd,	P	Kottayam
23	1110	The Changanacherry Trading Co., Ltd.		Changanacherry
24	1110	Messrs. A. V. Thomas and Co., Ltd.		Alleppey
25	1110	The Malabar Spice Co., Ltd.		Alleppey
26	1111	Messrs S. Pitchu Iyer and Sons Ltd	P	Alleppey

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES LIMITED BY SHARES.—(*contd.*)

Serial No.	Year of Registration.	Classification and Name of Company.	Situation of Registered office.
		Others—(contd)	
27	1111	The Industrial and Trading Corporation Ltd.	Trivandrum
28	1111	The South Travancore Trading Company Ltd.	Nagercoil
29	1111	The Standard Commercial Agency Ltd.	Trivandrum
30	1112	The South Travancore Yarn Company Ltd. P	Trivandrum
31	1112	The Lowland Products Co., Ltd.	Alleppey
32	1112	The Malabar Trades Ltd. P	Kottayam
33	1112	The Rajam and Company Ltd. P	Kottayam
34	1112	Abraham Brothers Ltd. P	Thalavady
35	1112	The Palm Products Company Ltd.	Alleppey
36	1112	A. V. George and Co., Ltd.	Kottayam
37	1112	The Indian Nut Company Ltd.	Quilon
38	1112	The Coir Yarn and Textiles Ltd.	Alleppey
39	1112	The Commercial and Industrial Company Ltd.	Nagercoil
40	1112	Chacko and Company Ltd. P	Alleppey
41	1112	The National Trading Company Ltd.	Madappally
42	1112	The Indian Textiles Ltd.	Trivandrum
43	1112	The Commerce and Industries Ltd.	Alwaye
44	1112	The Khalsa Manufacturing Company Ltd.	Shertala
45	1112	The Trades and Trust Ltd. P	Trivandrum
46	1113	Malayil Ouseph Mathai and Co. Ltd.	Alleppey
47	1113	Harriz and Co. Ltd P	Kayankulam
48	1113	Pereira and Subramoniam Ltd P	Quilon
49	1113	The Highland Commerce Ltd.	Palai
50	1113	The Trading Syndicate Ltd.	Kandala, Neyyattinkara Taluk
51	1113	The Alwaye Cattle Farm and Diary Co. Ltd.	Alwaye
52	1113	The Parur Industrial Co. Ltd. P	Parur
53	1113	The Cape Canning and Cold Storage Co. Ltd.	Quilon
54	1113	The Gokulam Dairyland Products Company Ltd.	Alwaye
55	1113	The National Sports Ltd.	Kottayam
56	1113	The Universal Trading Co. Ltd.	Palai
57	1113	The Textiles and Commercial Corporation Ltd.	Alleppey
58	1113	The Associated Traders Ltd.	Trivandrum
59	1113	Jayabharatha Dairy Farm and Industries Ltd. P	Nedumangad
60	1113	South Indian Home Industrial and Commercial Company Ltd., P	Padmanabhapuram
61	1113	Edamattom Commerce Ltd.	Bharananganam
62	1113	Starch Products Ltd.	Kottayam
		IV. MILLS AND PRESSES. 6	
		(a) *Cotton Mills.* (1)	
1	1108	The A. D. Cotton Mills Ltd.	Quilon
		(f) *Paper Mills.* (1)	
1	1107	The Punalur Paper Mills Ltd.	Punalur
		(g) *Rice Mills.* (1)	
1	1105	The Christian Industrial Company Ltd.	Tiruvalla

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES LIMITED BY SHARES.—(*contd.*)

Serial No.	Year of Regis-tration.	Classification and Name of Company.	Situation of Registered Office.
		(i) *Saw and Timber Mills.* (1)	
1	1112	The Trivandrum Timber Trust Ltd., P	Trivandrum
		(j) *Oil Mills.* (2)	
1	1111	The Kottayam Oil Mills Ltd., P	Kottayam
2	1113	The Mills and Industries Ltd.	Do.
		Total of Oil Mills 2	
		V. TEA AND OTHER PLANTING COMPANIES. (60)	
		(a) *Tea.* (14)	
1	1091	The Twyford and Ashley Estates Ltd.	Kottayam
2	1095	The Malabar Agricultural Company Ltd.	Kottayam
3	1095	The Bison Valley Tea and Produce Company Ltd	Quilon
4	1095	The Palampadam Plantations Ltd.	Kottayam
5	1099	The Haileyburia Tea Estates Ltd.	Alleppey
6	1102	The Karimkulam Tea Estates Ltd.	Kottayam
7	1104	The Kolamala Estates Ltd. P	Kottayam
8	1104	The St. Joseph's Tea Company Ltd.	Thodupuzha
9	1104	The Karimthiruvi Tea Estates Ltd. P	Kottayam
10	1106	The Murphy Estate Ltd. P	Alleppey
11	1108	The Malabar Tea Plantations Ltd.	Tiruvalla
12	1111	The Mlamallay Tea Estates Ltd,	Kottayam
13	1111	The Pullikanam Tea Estate Ltd.	Kottayam
14	1112	The Dunsandle Tea Estates Ltd.	Trivandrum
		(c) *Rubber.* (31)	
1	1085	The Malankara Rubber and Produce Company Ltd.	Kottayam
2	1086	The Mar Thoma Rubber Company Ltd.	Alleppey
3	1093	The Kuttanad Rubber Company Ltd.	Alleppey
4	1093	The Vanchinad Rubber and Produce Company Ltd.	Changanacherry
5	1093	The Malabar Co-operation Rubber Company Ltd.	Alleppey
6	1093	The West Coast Industrial Company Ltd.	Tiruvella
7	1093	The Malabar Industrial Company Ltd.	Alleppey
8	1093	The Central Travancore Industrial Corporation Ltd.	Adoor
9	1096	Paalali Estates Ltd.	Quilon
10	1100	The Highland Produce Company Ltd.	Alleppey
11	1102	The Self Reliance Syndicate Ltd. P	Konni
12	1102	The Perunad Plantations Ltd.	Perunad, Vadasserikara
13	1109	The Velliamattom Rubber Company Ltd.	Alleppey
14	1110	The Chemparakkal Estates Ltd.	Alwaye

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES LIMITED BY SHARES.—(*contd.*)

Serial No.	Year of Registration.	Classification and Name of Company.	Situation of Registered Office.
		Rubber—(contd.)	
15	1112	The Travancore Rubbers Ltd.	Kottayam
16	1112	The Manaloor Rubber Company Ltd.	Alleppey
17	1112	The Midland Rubber and Produce Company Ltd	Alleppey
18	1112	The Peninsular Plantations Ltd.	Trivandrum
19	1112	The Thamarapally Rubber Company Ltd.	Kottayam
20	1112	The Malabar Produce and Rubber Company Ltd.	Mavelikara
21	1112	Nellithanam Rubber and Produce Company Ltd.	Alleppey
22	1112	The Be Be Rubber Estates Ltd.	Trivandrum
23	1112	The Woodland Estates Ltd.	Trivandrum
24	1112	The Udayagiri Rubber Company Ltd.	Kottayam
25	1112	The Charel Rubber Company Ltd.	Kottayam
26	1112	The South End Estates Ltd.	Alleppey
27	1112	The Rajagiri Rubber and Produce Company Ltd.	Alleppey
28	1112	The Ambadi Rubbers Ltd.	Trivandrum
29	1112	The Richmond Estates Ltd.	Pathanamthitta
30	1112	The Swarnavalli Estates Ltd.	Trivandrum
31	1113	The South Indian Plantations Ltd.	Do.
		(d) *Others* (15)	
1	1094	The Travancore Plantations and Industrials Ltd.	Quilon
2	1095	The Malankara Industrial and Mercantil Company Ltd.	Tiruvalla
3	1095	The Tropical Plantations Ltd.	Kottayam
4	1095	The North Travancore Agricultural Company Ltd.	Kothamangalam
5	1101	The Chinnar Estate Ltd. P.	Kottayam
6	1102	The Sree Rama Vilasom Syndicate Ltd. P.	Shertala
7	1103	The Shertala Industrial Syndicate Ltd. P.	Shertala
8	1103	The South Travancore Agricultural Syndicate Ltd. P.	Neyyattinkara
9	1110	The Travancore Hill Produce Company Ltd. P.	Palai
10	1112	The Rohini Estates Ltd. P.	Pathanapuram
11	1112	The Kadaikal Plantations Ltd.	Kadaikal, Kottarakara
12	1112	The Devicolam Estates Ltd.	Alwaye
13	1112	The Tobacco Plantations Ltd.	Trivandrum
14	1113	The Union cardamoms Ltd. P.	Alwaye
15	1113	The Maduvanom cardamoms Ltd.	Palai

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES LIMITED BY SHARES.—(*contd.*)

Serial No.	Year of Registration.	Classification and name of Company.	Situation of Registered Office.
		VI. MINING AND QUARRYING. (3)	
		(h) *Others.*	
1	1112	The Western Indian Mineral Corporation Ltd. P.	Trivandrum
2	1113	The Mines and Investments Ltd. P.	Do.
3	1113	The Malabar Minerals Ltd.	Quilon
		VIII. BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES. (1)	
1	1113	Devicolam Distilleries Ltd.	Devicolam
		IX. SUGAR INCLUDING JAGGERY MANUFACTURE (1)	
1	1112	The Travancore Sugars and Chemicals Ltd.	Thuckalay
		X HOTELS, THEATRES AND ENTERTAINMENTS. (1)	
1	1113	Travancore Studios Ltd.	Trivandrum
		XI. COMPANIES OTHER THAN THOSE SPECIFIED ABOVE. (5)	
1	1087	The Cape Comorin General Traffic Company Ltd.	Kottar
2	1109	The Kerala Hindu Mission.	Trivandrum
3	1111	The Salt Manufacturing and Trading Company Ltd.	Colachel
4	1113	The Palkulam Salts Ltd. P	Trivandrum
5	1113	The Salt and Tobacco Industrials Ltd.	Rajakamangalam.

Companies incorporated outside Travancore but working in Travancore on the 32nd Karkadagam 1113.

No.	Name of Company.	Principal places of business in Travancore.	Country of incorporation.
	I. BANKING, LOAN AND INSURANCE.		
	(a) BANKING AND LOAN.		
	(i) *Banking* (10)		
1	The Indian Bank Ltd.	Alleppey	Madras
2	The Imperial Bank of India	Trivandrum and Alleppey	British India
3	The Nedungadi Bank Ltd.	Do.	Calicut
4	The South India Bank Ltd.	Trivandrum	Tinnevelly
5	The Canara Bank Ltd.	Alleppey	Mangalore
6	The Suburban Bank Ltd.	Kandanad	Trichur
7	The Indian Relief Bank Ltd.	Quilon	Madras
8	The Central Bank of India Ltd.	Alleppey	Bombay
9	The Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd.	Parur	Cochin State.
10	The Oriental Insurance and Banking Ltd. Union	Kaladi.	Do.
	(ii) *Nidhis and Chit Associations* (1)		
1	The Travancore National Bank Subsidiary Company Ltd.,	Trivandrum	Madras
	(b) INSURANCE.		
	(i) *Life, Fire and Marine Insurance* (22)		
1	The Ocean Marine Insurance Co., Ltd.	Alleppey	England
2	The Atlas Assurance Co., Ltd.	Do.	Do.
3	The Royal Exchange Assurance	Do.	Do
4	The Alliance Assurance Co. Ltd.	Do.	Do.
5	The Eagle Star and British Dominions Insurance Company Ltd.	Do.	Do.
6	The Northern Assurance Co. Ltd.	Do.	Do.
7	The London and Lancashire Insurance Co., Ltd.	Do.	Do
8	The Fine Art and General Insurance Company Ltd.	Do.	Do.
9	The Commercial Union Assurance Company Ltd.	Quilon	Do.
10	The New Zealand Insurance Co., Ltd.	Alleppey	Auckland
11	The Bankers and Traders Insurance Company Ltd.	Do.	Sydney Australia
12	The Queensland Insurance Co., Ltd.	Do.	New South Wales
13	The Triton Insurance Company Ltd.	Alleppey	Calcutta

Companies incorporated outside Travancore but working in Travancore on the 32nd Karkadagam 1113—(*contd.*)

No.	Name of Company.	Principal places of business in Travancore.	Country of incorporation.
	(i) *Life, Fire and Marine Insurance.—(contd.)*		
14	The Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company Ltd	Trivandrum, Quilon and Alleppey	Bombay.
15	The National Indian Life Insurance Company Ltd.	Trivandrum	Calcutta
16	The Jupiter General Insurance Company Ltd.	Alleppey	Bombay
17	The United India Life Assurance Company Ltd.	Trivandrum	Madras
18	The Federal Insurance Company Ltd	Alleppey	Switzerland.
19	The Hyderabad Pioneer Assurance Company Ltd	Quilon	Hyderabad, Deccan.
20	The Bombay Life Assurance Company Ltd.	Trivandrum	British India
21	The Tokio Marine and Fire Insurance Company Ltd.	Alleppey.	Japan
22	The Easter Federal Union Insurance Co. Ltd.	Do.	British India
	II. TRANSIT AND TRANSPORT. (4)		
	(a) *Navigation.* (2)		
1	The British India Steam Navigation Company Ltd.	Alleppey	England.
2	The Asiatic Steam Navigation Company Ltd.	Do.	Do.
	(b) *Railways and Tramways.* (1)		
1	The South Indian Railway Company Ltd.	Trivandrum to Shencotta Line and Edappalli and Ankamali	England.
	(c) *Motor Traction, Dealing and Manufacturing.* (1)		
1	Stanes Motors South India Ltd.	Trivandrum	Madras
	Total of Motor Traction, Dealing and Manufacturing 1.		

COMPANIES INCORPORATED OUTSIDE TRAVANCORE BUT WORKING IN TRAVANCORE ON THE 32ND KARKADAGAM 1113—(*contd.*)

No.	Name of Company.	Principal places of business in Travancore.	Country of incorporation.
	III. TRADING AND MANUFACTURING.		
	(b) *Printing, Publishing and Stationery.* (1)		
1	Reuters Ltd.	Trivandrum	England
	(h) *Public Service companies gas water electric light Power and Tlephone* (1)		
1	Callenders Cables and contruction Co. Ltd.	Alleppey	Englagd
	(s) *Others.* (20)		
1	William Goodacre and Sons Ltd.	Alleppey	England
2	Peirce Leslie and Co., Ltd.	Do.	Do.
3	Harrisons and Crosfield Ltd.	Trivandrum and Quilon	Do.
4	Darragh Smail and Co. Ltd.	Alleppey	Do.
5	The Burmah Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Company of India Ltd.	Trivandrum	Do.
6	The Singer Sewing Machine Company	Nagercoil, Trivandrum, Alleppey and Kottayam	New Jersey, United States of America
7	The Havero Trading Company Ltd.	Alleppey	Rotterdam, Holland
8	The Royal United Carpet Factories Ltd.	Ezhuvinah	Holland
9	The Bombay Company Ltd.	Alleppey	Bombay
10	Spencer and Co. Ltd.	Alleppey, Trivandrum and Quilon	Madras
11	The Madura Company Ltd.	Kottayam, Alleppey, Quilon and Trivandrum	Calcutta
12	The Shalimar Paint, Colour and Varnish Company Ltd.	Alleppey	Do.
13	The General Electric Company (India) Ltd.	Trivandrum	Do.
14	The South Indian Match Factory Ltd.	Thenmalai	Madras
15	A. Milton and Company Ltd.,	Trivandrum	Bengal
16	Aspinwall and Company Ltd.,	Alleppey	Madras
17	The Eastern Manufacturing Company Ltd.	Do.	Bengal
18	The Standard Tile and Clay works Ltd.,	Alwaye	Mysore
19	Addison and Company Ltd.,	Trivandrum	Madras
20	South India Croporation Ltd.	Do.	Pudukottai State
	Total of (s) Others 20.		

Companies incorporated outside Travancore but working in Travancore on the 32nd Karkadagam 1113—(*contd.*)

No.	Name of Company	Principal places of business in Travancore.	Country of incorporation.
	V. TEA AND OTHER PLANTING COMPANIES.		
	(*a*) *Tea.* (13)		
1	The Southern Indian Tea Estates Company Ltd.	Peermade	England
2	The Travancore Tea Estates Campany Ltd.	Do.	Do.
3	The Ponmudi Tea and Rubber Company Ltd.	Ponmudi	Do.
4	The Vaghamon Travancore Tea Company Ltd.	Peermade	Do.
5	The Arnakal Tea Estates Ltd.	Kottayam	Do.
6	The Carady Goody Tea Estates Ltd	Peermade	Do.
7	The Kanan Devan Hills Produce Company Ltd.	Devicolam	Scotland
8	The Anglo-American Direct Tea Trading Company Ltd	Do.	Do.
9	The Vellani Tea Estates Ltd.	Peermade	Do.
10	The Patiakola Tea Company Ltd.	Do.	Calcutta
11	The Peermade Tea Company Ltd.	Do.	British Cochin
12	The Atchencoil Tea Co., (1934) Ltd.	Kalthurothy	Colombo
13	Tailar Estates Ltd.	Talliar Estate	England
	(*c*) *Rubber* (16)		
1	The Mundakayam Valley Rubber Company Ltd.	Alleppey	Eng ,n'
2	The Stagbrook Rubber and Tea Estates Ltd.	Peermade	Do.
3	The Rani Travancore Rubber Company Ltd.	Chengannur and Peermade	Do.
4	The Teekoy Rubber Company Ltd.	Alleppey	Do.
5	The Malayalam Plantations Ltd.	Quilon	Do.
6	The Travancore Rubber Company Ltd.	Mundakayam	Scotland
7	The Central Travancore Rubber Company Ltd.	Peermade	Do.
8	The Cavunal Rubber and Tea Estates Ltd.	Ranni	Colombo
9	The Periyar Rubber Company Ltd.	Periyar	Do.
10	The Pareckanni Travancore Rubber Company Ltd.	Thattakad	Do.
11	The Vaikundam Company Ltd.	Quilon	Do.
12	The United Planters' Association of Southern India	Do.	Madras

Companies incorporated outside Travancore but working in Travancore on the 32nd Karkadagam 1113—(concld.)

No.	Name of Company.	Prin ipal places of business in Travancore.	Country of incorporation.
	VI. MINING AND QUARRYING (2)		
1	The Travancore Minerals Company Ltd	Quilon	England
2	Messrs Hopkin and Williams (Travancore) Ltd.	Manavalakurichi	Do.
	XI. COMPANIES OTHER THAN THOSE SPECIFIED ABOVE.		
	Missionary Bodies (4).		
1	The London Missionary Society Corporation	Marthandam	England
2	The Salvation Army Property Co. Ltd	Trivandrum	Poona, Bombay
3	The General Council of the Assemblies of God	Trivandrum, Quilon and Mavelikara	United States of America
	Narendra Mission	Trivandrum	South Malabar
	Total of Missionary Bodies 4.		

PART II.

Companies limited by guarantee (not being Charitable Associations) at work on the last day of Karkadagom 1113.

Serial No.	Year of Registration.	Classification and name of Company	No. of Members	Objects of the Company.	Situation of the Registered Office.
		I. BANKING. (1)			
1	1101	The St. Joseph's Vidyabhyasa Vyvasaya Coy. Ltd.	200	Banking and Chitty business	Varapuzha
		II. TRANSIT AND TRANSPORT. (21)			
		(a) Motor Traction, Dealing and Manufacturing.			
2	1101	The Eight Seater Service Syndicate Ltd.	31	To conduct motor service between Nagercoil and Trivandrum	Trivandrum
3	1102	The Motor Service Syndicate Ltd.	106	To conduct motor service	Alleppey
4	1104	The Central Travancore Motor Syndicate Ltd.	28	Do.	Chengannur
5	1104	The Triumph Syndicate Motor Service Ltd.	100	Do.	Nagercoil
6	1106	The Automobile Corporation Ltd.	20	To conduct motor service and safegard the interests of motorists generally	Mavelikara
7	1107	The High Range Motor Union Ltd.	12	Do.	Kottayam
8	1107	The Kottayam-Palai Motor Union Ltd.	2[illegible]	Do.	Kottayam
9	1107	The Palai-Todupuzha Motor Union Ltd.	9	Do.	Pala
10	1107	The Kottayam-Changanacherry Motor Union Ltd.	100	Do.	Changanacherry
11	1107	The Changanacherry-Manimala Motor Union Ltd.	20	Do.	Changanacherry
12	1107	The North Travancore Motor Union Ltd.	20	Do.	Parur
13	1108	The Ettumanoor-Vaikom Motor Union Ltd	10	Do.	Pala
14	1108	The Kottayam-Alwaye Motor Union Ltd.	7	Do.	Kottayam
15	1108	The Palai-Poonkunnam Motor Union Ltd.	7	Do.	Pala
16	1108	The Auto-Transport Union Ltd.	20	To encourage and develop automobile transport in Travancore.	Alwaye
17	1111	The Todupuzha-Moovattupuzha Motor Union Ltd	15	To conduct motor transport	Todupuzha
18	1111	The Central Motor Service Union Ltd.	20	To conduct motor service	Trivandrum
19	1111	The Morning Star Motor Union Ltd.	20	Do.	Kottayam
20	1111	The Associated Transport Ltd.	20	Do.	Kottayam
21	1111	The Kottayam Hill Land Motor Union Ltd.	8	Do.	Kottayam
22	1112	The Motor Transport Federation Ltd.	30	To encourage and develop the automobile movement in Travancore, etc.	Quilon

Associations (not for profit) at work on the 32nd Karkadagam 1113.

Serial No.	Date of Registration.	Name of the Association.	Objects of the Association	Situation of the Registered Office	Number of Members.
1	1-5-1070.	The Trivandrum Friend-in-Need Society	The relief of the deserving poor, the encouragement of industrial habits among the indigent classes, the supression of mendicity, etc.	Trivandrum	Unlimited.
2	2-10-1078.	The Sri Narayana Dharma Paripalana Yogam	To conduct daily poojas and annual festivals in the temple of Aruvipuram, to promote the education of the Ezhava community, etc	Aruvipuram	Do.
3	29-6-1079.	The Malabar Mar Thoma Syrian Christian Evangelistic Association	The propogation of Gospel among the heathen and the deepening of the religious life of the Christians in Kerala.	Thiruvalla	Do.
4	26-1-1080.	The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals	The prevention of cruelty to animals and the amelioration of their condition generally throughout the State of Travancore.	Trivandrum	Do.
5	6-5-1086.	The Sanathana Dharma Vidyasala	To establish, for the use of the Hindus, educational institutions with boarding houses, etc., to impart secular instruction and moral and religious training in accordance with the Hindu Sastras.	Alleppey	Do
6	16-7-1087.	The Rajakeeya Kshatriya Sabha	To promote union and education among the Rajakeeya Kshatriya families in Travancore and to do such other things as are conducive to their well-being.	Mavelikara	Do.
7	20-5-1089.	The Quilon Club	To establish a Club for the members and their friends.	Quilon	Do.
8	30-1-1090	The Mundakayam Club	To establish a Club and promote social intercourse between the members and their friends.	Mundakayam.	Unlimited.

ASSOCIATIONS (NOT FOR PROFIT) AT WORK ON THE 32ND KARKADAGAM 1113.—(contd.)

Serial No.	Date of Registration.	Name of the Association.	Objects of the Association.	Situation of the Registered offic.	No. of members.
9	30-8-1090	The Keraleeya Nadar Samajam	Social, religious and material advancement of the Nadar Community.	Venganoor, Neyyattinkara.	Do.
10	22 12 1094	The Travancore Medical Fund	To provide the estate owners and workers in the districts of Peermade and Mundakayam with medical aid.	Peermade.	200
11	13-11-1095	The Sri Mulam Shastiabdapurthi Smaraka Hindu Mahila Mandiram	The care, maintenance, support and education of Hindu orphans and the opening of hostels and other institutions helpful to Hindu female students residing in Trivandrum and in the mofussil.	Trivandrum.	100
12	11-1-1097	The Union Christian College	To establish Schools and Colleges at Alwaye and other places.	Alwaye.	34
13	1-9-1097	The Central Travancore Planters' Association	To become a member of the United Planters' Association of Southern India and generally to promote planting industries	Peermade.	100
14	14-10-1097	The Kanan Devan Planters' Association	To become a member of the United Planters' Association of Southern India and generally to promote planting industries	Devicolam.	100
15	12-1-1100	The Mundakayam Planters' Association	To become a member of the United Planters' Association of Southern India and in general to promote the interests of the various planting industries.	Mundakayam.	100
16	6-10-1100	The South Travancore Planters' Association	To become a member of the United Planters' Association of Southern India and in general to promote the interests of the various planting industries.	Quilon.	100
17	17-11-1100	The Nayar Service Society	Moral and Social uplift of the Nayar community and establishment of schools throughout Travancore under the auspices of the Society.	Changanacherry.	Unlimited.

ASSOCIATIONS (NOT FOR PROFIT) AT WORK ON THE 32ND KARKADAGAM 1113—(*contd.*)

Serial No.	Date of Registration.	Name of the Association.	Objects of the Association.	Situation of the Registered office.	No. of members
18	22-12-1101	The Sri Mulam Merchants' Association	To take over the business of the Sri Mulam Merchants' Association, Shencotta and to promote commerce.	Shencotta.	Do
19	29-1-1104	The Christava Mahilalayam	To establish and carry on at Alwaye and other places Schools and Colleges	Alwaye.	24
20	1-9-1104	The Travancore Chamber of Commerce	To promote and protect the trade, commerce, agriculture and manufactures of the Travancore State.	Alleppey .	25
21	26-10-1104	The Aymanom English School Association	To establish and carry on an English School at Aymanam.	Aymanam, Kottayam	Unlimited.
22	9-12-1104	The Travancore and Cochin Diocesan Trust Association	To aid and further the work of the Church of England in the Diocese of Travancore and Cochin.	Do.	50
23	23-6-1107	The Alleppey Club	To promote the social intercourse among the members	Alleppey.	100
24	10-8-1107	The Travancore Veera Saiva Samajam	To encourage religious and industrial habits.	Onattukara	Unlimited.
25	22-1-1108	The Alleppey Chamber of Commerce	To promote and protect the trade, commerce and manufactures of the State.	Alleppey	Do.
26	14-10-1108	The Travancore Paradesa Viswabrahma Maha Sabha	To promote the social welfare among the members of the Viswabrahma community.	Kunnathur	Do.
27	4-12-1108	The Travancore Ezhava Maha Jana Yogam.	To promote the social welfare of the Ezhava community.	Trivandrum	Unlimited
28	19-2-1109	The Atma Vidya Sangham	To promote the welfare of the general public.	Ambalapuzha	Do.
29	24-7-1109	The Malayala Brahmana Samajam.	To promote the welfare of the Malayala Brahmana community.	Kottayam	Do.
30	27-7-1109	The Kerala Hindu Mission.	To promote the welfare of the Hindus as a whole.	Trivandrum	Limited by shares

ASSOCIATIONS (NOT FOR PROFIT) AT WORK ON THE 32ND KARKADAGAM 1113.—(*contd.*)

Serial No.	Date of Registration.	Name of the Association.	Objects of the Association.	Situation of the Registered Office.	Number of Members.
31	30-12-1109	The South Travancore Chamber of Commerce.	To promote trade, commerce, industries, etc.,	Nagercoil	Unlimited
32	7-7-1110	The Yogeeswara Maha Sabha.	The educational and social advancement of the Yogeeswara community.	Vembayam, Pirappancode,	Do.
33	22-5-1111	The Trivandrum Chamber of Commerce.	Chamber of Commerce	Trivandrum	Do.
34	13-9-1111	The Thiruvithankore Kera Karshaka Sangham.	To protect and promote cocoanut industries of Travancore.	Thattarambalam, Mavelikara	Do.
35	17 10-1111	The Indian Planters' Association of Kerala.	To promote the interests of Indian Planters.	Kottayam	Do.
36	7-12-1111	The Alwaye Settlement.	Promotion of education along Christian lines particularly among depressed classes.	Alwaye	Do.
37	10-8-1112	The Quilon Bar Association	To promote sympathy and mutual professional assistance among the members of the Quilon Bar.	Quilon	150
38	16-8-1112	The Kuttanad Agricultural Association.	To better the prospects of the agriculturist in Kuttanad.	Alleppey	Unlimited
39	25-8-1112	The All Travancore Varnava Samajam	To promote the welfare of the members of the Varnava community.	Trivandrum	Do.
40	4-12-1112	The Akhila Thiruvithankore Sidha Vaidya Sangham.	To promote the principles of Sidha Vaidyam.	Munchira	Do.
41	29-7-1113	The Travancore Cottage Industries Association.	Revival, organisation, encouragement and improvement of the Cottage Industries of Travancore.	Trivandrum	Do.
42	14-12-1113	The Travancore Agricultural Association.	For the welfare and uplift of the Agriculturists.	Kottayam	Do.

PLANTING ESTATES.

[Abbreviations used are :- A=Area ; C=Cultivated extent ; E.=Elevation ; P.=Proprietor ; P. O.=Post Office ; T =Telegraph Office ; M.=Manager ; S.=Superintendent.]

Tovala Taluk.

Mahendragiri.—Nagercoil P. O T.; E. 1900 ft.; A 419 acres; C. 220·60 acres; Tea; P. Midland Rubber Produce & Co.; M.—M. A. James.

Olivers and Black Rock.—Nagercoil P. O. T.; E. 1400 ft.; A. 640·36 acres, C. 96 Tea; and 27 acres Coffee; P.—C. H. Simpson; M. C H. Simpson.

Woodlands. Nagercoil P. O. T.; E. 1200 ft.; A. 260·32 acres; C. 71·20; Tea and 25 acres Cardamom; P.—D. M. Devasahayam; M. D. M. Devasahayam.

Estates having an area of less than 100 acres each 144·68 acres; C. 40 acres Coffee.

Kalkulam Taluk.

Balamore.—P. O. T. Nagercoil; E 2500 to 3000 ft.; A. 382·34 acres; C. 205 acres; Tea; P. The Midland Rubber Produce Co. Alleppey; S.—P E. Warne.

Corimony Estate. P. O. T Nagercoil; E. 3000 ft; A. 1526·28 acres; C. 500 acres; Tea; P.—The Midland Rubber and Produce Co., Alleppey; S. P. E. Warne.

Mukampala.—P. O. T. Thuckalay; A. 374·05 acres; C. 351·60 acres; Rubber; P. The Midland Rubber Produce Co., Alleppey; S.—A. C. Abraham.

Velimala.—P. O. T. Thuckalay; E. 1500 ft.; A. 1061·41 acres; C, 824·17 acres; Rubber; P.—The Mundakayam Valley Rubber Co., Ltd., London; S. G. H. J. Stevenage.

Vilavankod Taluk

Ambadi Estate, Kaliyal—Marthandam; P. O. T. E. 600 ft; A. 759.98 acres; C. 545; Rubber; P. Mr N. S. Bostock and Mrs. Elizabeth Bostock M.—T. V. Mammen.

Crossfield Estate, Kaliyal.—Marthandam; P. O. T. E. 700 to 800 ft.; A. 102 acres; C. 96·5; Rubber; P. Thomas K. Kurien; M.—Thomas K. Kurien.

Kanthimathi Gardens, Kaliyal.—Marthandam; P. O. T. E. 500 ft; A. 638·77 acres; C. 175 acres; Rubber; P. —Messrs. The Peninsular Plantations Ltd., Trivandrum; M.—S. Padmanabha Iyer, Planter, Trivandrum.

Paalali Estate, Kaliyal.—Marthandam; P. O. T. E. 500 ft; A. 362·04 acres; C. 355 acres; Rubber; P.—Messrs G. Nicol Thomson and J. R. N. Thomson; M.—M. G. Mathew.

Sivalogam Estate, Kaliyal.—Marthandam; P. O. T. E. 500 ft.; A. 319·03 acres; C. 280 acres; Rubber; P.—Capt. T. P. M. Alexander; M.—A. Samuel

Vaikundom Estate, Kaliyal.—Marthandam; P. O. T. E. 800 ft.; A. 1308·80 acres; C. 693 acres; Rubber; P.—The Vaikundom Co., Ltd.; M.—M. G. Mathew.

Manikkavilasam Estate, Arumana.—Thiruvattar P. O. T.; E. 300 ft.; A. 51 Acres; C. 33 Acres; Rubber; P.—J. Vedamanickom; M.—J. V. Abraham.

Nedumangad Taluk.

Bonaccaud.—Kallar P. O., Trivandrum T.; E. 2300 ft.; A. 1397·88 acres; C. 981·50 acres; Tea; P.—Ponmudi Tea and Rubber Co., Ltd., M.—S. J. R. N. Pryde; S.—P. E. D. Cameron; Assistant S.—R. S. A. Pryde.

Braemore.—Kallar P. O, Trivandrum T.; E. 2350 ft; A. 765·06 acres; C. 383·25 acres; Rubber; P.—Ponmudi Tea and Rubber Co., Ltd. M.—A. G. Cogman.

Kallar P. O., Trivandrum T.; E. 2350 ft; A. 765·06 acres; C. 238·54 acres Tea; P.—Ponmudi Tea and Rubber Co., Ltd., S.—A. G. Cogman.

Gokul Estate.—Kallar P. O.; Trivandrum T.; E. 250 ft.; A. 220 acres; C. 180 acres; Rubber; P.—R. Anantha Rao, B. A., & B. L.; M.—A. Gopala Rao.

Inwen Cauld.—Kallar P. O.; Trivandrum T. O.; E. 2200 ft; A. 582·58 acres; C. 321·18 acres; Tea; P.—Mrs. H. A. Marshall; M.—R. J. A. Moore.

Mary Gold Estate.—Kallar P. O.; Trivandrum T.; E. 500 ft.; A. 238·87 acres; C. 111·75 acres; Tea; P.—S. P. Mel & Co., M.—M. K. Thomas.

Merchiston Estate.—Kallar P. O.; Trivandrum T.; E. 2250 ft.; A. 707·8 acres; C. 472·35 acres; Tea; P.—Mrs. H. A. Marshall; M.—R. J. A. Moore.

Ponmudi Estate.—Kallar P. O.; Trivandrum T.; E. 2500 ft.; A. 1106·13 acres; C. 220·97 acres; Rubber; and 621·62 acres Tea; P. Ponmudi Tea and Rubber Co., Ltd., M.—E. C. Sherman.

Shencotta Taluk.

Atchencoil Estate.—Kalthuruthy P. O.; T. Tenmalai S. I. R.; E. 800 to 2500 ft.; A. 2197·84 acres; C. 67·45 acres; Rubber; P.—Atchencoil Tea Company Ltd.; S.—Geoffrey Green.

Isfield Estate.—Kalthuruthy P. O.; T. Tenmalai S. I. R.; E. 1000 ft.; A. 2668 acres; C. 1596 acres Rubber; P.—Messrs. Harrisons Crosfield Ltd. Agents for Malayalam Plantations Ltd., Quilon; S.—W. Gillespie.

Venture Estate.—Kalthuruthy P. O.; T Tenmalai S.I.R.; E. 1500 ft.; A. 2197·84 acres; 1064·18 acres Rubber; P.—Malayalam Plantations Ltd.; S.—T. W. U. Park.

Estates private holdings, etc., below 100 acres in extent.

Karayaler's Estate.—A. 50·75 acres; C. 13·67 Rubber.

Pathanapuram Taluk.

Ambanad Estate.—Kalthuruthy P. O. ; T. Tenmalai ; E. 2050 ft. ; A. 2084'61 acres ; C. 658'99 acres Rubber ; P.—Malayalam Plantations Ltd. ; S.—A. P. D. Lodge.

Bishop Benzigar Estate.—Punalur P. O. T. ; E. 250 to 350 ft. ; A. 300 acres ; C. 206'50 acres Rubber ; P.—Bishop Rev. Doctor Eguient O. C. Maharshi ; S.—P. Chacko.

Chandragiri Estate.—Punalur P. O. T. ; E. 300 to 400 ft. ; A. 105 acres ; C. 99 acres Rubber ; P. and S.—J. Mathew.

Good Hope Estate.—Punalur P. O. T. ; E. 250 to 350 ft. ; A. 400'67 acres ; C. 100'67 acres Rubber ; P. and S.—John D'Keir.

Kandathil Pulinchimala Estate.—Punalur P. O. T. ; E. 300 to 400 ft. ; A. 400 acres ; C. 150 acres Rubber ; P. and S.—K. I. Eappen.

Korangode Estate.—Punalur P. O. T. ; E. 300 to 400 ft. ; A. 393'97 acres ; C. 369'25 acres Rubber ; P. and S.—K. J. Varkey.

Lekshmipuram Estate.— Punalur P. O. T. ; E. 250 to 350 ft. ; A. 119 acres ; C. 100 acres Rubber ; P. and S. H. B. Mohamed Rowther.

Maliakal Estate.—Punalur P. O. T. ; E. 300 to 500 ft. ; A. 240'91 acres ; C. 180'62 acres, Rubbber ; P.—K. Mathen ; S. ; K. V. Zacharia.

Muslim Rubber Estate.—Punalur P. O. T. ; E. 300 to 500 ft. A. 151'01 acres ; C. 107'33 acres, Rubber ; P. and S.—T. M. Abdul kadir Musliar.

Nagamally Estate.—Kalthuruthy P. O. ; T. Tenmala ; E. 2050 ft. ; A. 2399'38 acres ; C. 1362'66 acres Rubber ; P.—Malayalam Plantations Ltd. ; S.—A. H. L. White.

Narikal Estate.—Punalur P. O. T. ; E. 250 to 350 ft ; A. 223 acres C. 15 acres, Rubber ; P. and S.—Dr. K. C. Chandy.

Neelanimal Rubber Estate.—Punalur P. O. T. ; E. 300 to 400 ft. ; A. 120 acres ; C. 120 acres, Rubber ; P. and S.—K. V. Philip.

Pathanapuram Rubber Estate.—Punalur P. O. T. ; E. 250 to 300 ft. ; A. 259'18 acres ; C. 182'99 acres, Rubber ; P.—The Pathanapuram Rubber & By Products Company Ltd. ; S.—K. V. Zacharia.

Pattazhi Estate.—Kottarakara P. O. T. ; E. 300 to 400 ft. ; A. 108 acres ; C. 40 acres, Rubber ; P.—Mannathu Padmanabha Pillai S.—N. Sankaran Nair.

Puthuthadam Estate.—Punalur P. O. T. ; E. 300 to 400 ft. ; A. 177 acres ; C. 140 acres, Rubber ; P.—The Midland Rubber and Produce Co. Ltd.

The Rajaratnam Estate.—Punalur P. O. T. ; E. 300 to 400 ft. ; A. 110'98 acres ; C. 97 acres, Rubber ; P. and S.—P. Philipose.

Shaliacarry Estate.—Punalur P. O. T. ; E. 250 to 500 ft. ; A. 1545'51 acres ; C. 1307'01 acres, Rubber ; P.—The Ranni Travancore Rubber Co. Ltd. ; S.—H. R. Lindsay.

Udayagiri Estate.—Punalur P. O. T. ; E. 300 to 400 ft. ; A. 184 acres ; C. 100 acres, Rubber ; P. and S.—C. P. Mathen.

Vandaloda Estate.—Kalthuruthy P. O. ; T. Tenmala ; E. 1000 to 2000 ft. ; A. 152 acres ; C. 152 acres, Rubbr ; P.—Dr. T Daffmiller.

Vellimala Estate.—Punalur P. O. T. ; E. 300 to 400 ft ; A. 301·43 acres ; C. 285·44 acres, Rubber ; P.—Cottanad Plantations, Ltd.; S.—K. M. Varghese.

Vilakkuvallam Estate.—Punalur P. O. T. ; E. 300 to 400 ft. ; A. 107 acres ; C. 107 acres, Rubber ; P. and S.—K. G. Parameswaran Pillai.

Vadakiangiri Estate.—Punalur P. O. T. ; E. 300 to 400 ft ; A. 143·29 acres ; C. 50 acres, Rubber ; P. and S.—M. C. Joseph.

Estates and holdings below 100 acres in extent.

No. of estates.	Total area of the estates. Acres	Cents	Cultivated extent. Acres.	Cents
84	2633	33	1480	11

Kottarakara Taluk.

Cheruvakkal Estate.—Kottarakara P. O. T. ; E. 250 to 300 ft.; A. 100 acres; C. 33·33 acres; Rubber ; P. and M.—K. M. Varghese Mappila, Manager, Malayala Manorama, Kottayam.

Government Agricultural Farm.—Kottarakara P. O. T.; E. 250 to 300 ft.; A. 161·46 acres ; C. 12 acres; Rubber. P.—Government ; M.—Headmaster, Government Agricultural School, Kottarakara.

Kodumon Estate.—Kottarakara P. O. T. ; E. 300 to 350 ft ; A. 150 acres ; C. 35 acres; Rubber ; P. and M.—Joseph Mariamma of Chengankari Valia Veetil, Changanacherry.

St. Mary's Estate.—Kottarakara P. O. T. ; E. 300 to 350 ft.; A. 120 acres ; C. 85 acres, Rubber ; P. and M.—K. W. Ittyiavira, St. Mary's Estate, Madathura.

Palamon Estate.—Kottarakara P. O. T. ; E. 250 to 300 ft.; A. 109 acres ; C. 95 acres; Rubber ; P. and M.—Punnan Jacob, Thekkummood Lodge, Kottayam.

Vattaparambu (Nair) Estate.—Kottarakara P. O. T. ; E. 250 to 300 ft.; A. 220 acres ; C. 140 acres; Rubber ; P. and M. K. Narayana Pillai. Konathu Puthen Veedu, Kottakkal, Chadayamangalam.

Estates and holdings below 100 acres in extent.

No. of estates.	Total area of the estate. Acres	Cents	Cultivated extent. Acres	Cents
24	525	14	338	62

Kunnathoor Taluk.

Elavannoor Estate.—Adoor P. O. T. ; E. 400 to 600 ft.; A. 395 acres ; C. 392·50 acres ; Rubber ; P.—Central Travancore Industrial Company ; M.—M. P. Govinda Pillai.

Kesava Vilasom Estate.—Adoor P. O. T.; E. 300 to 400 ft.; A. 125·00 acres ; C. 32·51 acres ; Rubber ; P.—Kesavan Unnithan M.—P. Kesavan Unnithan.

Kodapara Estate.—Adoor P. O. T.; E. 350 to 400 ft.; A. 154·07 acres ; C. 97·81 acres ; Rubber ; P.—P. Vava Sahib and others M.—P. Vava Sahib and others.

Krishna Vilasom Estate.—Adoor P. O. T ; E. 300 to 400 ft.; A. 163 acres ; C. 85 acres ; Rubber ; P.—Kamakshi Amma Madhavi Amma ; M.—N. Madhavan Pillai.

Lymberi Estate.—Adoor P. O. T.; E. 400 to 500 ft.; A. 226·54 acres ; C. 188·41 acres ; Rubber ; P.—W. Teppets Nenomoney Bank, Mundakayam ; M.—Sebastian.

Mary Villa Garden.—Adoor P. O. T. ; E. 300 to 400 ft.; A. 105·72 acres ; C. 72 acres ; Rubber ; P.—Mathai Kathanar ; M.—Mathai Kathanar.

Padom Estate.—Adoor P. O. T., E. 300 to 400 ft ; A. 220 acres ; C. 118 acres ; Rubber ; P—A. C. Anthraper ; M.—A. C. Anthraper.

Rajagiri Estate.—Adoor P. O. T. ; E. 500 to 700 ft.; A. 1219·36 acres ; C. 809·58 acres ; Rubber ; P.—Rajagiri Estate Ltd., M.—E. T. C. Farr.

Skinnarpurom Estate.—Adoor P. O. T. ; E. 400 to 600 ft.; A. 712·57 acres ; C. 655·39 acres Rubber ; P. Malabar Industrial Company ; M and S.—C. Chandy Mani Anthraper.

Therakom Estate.—Adoor P. O. T. ; E. 300 to 400 ft.; A. 193 acres; C. 190·66 acres ; Rubber. P.—T. K. Mathai Muthalali ; M.—T. K. Mathai Muthalali.

Estates and hodings below 100 acres in extent.

No. of estates.	Total area of the Estates.		Cultivated Extent.	
	Acres	Cents	Acres	Cents
114	2111	15	1598	71

Pathanamthitta Taluk.

Arayampara Estate.—Ranni P. O.; T. Kozhencherry ; E. 1200 ft. ; A. 618 acres ; C. 343 acres ; Rubber ; P.—The West Coast Industrial Company Ltd ; M.—Cheriyan Poothicote.

Bethany Estate.—Vadaserikara P. O.; T. Kozhencherry; E. 1400 ft.; A. 115 acres ; C. 40 acres; Rubber P.; & M.—Rev. Fr. Alexios O. I. C. Bethany Asram, Vadaserikara.

Cavunal Estate.—Vadaserikara P. O. T. Punalur ; E. 500 to 1500 ft ; A. 336 04 acres ; C. 314·91 acres ; Rubber ; P. The Cavunal Rubber & Tea Estates Ltd ; S.—N. A. Jacob.

Chemmani Estate.—Konni P. O.; T Kozhencherry ; E. 600 ft.; A. 369 acres; C. 177·45 acres, Rubber; P.—Vanchinad Rubber and Produce Company Ltd., Changanacherry ; S.—C. Joseph.

Cheria Chempumudy Estate.—Vadaserrikara P. O.; T. Kozhencherry ; E. 1400 ft.; A. 175 acres ; C. 95 acres; Rubber ; P.—Kandathil Eapen Devasia; S.—C. Thomas.

Chempumudy Estate.—Vadaserikara P. O ; T. Kozhencherry ; E. 1400 ft ; A. 120 acres ; C. 120 acres, Rubber ; P.—P. J. Jacob ; M.—P. J. Jacob.

Devaroli Estate.—Vadaserrikara P. O.; T. Kozhencherry; E. 1200 ft.; A. 210 acres; C. 137'63 acres; Rubber; P.—Dr. K. Thomas; M.—Dr. K. Thomas.

?amon Estate.—Vadaserrikara P. O.; T. Kozhencherry; E 500 ft; A. 115 acres; C. 1.5 acres; Rubber; P.—K. C. Mathai Esq.; S.—K. A. Ittiavira.

nnooramvayal Estate.—Vadaserrikara P. O.; T. Kozhencherry; E. 1200 ft.; A. 158 acres, C. 82 acres; Rubber; P.—Dr. Poonon Jacob; M.—Dr. Poonen Jacob.

Kandankulam Estate. Vadaserrikara P. O.; T. Punalur; E. 1400 ft.; A. 548.80 acres; C. 315'92 acres, Rubbor; P. K. I. Thomas; S.—Joshua Koshy.

Karinthakara Estate.—Vadaserrikara P. O.; T. Kozhencherry; E. 1000 ft; A. 157 acres; C. 57 acres; Rubber; P.—N. H. Thomas; M.—N. H. Thomas.

Kolamalai Estate.—Vadaserrikara P. O.; T. Kozhencherry; E. 1200 ft; A. 241'91 acres; C. 165 acres; Rubber; P.—Thomas Iype; S.—Thomas Iype.

Koney Estate.—Konni P. O.; T. Punalur; E. 200 to 800 ft.; A. 2632'79 acres; C. 718. 17 acres; Rubber; P.—Malayalam Plantations Ltd; Agents Harrisons & Crosfield Ltd., Quilon; S. Eric Hall.

Koothattukulam Estate.—Vadaserrikara P. O.; T. Kozhencherry; E. 700 ft.; A. 168'75 acres; C. 166'75 acres; Rubbor; P.—South End Estates Ltd; S.—T. C. Joshua.

Kottakal Sovar Group Estate.—Vadaserrikara P. O. T. Kozhencherry; E. 1000 ft.; A. 201'61 acres; C. 201'61 acres; Rubber; P.—Messrs M. C. Korah, M. C. Chacko and M. C. Poonnen; M.—M. C. Korah.

Kumbazha Estate.—Konni P. O.; T. Punalur; E. 400 to 800 ft.; A. 1362'62 acres; C. 682'83 acres; Rubber; P.—Malayalam Plantations Ltd.; Agents, Harrisons & Crosfield, Ltd., Quilon; S.—A. M. B. Clarke.

Lahai Estate.—Punalur P. O.; T. Punalur; E. 500 to 1400 ft.; A. 2683'61 acres; C. 2125'20 acres; Rubber; P.—Malayalam Plantations Ltd; Agents, Harrisons & Crosfield Ltd., Quilon; S.—H. R. Carson Parker.

Mannapuzha Estate.—Vadaserrikara P. O.; T. Kozhencherry; E. 1200 ft.; A. 150 acres; C. 82'60 acres, Rubber; P.—K. S. Perumal Pillai; M.—K. S. Perumal Pillai.

Nooracadu Estate.—Vadaserrikara P. O.; T. Kozhencherry; E. 1200 ft; A. 350 acres; C. 60 acres; Rubber; P.—Rev. Fr. K. C. Alexander; M.—Rev. Fr K. C. Alexander.

Oonnathani Estate.—Vadaserrikara P. O.; T. Kozhencherry; E. 750 ft.; A. 102 acres; C. 80 acres; Rubber; P.—C. M. Abraham; M.—C. M. Abraham.

Oonnathani A-Estate.—Vadaserrikara P. O.; T. Kozhencherry; E. 750 ft; A. 101 acres; C. 44 acres, Rubber; P.—P. C. Idiculla; M.—P. C. Idiculla.

Perinad Estate.—Vadaserrikara P. O.; T. Punalur; E. 600 ft.; A. 1232·32 acres; C. 1118·32 acres, Rubber; P.—Ranni Travancore Rubber Company Ltd.; M.—M. H. Prestor.

Poopalli Estate.—Vadaserrikara P. O.; T. Kozhencherry; E. 750 ft.; A. 249 acres; C. 1?4 acres; Rubber; P.—P. T. Thomas; M.—P. T. Thomas.

Pulikamom Estate.—Vadaserrikara P. O.; T. Kozhencherry; E. 500 ft; A. 110 acres; C. 80 acres, Rubber; P.—V. P. Chacko M.—V. P. Chacko.

Ratnagiri Estate.—Konni P. O.; T. Punalur; E. 1000 ft.; A. 180 acres; C. 173·50 acres; P.—K. P. Krishna Menon and others; M.—K. P. Krishna Menon.

Sittar Estate.—Vadaserrikara P. O.; T. Punalur; E. 300 ft.; A. 1003·08 acres; C. 891·34 acres; P.—Ranni Travancore Rubber Company Ltd.; M.—K. G. Preisack.

Thamarapalli Estate.—Vadaserrikara P. O.; T. Kozhencherry; E. 700 ft.; A. 273 acres; C. 190·75 acres; Rubber, P.—A. V. George Company Ltd., Kottayam; S.—I. M. Abraham.

Thevarveli Estate.—Vadaserrikara P. O.; T. Kozhencherry; E. 700 ft.; A. 129·26 acres; C. 14 acres, Rubber; P.—T. E. Easo & Brothers; M.—T. E. Easo.

Vakayar Estate.—Konni P. O.; T. Kozhencherry; E. 500 ft.; A. 127 acres; C. 101 acres, Rubber; P.—Jacob Kochummen; M.—P. C. Jacob.

Venkulam Estate.—Vadaserrikara P. O.; T. Punalur; E. 1400 ft. A. 426 acres; C. 320 acres; Rubber; P.—The Malabar Co-operation Rubber Company Ltd.; M.—K. Nagendra Prabhu.

Rubber Estates private holdings etc., having an area of less than 100 acres.

No. of Estates.	Total area of the Estate. Acres.	Cultivated extent. Acres.
491	5809·28	3024·26

Tiruvella Taluk.

There are neither Company Estates nor Private Estates under Rubber having an extent of 100 acres or more.

Rubber Estates private holdings etc. having an area of less than 100 acres.

No. of Estates.	Total area of the estates. Acres.	Cultivated extent Acres.
431	1821·17	1226·77

Mavelikara Taluk.

There are neither company Estates nor Private Estates under Rubber having an extent of 100 acres or more.

Rubber estates private holdings etc. having an area of less than 100 acres.

No. of estates.	Total area of the Estates. Acres.	Cultivated Extent. Acres.
19	92·17	68·04

TEA ESTATES.

Shencottah Taluk.

Atchencoil Estate.—Kalthruthy P. O. T. Tenmala ; S. I. R. E. 800 to 2500 ft ; A. 2197'84 acres ; C. 359'57 acres ; Tea ; P.—Atchencoil Tea Company Ltd.; S.—Geoffrey Green.

Venture Estate.—Kalthruthy P. O. T. ; Tenmala S. I. R ; E. 1500 ft. ; A. 2197'84 acres ; C. 690'14 acres ; Tea ; P.—The Malayalam Plantations Ltd. ; S.—T. W. U. Park.

Pathanapuram Taluk.

Ambanad Estate.—Kalthruthy P. O.; T. Tenmalai ; E. 2050 ft. A. 2084'61 acres ; C. 1030'79 acres; Tea ; P.—The Malayalam Plantations Ltd ; S.—A. P. D. Lodge.

Bishop Benzigar Estate.—Punalur P. O. T. ; Punalur ; E. 250 to 360 ft.; A. 300 acres ; C. 50 acres ; Tea ; P.—Bishop Rev. Doctor Eguient O. C. Maharshi ; S.—P. Chacko.

Elderslie Estate.—Kalthruthy P. O.; T. Tenmala ; E. 2050 ft. A. 867'05 acres ; C. 165'55 acres, Tea ; P.—A. P. Ninan. S.—A. P. Ninan.

Good Hope Estate.—Punalur P. O. T. Punalur E. 250 to 350 ft. ; A. 400'67 acres . C. 100'10 acres Tea. P. John D'Keir. S. John D'Keir.

Hereford Estate.—Kalthruthy P. O. T. Tenmala E. 2050 ft. A. 880 50 acres. C. 318 82 acres Tea. P.—M. K. Hajah Mohideen Rowther. S. , M.—K. Hajaj Mohideen Rowther.

Isfield Estate.—Kalthruthy P. O. T. Tenmala E. 1000 ft. A. 2668'82 acres. C. 408'06 acres Tea. P.—The Malayalam Plantations Ltd. S.—W. Gillespie. ;

Nagamallay Estate.—Kalthruthy P. O. T.; Tenmala ; E. 2050 ft.; A. 2399'38 acres ; C. 618'88 acres Tea. P.—The Malayalam Plantations Ltd. S.—A. H. L. White.

Linwood Estate.—Kalthruthy P. O.; T. Tenmala ; E. 2050 ft.; A. 308'12 acres ; C. 176'11 acres, Tea ; P. and S.—A. W. Leslie.

Shendurni Estate.—Kalthruthy P. O.; T. Tenmala ; E. 2000 ft.; A. 486'29 acres ; C. 284'49 acres; Tea. P.—Murphy Estates Ltd.; M.—A. L. Kershaw.

There are no Tea Estates below 100 acres in extent in this Taluk.

Kunnathoor Taluk.

Tea estates having an area of less than 100 acres.

No. of estates.	Total area of the Estates.	Cultivated extent.
	Acres.	Acres.
3	40 12	40'12

Pathanamthitta Taluk.

Carmel Estate.—Vadaserikara P. O. Kozhencherry E. 1100 ft.; A. 280'48 acres C. 260'74 acres Tea P.—The Perunad Plantations Ltd., M.—Dr. T. K. Varghese.

Edamon Estate.—Vadasserikara P. O. T. Kozhencherry E. 500 ft. A. 220 acres C. 120 acres Tea. P. K. V. Mathew, Esq. S.—V. P. Chacko.

Heaven Ford Estate.—Konni, P O. T. Punalur E. 1000 ft.; A. 290·21 acres, C 150 acres Tea P.—The Malabar Tea Plantations Ltd., S.—P. O. Mathew.

Karikayam Estate.—Vadaserikara P O T. Kozhencherry E. 700 ft.; A. 100 Acres C. 100 acres Tea P.—South and Estates Ltd., S.—T. C. Joshua.

Konney Estate.—Konni P. O. T. Punalur E. 200 to 800 ft.; A 2632·79 acres. C. 970·56 acres Tea. P.—The Malayalam Plantations Ltd; Agents, Harrisons & Crosfield Ltd, Quilon, S.—Eric Hall.

Kumbazha Estate.—Konni P. O. T. Punalur E 400 to 800 ft; A. 1270·70 acres C. 1118·87 acres Tea. P.—The Malayalam Plantations Ltd. Agents, Harrisons & Crosfield Ltd. Quilon, S.—A. M. B Clarke.

Madamon Estate,—Vadaserikara P. O. T. Punalur E- 1800 ft.; A. 359·94 acres. C. 174·15 acres Tea. P. K. I. Thomas, Karimpanal, Kanjirapalli S.—Mr. P. K. Joshua.

Mannapuzha Estate.—Vadaserikara P. O. T. Kozhencherry E. 1200 ft. A. 150·00 acres, C. 150 acres Tea P.—K. S. Perumal Pillai, Kottarathil House, Ranni, M.—K. S. Perumal Pillai.

Perumala Estate.—Konni P. O. T.; Kozhencherry, E. 1200 ft.; A. 200 acres C. 135 acres Tea. P.—V. Thommen Zachariah, Vaikathukaran Veedu, Alleppey. S.—Proprietor himself.

Ponnagar Valia Chempumudy Estate.—Vadaserrikara P. O. T. Kozhenchery; E. 1500 ft. A. 122·46 acres. C. 16·10 acres Tea. P.—P. K. Amirthunatha Iyer, Kottarathu Matom, Mankombu, S.—P. Parameswara Iyer.

St. Mary's Estate.—Vadaserrikara P. O. T. Kozhencherry E1600 ft. A. 112 acres. C. 70 acres Tea. P.—A. Francis Fernandez, S.—K. N. Gopalan Channar.

Tea estates and holdings having an area of less than 100 acres.

No. of Estates.	Total area of the Estates. Acres.	Cultivated extent. Acres.
11	274·00	205·75

COFFEE ESTATES.

Shencotta Taluk.

No. of Estates.	Total area of the Estate. Acres.	Cultivated extent. Acres.
1		
Vizhunthupudi Estate.—	58·49	20.

Kottayam Taluk.

Ananthanom Estate.—Kottayam; P. O. T. E. About 500 ft.; A. 25 acres; C. 10 acres; Rubber; P.—C. J. Maney, C/o Messrs K. K. Kurian & Co., Kottayam; M.—(as Mortgagees) Pierce Leslie & Co., Cochin

Chirakuzhi Estate.—P. O. T.—Kottayam, E. About 750 ft. A. 30 acres; C. 25 acres, Rubber; P.—C. J. Maney, C/o Messrs. K. K. Kurian & Co., Kottayam; M.—(as Mortgagees) Pierce Leslie & Co., Cochin.

Changanacherry Taluk.

Cheruvally Estate—P. O. Kanjirapally, E. 250 to 500 ft. A. 1491 19 acres; C. 1403·24 acres, Rubber; P.—The Malayalam Plantations Ltd., Agents, Harrison & Crosfield, Quilon; M.—J. A. Steavanson.

Chittady Estate.—P. O. Kanjirapally; E. 950 ft; A. 522·24 acres C. 387·57 acres, Rubber; P.—The Tropical Plantations Ltd Kottayam; S.—Koshy Koshy.

Elambramalai Estate.—P. O. Kanjirapally; E. 700 ft; A. 60·98 acres C. 60·98 acres, Rubber; P.—The Travancore Commercial Bank Ltd., Kottayam.

Koottikal Estate.—P. O. Mundakayam; E. 1100 ft; A. 1550·01 acres; C. 1281·36 acres, Rubber; P.—The Mundakayam Valley Rubber Co., Ltd., S.—W. Tippet.

Mundakayam Estate—P. O. Kanjirapally; E. 250 to 500 ft. A. 774 acres; C. 738 acres, Tea and Forests; P.—The Malayalam Plantations Ltd., Agents, Harrison & Crosfield, Quilon; M.—J. A. Steavanson.

Mundakayam Estate.—P. O. Mundakayam; E. 500 ft; A. 1399·19 acres; C. 1258·93 acres, Rubber; P.—The Malayalam Plantations Co., Ltd., S.—G. McPherson.

Parathanam Estate.—P. O. Mundakayam; E. 1500 ft; A. 355 19 acres; C. 248·83 acres, Tea and Forests; P. and S.—K. V. Skaria Brothers, Erunnakutty Estate, Mundakayam.

Pazhoothadam Estate.—P. O. Kanjirapally; E. 1200 ft; A. 25 acres C. 25 acres, Tea; P.—Kuttanadan Rubber Co., Ltd; S.—P. K. George.

Pazhoothadam Estate.—P. O. Kanjirapally; E. 900 ft; A. 598·3 acres; C. 598·3 acres, Rubber; P.—Kuttanadan Rubber Co., Ltd., S.—P. K. George.

Sea View Estate.—P. O. Mundakayam; E. 1900 ft; A. 159 acres; C. 159 acres, Tea; P.—K. V. Thomas, Sea View Estate, Mundakayam. M.—W. Asher.

Vellanadi Estate.—P. O. Mundakayam. E. 1300 ft; A. 750·66 acres; C. 642·40 acres, Rubber; P.—Rani Travancore Rubber Co. Ltd., Agents The Colombo Commercial Co. Ltd, Colombo. M.—H. R. Lindsay.

Vengathanam Estate.—P. O. Kanjirapally; E. 950 ft; A. 1100 acres; C. 547·30 acres, Rubber; P.—The Tropical Plantations, Ltd.; S.—Koshy Koshy.

Erumeli Estate.—P. O Kanjirapally. E. 350 to 550 ft. A. 975·71 acres, C 957·71 acres, Rubber; P.—The Travancore Rubbers Ltd, Managing Director. Eappen Thomas, Palampadam, Kottayam.

Minachil Taluk.

Mavady Estate.—P. O. Erattupetta; T. Palai; E. 1500 ft; A. 350 acres; C. 55 acres, Tea; P. and M.—V. M. Joseph.

Plappally Estate.—P. O. T. Mundakayam; E. 1350 ft; A. 500 acres; C. 149·14 acres, Tea; and 136·30 acres, Rubber; P.—K. K. Varkey and K. K. Abraham; M.—K. K. Varkey.

Teekoy Estate.—P. O. Erattupetta; T. Palai; E. 500 ft; A. 1752 acres; C. 1391 acres, Rubber; P.—The Teekoy Rubber Estate, Limited. M.—N. B. Hartley.

Valakam Estate.—P. O. and T., Palai; E. 2500 ft; A. 260 acres; C. 50·16 acres, Tea; P. and M.—Thomas Kayyalackakam.

Vetticanam Estate.—P. O. and T. Mundakayam; E. 1250 ft; A. 130 acres; C. 46·65 acres, Rubber; P.—K. K. Varkey and K. K. Abraham. M.—K. K. Varkey.

Yendayar Estate.—P. O. and T. Mundakayam; E. 750 to 1000 ft; A. 1243·91 acres; C. 531·47 acres, Rubber; 468·15 acres, Tea; P.—Murphy Estates Limited., M.—G. A. Brooke; Governing Director—J. J. Murphy.

Muvattupuzha Taluk.

Anakuzhi Estate.—P. O. Kothamangalam; T. Muvattupuzha; E. 600 ft; A. 227 acres; C. 77 acres. Rubber; P.—Varkey Daniel of Koomenkunnel; M.—Uthup Varkey.

Aryamangalam and Aryavilasom Estate.—P. O. Kothamangalam; T. Muvattupuzha; E. 600 ft. A. 177·77 acres. C. 152·77 acres, Rubber. P. and M.—Thariathu Kunjithommen.

Chempicode Estate.—P. O. Kothamangalam; T. Muvattupuzha; E. 500 ft; A. 425·50 acres; C. 125 acres, Rubber; P. and M.—P. K. Kuriakose, Secretary, North Travancore Agricultural Company Ltd.

Cherupushpam Estate.—P. O. Kothamangalam; T. Muvattupuzha; E. 600 ft; A. 250 acres; C. 150 acres, Rubber; P. and M.—Varkey Uthup of Pittappallil.

Chirakkappady Estate.—P. O. Kothamangalam; T. Muvattupuzha E. 600 ft. A. 100 acres; C. 50 acres, Rubber; P. and M.—Devasia Kurian of Peechat.

Holy Cross Estate.—P. O. Kothamangalam; T. Muvattupuzha; E. 600 ft; A. 172·47 acres; C. 172·47 acres, Rubber; P. and M.—Mar Sleeha Church, Alleppey.

Manjalappally Estate.—P. O. Kothamangalam; T. Muvattupuzha; E. 500 ft; A. 160 acres; C. 60 acres, Rubber; P. and M.—Joseph Varkey, Kozhippally.

Mudiyara Estate.—P. O. Kothamangalam; T. Muvattupuzha; E. 600 ft; A. 150 acres; C. 50 acres, Rubber; P. and M.—Varkey Varughese.

Nirayathu Thottam Estate.—P. O. Kothamangalam; T. Muvattupuzha; E. 1000 ft; A. 250 acres; C. 100 acres, Rubber; P.—Nirayathu Chandy Ulahannan and others; S.—Mathew.

Opra Estate.—P. O. Kothamangalam; T. Muvattupuzha; E. 600 ft. A. 280 acres; C. 280 acres, Rubber; P. and M.—Mrs. Mary P. Louis.

Parappanchira Estate.—P. O. Kothamangalam; T. Muvattupuzha; E. 500 ft; A. 550 acres; C. 250 acres, Rubber; P. and M.—P. K. Kuriakose, Secretary, North Travancore Agricultural Company Ltd.

Pareekanni Estate —P. O. Kothamangalam ; T. Muvattupuzha ; E. 600 ft; A. 441·39 acres ; C. 441·39 acres ; Rubber ; P.—Periyar Rubber Co. Ltd., Thattakad ; M.—R. C. Frator.

Periyar Rubber Estate.—P. O. Kothamangalam ; T. Muvattupuzha; E. 600 ft; A. 836·45 acres ; C. 836·45 acres, Rubber ; P.—Periyar Rubber Co., Ltd., Thattakad. M.—R. C. Frator.

Peruvinnur Estate.—P. O. Kothamangalam ; T. Muvattupuzha ; E. 600 ft; A. 300 acres ; C. 111 acres, Rubber ; P.—North Travancore Agricultural Co., Ltd., Kothamangalam ; M.—P. K. Kuriakose.

St. Mary's Estate.—P. O. Kothamangalam ; T. Muvattupuzha ; E. 1000 ft; A. 135 12 acres ; C. 120 acres, Rubber ; P.—Korah Antony, Managing Director.

St. Thomas Estate.—P. O. and T. Muvattupuzha ; E. 400 ; ft. A. 125 acres ; C. 104 acres, Rubber ; P. and M.—V. M. Peter, Ramamangalam, Maneed, Piravom.

Thodupuzha Taluk.

Kaliar Estate.—P. O. and T. Muvattupuzha ; E. 1800 ft ; A. 1359 acres ; C. 1359 acres, Rubber ; P. Malayalam Rubber and Produce Company ; M.—P. J. Thom.

Karikode Rubber Estate.—P. O. and T. Muvattupuzha ; E. 600 ft ; A. 321 acres ; C. 321 acres, Rubber ; P. and S. Kottukapalli George Joseph.

Malankara Estate.—Muvattupuzha P. O; E. 500 ft; A. 2164 acres C. 1455 acres ; Rubber P.—Malankara Rubber Company. S.—W. J. John.

Mar Thoma Rubber Estate.—P. O. and T. Muvattupuzha ; E. 500 ft; A 446 acres ; C. 446 acres, Rubber ; P. Thongumthoottil Ouseph and Company. S.—A. C. Oomman.

Pullikanom Estate.—P. O. and T. Peermade ; E. 1500 ft ; A. 214 acres ; C. 214 acres, Tea ; P. and M.—Padinjarakara Kurian Chacko and others.

Puthranthandu Estate.—P. O. and T. Muvattupuzha ; E. 600 ft ; A. 139 acres ; C. 139 acres, Rubber ; P.—Kanjooparambil Chandy Chacko ; M.—P. J. Chacko.

St. Joseph's Estate.—Thodupuzha P. O.; T. Muvattupuzha ; E. 1200 ft.; A. 402 acres ; C. 112 acres Tea and 20 acres, Rubber ; P.—St. Joseph's Tea Company formed by Nalpathamkalathil Ouseph Kuncheria and others. M. N. J. Kuncheria.

St. Mary's Syndicate Estate.—P. O. and T. Muvattupuzha ; E. 600 ft; A. 200 acres ; C. 200 acres, Rubber ; P.—Kattakayathil Ivpe John and others' M.—N. J. Kuncheria.

Sreemoolamangalam Estate.—P. O. and T. Muvattupuzha ; E. 1800 ft ; A. 740 acres ; C. 110 acres, Rubber ; P.—Tropical Plantations Ltd. M.—P. C. Chacko.

Velliyamattom Estate.—P. O. and T. Muvattupuzha ; E. 500 ft· A. 542 acres ; C. 542 acres. Rubber ; P.—Puthiyakularara Mathoo Kunjoutha and others ; S.—P. C. Chacko.

Kunnatnad Taluk.

Chemparakil Estate.—P. O. Perumbavoor; E. About 100 ft; A. 83·91 acres; C. 64·72 acres, Rubber; P.—Chemparakil Estate and Co., Ltd., Vazhakulam. S. M.—M. Subba Iyer, Palace Road, Cochin.

Eralakudi Estate.—P. O. Kalady; E. About 300 ft; A. 210 acres; C. 145 acres, Rubber; P.—C. J. Nidhiri, Alleppey.

Manimangalam Rubber Estate.—P. O. Perumbavoor; E. About 100 ft; A. 185 acres; C. 135 acres, Rubber; P. and M.—Cheriyan John, Kattakayam, Vazhakulam.

Devicolam Taluk.

Tea Estates belonging to the Kannan Devan Hills Produce Company Limited, Munnar.

Arivikad Estate.—Mattupatti P. O.; T. Munnar; E. 6057 ft. A. 1689·50 acres; C. 969·00 acres; Tea; P.—The K. D. H. P. Co., Ltd., Munnar; M.—A. J. F Stevan; Assistant M.—A. R. C. Perceval.

Chittavurrai Estate.—Ellapatti P. O. T. Munnar; E. 7096 ft. A. 1868·00 acres; C. 1141·25 acres, Tea; P.—The K. D. H. P. Co., Ltd., Munnar; M.—W. P. Laird; Assistant M.—R. M. Howie.

Chockanad Estate.—Munnar P. O., T; E. 5650 ft; A. 2121·00. acres; C. 1273·00 acres, Tea; P.—The K. D. H. P. Co., Ltd., Munnar; M.—J. W. Tolson; Assistant M.—W. C. Roy and C G Sowerby

Chundavurrai Estate.—Ellapatti P. O., T. Munnar; E. 5945 ft; A. 2050·25 acres; C. 1075·75 acres, Tea; P.—The K. D. H. P. Co., Ltd., Munnar; M.—C. H. Mitchell, Assistant M.—E. J. C. Menzies

Grahamsland Estate.—Munnar P. O., T; E. 5650 ft; A. 1619·25 acres; C. 808·75 acres, Tea; P.—The K. D. H. P. Co., Ltd., Munnar; M.—F. G. Grandage.

Guderale Estate.—Mattupatti P. O.; T. Munnar; E. 5316 ft; A. 1691·50 acres; C. 876·25 acres, Tea; P.—The K. D. H. P. Co., Ltd., Munnar; M.—H. Kirby Assistant M.—J. E. Roby.

Gundumalley Estate.—Talliar P. O., Munnar T; E. 5750 ft; A, 2476·00 acres; C. 960·25 acres, Tea; P.—The K. D. H. P. Co., Ltd., Munnar; M.—P. G. Campbell; Assistant M.—S. G. Speer and J. D. Aitken.

Kadalaar Estate.—Munnar P. O., T; E. 4996 ft; A. 1331·25 acres; C. 672·00 acres, Tea; P.—The K. D. H. P. Co., Ltd., Munnar; M.—R. S. Imray.

Kalaar Estate.—Munnar P. O., T. E. 4623 ft; A. 1477·50 acres, C. 888·75 acres, Tea; P. The K. D. H. P. Co., Ltd. Munnar; M.—A. S. Roberton; Assistant M.—F. C. Jones.

Kanniamallay Estate.—Munnar P. O., T; E. 5400 ft; A. 1505·75 acres; C. 867·50 acres, Tea; P.—The K. D. H. P. Co., Ltd., Munnar; M.—H. A. Ragg; Assistant M.—E. A. Bramwell and C. F. M. Lee.

Kundalay Estate.—Ellapatti P. O.; T. Munnar; E. 6118 ft; A. 1574'25 acres; C. 860'00 acres, Tea; P.—The K. D. H. P. Co., Ltd., Munnar; M.—W. M. Slowan.

Letchmi Estate.—Munnar P. O.; T; E. 5684 ft; A. 1817'75 acres; C. 1229'25 acres, Tea; P.—The K. D. H. P. Co., Ltd., Munnar; M.—G. R. Strachan; (on furlough) E. C. O. Hara Acting; Assistant M.—G. S. Robinson and R. R. Towson.

Lower Vagavurrai Estate.—Talliar P. O.; T. Munnar; E. 4774 ft; A. 1142'25 acres; C. 771'50 acres, Tea; P.—The K. D. H. P. Co., Ltd., Munnar; M.—C. Rowson.

Madupatty Estate.—Mattupatti P. O.; T; Munnor; E. 5358 ft; A. 2053'25 acres; C. 1014'50 acres, Tea; P. The K. D. H. P. Co., Ltd., Munnar; M.—W. B. Cayley.

Munnar Estate.—Munnar P. O.; T; E. 4779 ft; A. 935'25 acres; C. 645'25 acres, Tea; P.—The K. D. H. P. Co., Ltd., Munnar; M.—B. H. Mathews (on furlough) R. D. Squire Acting.

Nadiar Estate.—Munnar P. O. T.; E. 5107 ft; A. 971'75 acres C. 626'00 acres, Tea; P.—The K. D. H. P. Co., Ltd., Munnar; M.—D. M. McIntyre.

Nettigudy Estate.—Mattupatti P. O. T. Munnar; E. 5060 ft;; A. 1581'75 acres; C. 823'00 acres, Tea; P.—The K. D. H. P. Co., Ltd., Munnar; M. J. S. Allen; Assistant M.—H. R. Clarke.

Nullatanni Estate.—Munnar P. O. T; E. 5018 ft; A. 1363'50 acres; C. 903'75 acres, Tea; P.—The K. D. H. P. Co., Ltd., Munnar; M.—E. E. Ranicar; Assistant M. L. A. H. Muro.

Nyamakad Estate.—Munnar P. O., T.; E. 6043 ft; A. 1114'25 acres; C. 753'50 acres, Tea; P.—The K. D. H. P. Co., Ltd., Munnar; M.—G. A. Holden; (on furlough), J. Jackson (Acting)

Parvathi Estate.—Munnar P. O. T; E. 4815 ft; A. 513'75 acres; C. 421'50 acres, Tea; P.—The K. D. H. P. Co., Ltd., Munnar; M.—R. I. M. Duncan.

Periavurrai Estate.—Munnar P. O. T; E. 4904 ft.; A. 1695'25 acres; C. 1038'25 acres, Tea; P.—The K. D. H. P. Co., Ltd., Munnar; M.—R. B. Cullen; Assistant M—J. M. Robertson (on furlough) D. J. Milne (Acting.)

Pettimudi Estate.—Munnar P. O. T. E. 6148 ft; A. 802'25 acres; C. 632'00 acres, Tea; P.—The K. D. H. P. Co., Ltd., Munnar; M.—W. H. N. Knight.

Rajamally Estate.—Munnar P. O. T; E. 7738 ft; A. 1375'75 acres; C. 1006'25 acres, Tea; P.—The K. D. H. P. Co., Ltd., Munnar· M.—W. S. S. Mackay; Assistant M.—C. J. Bridgman.

Sevenmallay Estate.—Munnar P. O. T; E. 4815 ft; A. 1426'50 acres; C. 946'00 acres, Tea; P. The K. D. H. P. Co., Ltd., Munnar; M.—A. G. Mac-Gregon; Assistant M.—G. C. Jack and J. C. Langford James.

Sholamallay Estate.—Munnar P. O. T.—E. 6094 ft: A. 1200·75 acres; C. 724·25 acres, Tea; P.—The K. D. H. P. Co., Ltd., Munnar; M.—H. A. Boas.

Silent Valley Estate.—Mattupatti P. O.; T. Munnar; E. 5997 ft; A. 1114·25 acres; C. 685·00 acres, Tea; P.—The K. D. H. P. Co., Ltd., Munnar; M. K. M. Ross.

Sothuparai Estate.—Mattupatti P. O.; T. Munnar; E. 6400 ft; A. 944·25 acres; C. 706·50 acres, Tea; P.—The K. D. H. P. Co., Ltd., Munnar; M.—R. F. Bowles.

Thenmallay Estate. Talliar P. O.; T. Munnar; E. 6541 ft; A. 1540·75 acres; C. 1131·50 acres, Tea; P.—The K. D. H. P. Co., Ltd., Munnar; M.—H. C. Boyd; Assistant M.—T. W. Brook.

Upper Vagavurrai Estate.—Talliar P. O.; T. Munnar; E. 6870 ft. A. 744·57 acres; C. 599·75 acres, Tea. P.—The K. D. H. P; Co., Ltd., Munnar; M.—R. H. Coleridge.

Yellapatty Estate. Ellapatti P. O.; T. Munnar; E. 5813 ft; A. 1929·75 acres; C. 1149·00 acres, Tea; P. The K. D. H. P. Co., Ltd., Munnar; M.—C. P. Gouldsbury; Assistant M.—P. S. G. Leckio.

OTHER TEA ESTATES.

Bison Valley Estate.—Devicolam P. O. T; E. 4500 ft; A. 250·00 acres; C. 65·00 acres, Tea; P.—The Bison Valley Tea Producing Company Limited; S.—M. P. Philip.

Devicolam Estate.—Devicolam P. O. T; E. 6255 ft; A. 1905·75 acres; C. 837·25 acres, Tea; P.—The Anglo American Direct Tea Trading Company Ltd., M.—H. C. Swayne; Assistant M.—N. S. Cole.

Kylasanad Estate.—Thevaram P. O. T; E. 4000 ft; A. 586·09 acres; C. 200·00 acres, Tea; P.—L. A. R. R. M. Ramanathan Chettiyar; M.—Chathaya Pillai.

Lockhart Estate.—Devicolam P. O. T; E. 5000 ft; A. 1547·85 acres; C. 852·37 acres, Tea; P. The Malayalam Plantations Ltd., S.—J. Gray; Asst. S.—I. D. Edward.

Lower Surianalle Estate.—Surianalle P. O. T; E. 5000 ft; A. 1498·82 acres; C. 816·96 acres. Tea; P.—The Malayalam Plantations Limited; S.—A. H. J. How; Asst. S.—A. L. G. Murray.

Periakanal Estate.—Surianalle P. O. T; E. 4432 ft; A. 1383·00 acres; C. 808·25 acres, Tea; P.—The Anglo American Direct Tea Trading Co., Ltd., M.—C. H. John; Asst. M.

Pallivasal Estate.—Munnar P. O. T; E. 4293 ft; A. 1504·25 acres; C. 1222·00 acres, Tea; P.—The Anglo American Direct Tea Trading Co., Ltd., M.—G. D. Marr: (on furlough) F. F. Radford (Acting), Assistant M. G. W. P. Milne.

Panniar Estate.—Surianalle P. O. T; E. 4150 ft; A. 1151·85 acres; C. 765·71 acres, Tea; P.—The Malayalam Plantations Ltd., S.—J. S. Fraser; Assistant S. E. P. Tatlock.

Talliar Estate.—Talliar P. O; T. Munnar; E. 4000 to 6000 ft; A. 2182·00 acres; C. 1017·76 acres, Tea; P.—The Talliar Estates Ltd., M. J. H. Wilkes; Assistant M. G. E. L. Williams.

Upper Surianalle Estate.—Surianalle P. O. T.; E. 5250 ft; A. 1069·54 acres; C. 877·70 acres, Tea; P.—The Malayalam Plantations Ltd., S.—C. K. Olney; Assistant S. A. P. Thomson.

Chattamannar Estate.—Talliar P. O; T. Munnar; E. 2700 ft; A. 449·17 acres; C. 129·00 acres, Coffee; P. and M. William Mackenzie.

Craiglamont Estate.—Talliar P. O; T. Munnar; E. 2700 ft; A. 124·79 acres; C. 84·13 acres, Coffee; P. and M. William Mackenzie;

Pambumalai Estate.—Talliar P. O; T. Munnar; E. 2700 ft; A. 378·38 acres; C. 55·00 acres, Coffee; P. and M.—William Mackenzie.

Talliar Estate.—Talliar P. O; T. Munnar; E. 2700 ft; A. 1229·75 acres, C. 519·00 acres, Coffee; P. and M.—William Mackenzie.

Total area of small estates less than 100 acres in extent. 240·21 acres. Cultivated area. 209·35 acres.

CARDAMOM ESTATES.

Anandavilasom Estate.—Thevaram P. O. T; E. 3500 ft, A. 186·63 acres; C. 186·63 acres, Cardamom; P. and M. Sankaralingom Pillai.

Asokavanam Estate.—Kombay P. O. T; E. 3500 ft; A. 144·90 acres; C. 144·90 acres, Cardamom; P.—Narayana Iyer Mahadeva Iyer M.—Raghavan Pillai.

Bison Valley Estate.—Devicolam P. O. T; E. 4507 ft; A. 121·51 acres; C. 121·51 acres, Cardamom; P.—Thankaswami.

Bison Valley Estate.—Devicolam P. O. T; E. 4507 ft; A. 130·36 acres; C. 130·36 acres, Cardamom; P.—Anthoney Ajoo.

Chackakanam Estate.—Kombay P. O. T; E. 3500 ft; A. 111·52 acres; C. 111·52 acres, Cardamon; P.—Pothen Chacko and others; M.—Samuel.

Chathurangapara Estate.—Thevaram P. O. T; E. 4000 ft; A. 586·95 acres; C. 586·95 acres, Cardamom; P.—Rao Sahib A. S. Alagannan Chettiyar; M.—Rengaswamy Chettiyar.

Channanapara Estate.—Kombay P. O. T; E. 3500 ft; A. 228·82 acres; C. 228·82 acres Cardamom; P.—Ramaswamy Gounder; M. Karuppanan.

Ghookanathan Estate.—Devicolam P. O. T; E. 4507 ft; A. 105·20 acres; C. 105·20 acres, Cardamom; P.—Kanthaswamy Rajoo.

Gandhipara Estate.—Kombay P. O. T.; E. 3200 ft; A. 279·58 acres; C. 279·58 acres, Cardamom; P.—Mytheen Pillai Rowther; M.—Chinna Mytheen Pillai Rowther.

Gudampara Estate.—Surianalle P. O. T.; E. 3700 ft; A. 591·54 acres; C. 591·54 acres, Cardamom; P.—The Peninsular Plantations Ltd., M.—Seshadrinatha Sarma.

Kalkoonthal Estate.—Kombay P. O. T.; E. 3500 ft; A. 242·90 acres; C. 242·90 acres, Cardamon; P.—Rengayan Chetty and others; M.—Ramaswamy Maniakaran.

Kallimalai Estate.—Devicolam P. O. T.; E. 3200 ft; A 258·28 acres; C 258·28 acres, Cardamom; P.—Eravi Ramakrishna Panicker.

Kamakshi Vilasom Estate.—Thevaram P. O. T.; E.4000 ft; A. 132·15 acres; C. 132·15 acres, Cardamom; P.—V. K. R. C. N. Kasiviswanadhan Chettiyar; M.—Azhakiri Iyer.

Karithottu Estate.—Kombay P. O. T; E. 3500 ft.; A. 142·15 acres; C. 142·15 acres, Cardamom; P.—Ramalingom Chetty; M. Churuliyandy Chetty.

K. P. Company Estate.—Kombay P. O. T.; E. 3500 ft; A. 222·71 acres; C. 222·71 acres, Cardamom; P. and M.—Kadir Mytheen Rowther

Kilavikulam Estate.—Kombay P. O. T.; E. 3600 ft.; A. 128·12 acres; C 128·12 acres, Cardamom; P. and M.—Arunachlam Chettiyar

Korambara Kambu Estate.—Surianalle P. O., T.; E. 3600 ft. A. 158·17 acres; C 158·17 acres, Cardamom; P.—Nallaya swami Naicker.

Kylasanad Estate.—Thevaram P. O., T.; E. 4000 ft.; A. 586·09 acres; C. 164·12 acres, Cardamom P.—L. A. R. R. E. Ramanadhan Chettiyar; M. Chathaya Pillai.

Lekshmivilasom Estate.—Kombay P. O. T.; E. 3500 ft.; A. 464·01 acres; C. 450·06 acres. Cardamom; P.—C. Ramalingom Chetty and others; M.—Gopalakrishnan Chettiyar.

Maheswarivilasom Cardamom Estate.—Surianalle P. O. T.; E. 3817 ft.; A. 122·00 acres, C. 122·00 acres; Cardamom; P.—Alakari Raja and others.

Maheswarivilasom Cardamom Estate.—Surianalle P. O. T.; E. 4000 ft; A. 531·63 acres; C. 531·63 acres, Cardamom; P.—Alakari Raja.

Maheswarivilasom Cardamom Estate.—Surianalle P. O. T.; E. 2957 ft; A 150·47 acres; C. 150·47 acres; Cardamom; P.—Manchand.

Maheswarivilasom Cardamom Estate.—Surianalle P. O. T.; E. 2957 ft; A 105·86 acres; C. 105·86 acres, Cardamom; P.—Ahmed San Rowther.

Maheswarivilasom Cardamom Estate.—Surianalle P. O. T.; E. 2957 ft; A. 104·72 acres; C. 104·72 acres; Cardamom; P.—Sarvukhar Rowther and others.

Manjapara Estate.—Kombay P. O., T.; E. 3000 ft; A. 247·11 acres; C. 247·11 acres; Cardamom; P.—George Arthur Brooke; M.—Kurien.

Mavadi Estate.—Kombay P. O., T.; E. 3000 ft; A. 430·12 acres; C. 300·00 acres; Cardamom; P.—Mylammal and others; M.—Akbar Sahib

Mullelikadu Estate.—Kombay P. O., T.; E. 3500 ft; A. 194·07 acres; C. 194·07 acres, Cardamom; P. and M.—Arumukhom Pillai.

Muttukadu Estate.—Devicolam P. O., T.; E. 4000 ft; A. 401·91 acres; C. 401·91 acres, Cardamom; P.—A. S. Subban Chetty; M.—A. Balaji Singh.

Muttukadu Estate.—Devicolam P. O., T.; E. 3500 ft; A. 201·45 acres; C. 201·45 acres, Cardamom; P.—T. V. K. Kamaraja Pandia Naicker.

Muttukadu Estate.—Surianalle P. O., T.; E. 3900 ft; A. 171·83 acres; C. 171·83 acres, Cardamom; P.—A. M. Mohamad Meera Levai Rowther.

Muttukadu Estate.—Surianalle P. O., T.; E. 3900 ft; A. 113·00 acres; C. 113·00 acres, Cardamom; P.—Peer Meera Levai Rowther and others.

Muttukadu Estate.—Surianalle P. O., T.; E. 3900 ft; A. 108·21 acres; C. 108·21 acres; Cardamom; P.—S. P. Sultan Ahamad Badruddin Rowther.

Muttukad Estate.—Surianalle P. O., T.; E. 3900 ft; A. 105·76 acres; C. 105·76 acres, Cardamom; P.—Mallayan Chetty.

Muttukad Estate.—Surianalle P. O., T.; E. 3817 ft; A. 147·93 acres; C. 147·93 acres, Cardamom; P.—Pulavan Syed Rowther Mohammad Yusuf.

Muttukad Estate.—Surianalle P. O., T.; E. 3700 ft; A. 161·68 acres; C. 161·68 acres, Cardamom; P.—Thiruvenkitachalam Chetty.

Nadaraja Vilasom Estate.—Kombay P. O., T.; E. 3500 ft; A. 294·04 acres; C. 294·04 acres, Cardamom; P.—Sankaralingom Nadar; M.—Ponnuswamy Pillai.

Pachadi Estate.—Kombay P. O., T.; E. 3800 ft; A. 130·91 acres; C. 130·91 acres, Cardamom; P.—Alfred Thomas; M.—Thomas.

Pappanpara Estate.—Kombay P. O., T.; E. 3600 ft; A. 107·46 acres; C. 107·46 acres, Cardamom; P.—Churuliyandy Gounder; M.—Doraiswamy Gounder.

Parathodu Estate.—Kombay P. O., T.; E. 3500 ft; A. 243·16 acres; C. 243·16 acres, Cardamom; P.—P. T. Thevar and others; M.—P. T. Vadivel Gounder.

Ponmudi Estate.—Komaby P. O., T.; E. 3000 ft; A. 115·80 acres; C. 115·80 acres, Cardamom; P. and M.—Vadivel Gounder.

Ponnamala Estate.—Kombay P. O., T.; E. 3500 ft; A. 226·27 acres; C. 226·27 acres, Cardamom; P.—T. Kerala Varma Koil Thampuran; M.—D'Souza.

Pothachalley Estate.—Kombay P. O., T. E. 3500 ft; A. 104·80 acres; C. 104·80 acres, Cardamom; P.—Venkitaraman Chetty and others; M.—Narayanaswamy Naicker.

Raknakuzhi Estate.—Kombay P. O., T. E. 3400 ft; A. 152·53; acres; C. 152·53 acres, Cardamom; P.—Saithu Rowther Mahamad Rowther and others; M.—Mahammad Rowther.

Suppukoundanpara Estate.—Kombay P. O., T.; E. 4000 ft; A. 126·63 acres; C. 126.63 acres, Cardamom; P.—A. S. Suppan Chetty; M.—Rengaswamy Chetty; Asst. M.—Thripathy Chetty.

Uppen Estate—Devicolam P. O., T.; E. 3200 ft; A. 112·19 acres; C. 112·19 acres, Cardamom; P.—Mathulla Mathen.

Valapara Estate.—Kombay P. O., T.; E. 3500 ft; A. 134 40 acres; C. 134 40 acres, Cardamom; P.—P. Vavasa Masthan Rowther M—Palvarnam Pillai

Veiladichanpara Estate.—Surlanalle P O, T.; E. 3400 ft; A. 134·34 acres; C. 134·34 acres; Cardamom; P.—P. Lokanathan Chetty and others.

Veiladichanpara Estate.—Surianalle P. O., T.; E. 4000 ft; A. 206·72 acres; C. 206·72 acres Cardamom; P.—A. S. Alagannan Chettiyar.

Veiladichanpara Estate.—Surianalle P. O., T.; E. 3599 ft; A. 106·58 acres; C. 106·58 acres, Cardamom; P.—Veerabhadran Chettiyar.

Veiladichanpara Estate.—Surianalle P. O, T.; A. 107·76 acres; C. 107·76 acres, Cardamom; P.—Nattukotta Ramanathan Chettiyar; M.—Chathaya Pillai.

Venkalapara Estate—Kombay P. O, T.; E. 3300 ft; A. 195·30 acres; C. 195·30 acres, Cardamom; P.—Rengayan Chetty M.—Venkitaraman Chetty.

Total area of small estates less than 100 acres in extent.
22447·41 acres.
Cultivated area of Do. 22447·41 acres.

Peermade Taluk.

Tea Estates.

Alampally Estate.—Fairfield P. O.; E. 3700 ft; A. 325·90 acres; C. 301·25 acres; Tea; P.—Mrs. E. Koohumman; M.—W. F. Anderson, Asst. M.—N. C. Varughese.

Amaravathy Estate.—Thekkady P. O., E. 2500 ft; A. 454·21 acres; C. 193.45 acres, Tea; P.—Malankara Industrial and Mercantile Co., Ltd., M.—M. C. Cheriyan; Asst.—W C. Varughese,

Arnakal Estate.—Vandiperiyar P. O., E. 3000 ft; A. 3110·30 acres; C. 1279 84 acres Tea; P.—The Arnakal Tea Estates Ltd.; M.—D. Tweedie; Asst. M.—J. D. Dickinson and J. V. Body.

Arneikudi Estate.—Vandiperiyar P. O., E. 3000 ft; A. 982·92 acres; C. 656·60 acres; Tea and Cardamom; P.—The Malayalam Plantations Ltd.; M.—M. W. Hoare.

Arudayar Estate.—Peermade P. O., E. 3700 ft; A. 51·04 acres; C. 51·04 acres; Tea; P.—P. John Zacharion & Co., M.—P. J. Chandy.

Ashley Estate.—Peermade P. O., E. 3700 ft; A. 679·95 acres; C. 462·24 acres; Tea; P.—Twyford and Ashly Estates Ltd., M.—W. A. J. Milner; Asst. M.—J. D. Richardson.

Bonami Estate.—Fairfield P. O., E. 3700 ft; A. 1057·72 acres; C. 800·28 acres; Tea; P.—The Travancore Tea Estates Company Ltd., General M.—G. Newton; S.—C. Paterson.

Carady Goody Estate.—Vandiperiyar P. O., E. 3000 ft; A. 1279·36 acres; C. 667·85 acres; Tea; P.—The Carady Goody Tea Estates Ltd., S.—W. F. Inman.

Central Estate.—Fairfield P. O., E 3700 ft; A. 1100·08 acres; C. 763·15 acres; Tea; P.—The Peermade Tea Co., Ltd., S. G. H. Bingham.

Chenkarai Estate.—Vandiperiyar P. O., E. 3000 ft; A. 1182·34; acres; C. 859·83 acres; Tea and Cardamom; P.—The Malayalam Plantations Ltd., S.—W. M. Stantan.

Chidambaram Estate.—Peermade P. O., E. 3700 ft; A. 158·86 acres C. 123·30 acres; Tea; P. and M.—A. S. Chidambaram Pillai.

Chinnar Estate.—Fairfield P. O., E. 3700 ft; A. 418·05 acres; C. 370·00 acres; Tea; P.—The Chinnar Estates Ltd., M.—J. R. Vincent; Asst. M.—P. Thomas George.

Churakulam Estate.—Vandiperiyar P. O., E. 3000 ft; A. 773·83 acres; C. 423·62 acres; Tea and Cardamom; P.—S. Krishna Iyer, B. A., B. L.; S.—P. P. Kurien.

Connemera Estate.—Vandiperiyar P. O., E. 3000 ft; A. 433·91acres; C. 289·18 acres; Tea; P.—The Tropical Plantations Ltd. M.—Dr. P. T. Thomas; Asst. M.—C. J. George.

Dymock Estate.—Vandiperiyar P. O., E. 3000 ft; A. 1041·48 acres. C. 848·42 acres; Tea and Cardamom; P.—The Malayalam Plantations Ltd.; S.—M. S. Calderwood.

Fairfield Estate.—Fairfield P. O., E. 3700 ft; A. 766·21 acres; C. 716·21 acres; Tea; P.—R. P. Roissier and Lady Bertha Dawkins; S.—R. P. Roissier.

Glenmary Estate.—Peermade P. O., E. 3700 ft; A. 1200·50 acres; C. 844·78 acres; Tea; P.—The Southern India Tea Estates Co., Ltd., M.—J. S. Wilkie (on leave) —O. W. Horrocks (Ag.)

Granby Estate.—Vandiperiyar P. O., E. 3000 ft; A. 941·45 acres; C. 666·11 acres; Tea; P.—The Travancore Tea Estates Co., Ltd., M.—R. F. Vinen; Asst. M.—M. P. B. Leahy.

Haileyburia Estate.—Fairfield P. O., E. 3700 ft; A. 1159·21 acres; C. 740·09 acres; Tea; P.—The Haileyburia Tea Estates Ltd.; S.—W. Watters.

Heaven Valley Estate.—Fairfield P. O., E. 3700 ft ; A. 157·09 acres; C. 148·48 acres · Tea ; P. and S.—P. Chacko Pothen.

Kallar Estate - Peemade P. O., E. 3700 ft ; A. 74·31 acres; C. 34·17 acres; Tea ; K. J. Thomas. M.— K. J. Thomas.

Kamalagiri Estate—Thekkady P. O., E. 2700 ft ; A. 108·25 acres; C. 52·25 acres ; Tea ; P.—K. J. Thomas, M.—K. J. Thomas.

Karimkulam Estate.—Fairfield P. O., E. 3700 ft ; A. 837·54 acres C. 345·60 acres ; Tea ; P. -The Karimkulam Tea Estates Co., Ltd., M.—P. Kurien John ; S.—P. O. Thomas.

Karimtharuvi Estate.—Fairfield P. O , E. 3700 ft ; A. 737·00 acres; C. 485·00 acres ; Tea and Cardamom ; P.—The Karimtharuvi Teas Estates Ltd., M.—P. Kurien John ; S.—T. C. John.

Keerikara Estate.—Vandiperiyar P. O., E. 3000 ft ; A. 209·50 acres ; C. 206·59 acres ; Tea; P.—The Mlamalay Tea Estates M.—Eapen Thomas: S.—V. J. Chandy.

Kolahalamedu Estate.—Fairfield P. O., E. 3700 ft; A. 1773 acres ; C. 272·19 acres ; Tea and Cardamom ; P.—S. Krishna Iyer, B. A., B. L., S.—K. John Zachariah and P. P. Kurien.

Koleikanam Estate. – Fairfield P. O., E. 3700 ft; A. 1301·72 acres ; C. 912·86 acres ; Tea ; P.—The Travancore Tea Estates Co., Ltd., S.—W. S. Rowson, Asst.: M.—A. C. Jackson

Kottamullai Estate.—Fairfield P. O., E. 3700 ft ; A. 2723·55 acres ; C. 790·30 acres ; Tea ; P. -The Duncan Bros., & Co., Ltd., S.—G. G. Milne ; (on leave) Asst. S.—F. A. Johnston (Ag.)

Kuduakarnam Estate.—Peermade P. O., E. 3700 ft ; A. 744·50 acres ; C. 610·08 acres ; Tea ; P.—The Southern India Tea Estates ; Co., Ltd., S.—R. Tait.

Kurusumalai Estate.—Peermade P. O., E. 3700 ft ; A. 310·00 acres; C. 150·00 acres ; Tea ; P.—K. C. Thomas and others ; M.—K. C. Thomas.

Ladrum Estate.—Peermade P. O., E. 3700 ft; A. 1173·88 acres ; C. 918·60 acres ; Tea ; P.—The Southern India Tea Estates Co., Ltd., S.—J. Wedderspoon ; Asst. S. —G. W. A. Edwards.

Lakshmicoil Estate.—Peermade P. O., E. 3700 ft ; A. 167·20 acres C· 167·20 acres ; Tea ; P. and S.—V. M. Philip.

Lone Tree Estate.—Fairfield P. O., E. 3700 ft ; A. 887·48 acres ; C. 523·28 acres ; Tea ; P.—The Peermade Tea Co., Ltd., S.—W. F. Anderson.

Maimalai Estate.—Peermade P. O., E. 3700 ft ; A. 256·90 acres ; C. 209·45 acres ; Tea ; P.—The Southern India Tea Estates Co., Ltd. S.—C. J. Madden.

Manjumalay Estate.—Vandiperiyar P. O.. E. 3000 ft ; A. 1512·18 acres ; C. 647·65 acres ; Tea ; P.—The Travancore Tea Estates Co., Ltd., S.—R. E. C. James.

Mlamalai Estate.—Vandiperiyar P. O., E. 3000 ft ; A. 546·78 acres ; C. 313·56 acres ; Tea ; P.—The Mlamalai Tea Estates Ltd., J.—Eapen Thomas and V. S. Chandy.

Moongalar Estate.—Vandiperiyar P. O., E. 3000 ft ; A. 1129·14 acres ; C. 728 93 acres ; Tea ; P.—The Malayalam Plantations Ltd., S.—M. R. Coghlan.

Mound Estate —Vandiperiyar P. O., E. 3000 ft ; A. 862·55 acres ; C. 716·92 acres ; Tea; P.—The Travancore Tea Estates Co., Ltd. S.—A. B. Gordon Graham.

Murukady Estate.—Thekkady P. O., E. 2500 ft ; A. 686·19 acres ; C. 432·00 acres ; Tea ; P.—V. Neelakanta Iyer S.—N. Viswanadha Iyer ; B. A. Asst. S.—C. O. Abraham.

Nellikai Estate.—Vandiperiyar P. O., E. 3000 ft ; A. 654·80 acres ; C. 555 90 acres ; Tea ; P.—The Travancore Tea Estates Co., Ltd., S.—J. C. Strange.

Orkadan Estate.—Mundakayam P. O., E. 1200 ft ; A. 1206·05 acres ; C. 679·80 acres ; Tea ; P.—The Travancore Rubber Co., Ltd , S.—R. M. Saywell.

Pambanar Estate.—Peermade P. O., E. 3700 ft ; A. 1205·44 acres ; C. 838·78 acres ; Tea ; P.—The Travancore Tea Estates Co., Ltd., S.—R. C. Elers.

Pasumalai Estate.—Vandiperiyar P. O., E. 3000 ft ; A. 847·16 acres ; C. 416·04 acres ; Tea ; P.—The Travancore Tea Estates; Co., Ltd., S.—T. M. Lewis.

Pasuparai Estate.—Fairfield P. O., E. 3700 ft ; A. 481·58 acres C. 405·00 acres ; Tea ; P.—The Highland Produce Co., Ltd. S.—A. V. Thomas ; Asst. S.—A. G. S. Ratna Raj.

Pattumallay Estate.—Peermade P. O., E. 3700 ft ; A. 712·24 acres ; C. 560·41 acres ; Tea ; P.—The Malayalam Plantations Ltd., S.—I. N. James.

Penshurst Estate.—Fairfield P. O., E. 3700 ft ; A. 436·64 acres, C. 287·07 acres ; Tea ; P.—Mrs. C. K. Parker ; S.—F. Bisset, (on leave) S. Brice (Ag.)

Periyar Estate.—Vandiperiyar P. O., E. 3000 ft ; A. 311·93 acres, C. 164·61 acres ; Tea ; P.—The Tropical Plantations Ltd.; M.—Dr. P. T. Thomas ; S.—S. P. Mathews.

Peermade Estate.—Fairfield P O., E. 3700 ft ; A. 970·53 acres ; C, 615·58 acres ; Tea ; P.—The Peermade Tea Co., Ltd., S.—J. M. Walkie, Asst. S.—A. B. Spence.

Pookulam Estate.—Fairfield P. O., E. 3700 ft ; A. 380·58 acres. C. 307·63 acres ; Tea ; P.—The Malabar Agricultural Co., Ltd. S.—V. I. Mathen ; Asst. S.—V. M. Cheriyan.

Pullikanam Estate.—Fairfield P. O., E. 3700 ft ; A. 814·60 acres ; C. 593·68 acres ; Tea ; P.—The Pullikanam Tea Estates Co., Ltd., S.—K. V. Mathew.

Ranicoil Estate.—Peermade P. O., E. 3700 ft ; A. 507·76 acres ; C. 287·91 acres ; Tea P.—The Southern India Tea Estates Ltd., S.—C. J. Madden.

Rannimudi Estate.—Peermade P. O., E. 3700 ft ; A. 150·00 acres ; C. 126·20 acres ; Tea ; P. and S.—T. M. Hassan Rowther.

Semni Valley Estate.—Fairfeld P. O., E. 3700 ft; A. 930'44 acres; C. 527'00 acres; Tea; P. & S.—F. Bissett on leave. S. Brice (Ag.)

Stagbrook Estate.—Peermade P. O., E. 3700 ft; A. 1116'85 acres; C. 726'81 acres; Tea; P.—The Stagbrook Rubber and Tea Estates Ltd., S.—A. R. St. George.

Stagmoor Estate.—Peermade P. O., E. 3700 ft; A. 41'25 acres C. 33'25 acres; Tea; P.—T. J Fernandez, S.—T. J. Fernandez.

Thonamakal Estate—Peermade P. O., E. 3700 ft; A. 75'00 acres; C. 6'00 acres; Tea. P.—C. Syed Mohammad Rowther M.—C. Syed Mohammad Rowther.

Tengakal Estate.—Vandiperiyar P. O., E. 3000 ft; A. 1029'08 acres; C. 588'11 acres; Tea; P.—The Travancore Tea Estates Co., Ltd., S.—A. K. O. Fullbrook Leggat (on leave) J. F. Cald well (Ag.)

Thungamullay Estate. Vandiperiyar P. O., E. 3000 ft; A. 1371'10 acres; C. 929'64 acres; Tea; P.—The Travancore Tea Estates Co., Ltd., S.—H. Gibbon (on leave) G. A. Cooke (Ag).

Twyford Estate.—Fairfield P. O, E. 3700 ft; A. 1731'29 acres; C. 917'69 acres; Tea; P.—The Twyford and Ashly Estates Co., S.—A. W. J. Milner.

Vaghamon Estate.—Fairfield P. O., E. 3700 ft; A. 2781'40 acres C. 789'91 acres; Tea; P.—The Vaghamon Tea Co., Ltd., S.—D. I. Gardiner.

Valley End Estate.—Mundakayam P. O., E. 1200 ft; A. 1145'99 acres; C. 803'41 acres; Tea; P.—The Central Travancore Rubber Co., Ltd., S.—W. G. Craig; Asst. S.—R. G. A. Baker and H. O. P. Walker.

Wallardie Estate.—Vandiperiyar P. O., E. 3000 ft; A. 2458'95 acres; C. 898'85 acres; Tea; P.—The Malayalam Plantations Ltd., S.—H. Clarke; (on leave)—J. S. Stevenson (Ag). Asst. S. P. Ambler

Woodlands Estate.—Peermade P. O., E. 3700 ft; A. 558'86 acres; C. 335 03 acres; Tea; P.—The Southern India Tea Estates Co., Ltd., S.—C. J. Madden.

Peermade Taluk.

RUBBER ESTATES.

Boyce Estate.—Mundakayam P. O., E. 400 ft; A. 1528·28 acres, C. 1005·21 acres; Rubber; P. The Malayalam Plantations Ltd.; S.—A. W. Reid.

Eldorado Estate. Mundakayam P. O., E. 400 ft; A. 488·63 acres; C. 488·63 acres; Rubber; P. The Stagbrook Rubber and Tea Estates Ltd., S. H. B. Mcpherson.

Kokayar Estate—Mundakayam P. O., E. 450 ft; A. 516·88 acres; C. 516·88 acres; Rubber; P. The Stagbrook Rubber and Tea Estates Ltd., S. H. B. Mcpherson.

Kuppakayam and Chennapara Estate. Mundakayam P. O., E 400 ft; A. 1318·12 acres; C. 1318·12 acres; Rubber; P.—The Central Travancore Rubber Co., Ltd., S. W. G. Craig; Asst. S.—H. O. P. Walker and P. G. A. Baker.

Manikal, Paloor, Ancikulam and Kadamankulam Estates. Mundakayam P. O., E. 400 ft; A. 2361·85 acres; C. 2047·36 acres; Rubber; P- The Travancore Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh; S.—R. M. Saywell.

Peruvanthanam Estate. Mundakayam P. O., E. 1300 ft; A. 783·88 acres; C. 671·92 acres; P. The Malayalam Plantations Ltd., A. A. W. Reid.

CARDAMOM ESTATES.

Downton Estate.—Thekkady P. O., E. 2500 ft; A. 516·00 acres; C. 351·00 acres; Cardamom; P. & S.— J. R. Vincent.

Pambadumpara Estate.—Kombay P. O., E. 2500 ft; A. 1174·00 acres; C. 1033·00 acres; Cardamom; P.—Murphy Estates Ltd. S.—J. J. Murphy (on furlough.)

Large Industrial Establishments in the State.

Division.	Taluk.	Name of Factory.	Average No. of persons working M.	W.	C.	Whether worked by power or manual labour.
		TEXTILES :— Cotton Mills,				
		Cotton Spinning and Weaving establishments not classed as Mills				
Trivandrum.	Kalkulam	The Neyyoor Weaving Institute.			50	Manual labour
		MINERALS :— Miscellaneous				
		The Travancore Minerals Co., Ltd Manavalakurichy	248	...	253	Manual labour & Oil Engines
		Hopkins and Williams Ltd., Manavalakurichy	1355	...	878	Diesel Engines
		Aspinwall Co, Colachel	180	64	380	Manual labour
		CHEMICALS, DYES &c. — Chemical Works.				
		The Travancore Sugars and Chemicals, Thuckalai	200	1	...	Power
		Soap Factories.				
		Sulonia Industrial Home, Thiruvithamcode, Thuckalai	18	22	30	Manual labour
		MISCELLANEOUS:— Rubber Works.				
	Trivandrum.	The Travancore Rubbers and Cables Ltd.	169	9	...	Electricity not writing from 9-8-13
		FOOD, DRINK, TOBACCO &c.- Tobacco Firms and Factories.				
	Chirayinkil.	Edacode Tobacco Plantations Ltd.	100	...	...	Manual labour
Quilon.	Quilon.	TEXTILES : Cotton Mills.				
		A. D. Cotton Mills Ltd.	885	100	...	Power
		MISCELLANEOUS. Coir Manufacture				
		William Goodacre & Sons Ltd., Asramom	500	300	100	Oil Engine & Manual labour
		Sri Krishnavilasom Industrial Works, Paravur	250	...	51	Manual labour
		The Bombay Company Ltd.	65	40	20	Do

LARGE INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE STATE.—(*contd*)

Division.	Taluk.	Name of Factory.	Average No. of persons working. M.	W.	C.	Whether worked by power or manual labour.
Quilon (*contd*)	Quilon (*contd.*)	FOOD, DRINK, TOBACCO, Etc.				
		Miscellaneous.				
		Cashewnut Factories.				
		Dhana Lakshmivilasam Cashownut Factory, Eravipuram	270	502	223	Manual labour
		M. Narayana Prabhu & Co., East Kallada	55	130	65	Do.
		Bhaskara Vilasam Factory, East Kallada	20	54	26	Do.
		E. C. G. and Co., Vadake Vila	50	600	50	Do.
		India Nut Co., Ltd.	30	438	70	Do.
		Thangalkunju Musaliar Factory, Kilikolloor	200	1800	300	Do.
		M. P. Govindan and Brothers, Kilikolloor	160	625	35	Do.
		Kythakuzhi Nut Factory	20	290	60	Do.
		Kalluvathukal Nut Factory, Meenad	55	395	50	Do.
		Ithikara Nut Factory	130	450	120	Do.
		India Nut Co. Ltd., Branch Eravipuram	350	1290	160	Do.
		K. S. Narayanaswami & Co., Nut Factory, Pollayil Thodu, Eravipuram	100	300	100	Do.
		Kottappuram Nut Factory, Eravipurom	110	325	..	Do.
		M. Gopalan's Factory, Chandanathoppu, Kottankara	24	261	20	Do.
		Abdul Rahiman Pillai's factory Perur Cherry, Kottankara	50	250	25	Do.
		P. Gangadharan's factory, Peroor, Kottankara	20	130	10	Do.
		Shunmugavilasom Cashownut Factory, Kilikollur	250	750	50	Do.
		Dhanalekshmivilasom Cashownut Factory, Vadakkuvila	300	500	70	Do.
		Manalil Nut Factory, Quilon	25	350	50	Do.
		M. Abdul Majeed Factory, Kottankara	65	260	60	Do.
		Raman Pillai Govinda Pillai's Factory, Kottankara	10	400	70	Do.
		M. P. Govindan's Factory, Kottankara	50	251	71	Do.
		Elampallur Gangadharan's Factory, Kottankara	30	370	21	Do.

LARGE INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE STATE.—(*contd.*)

Division.	Taluk.	Name of Factory.	Average No. of persons working M.	W.	C.	Whether worked by power or manual labour.
Quilon—(*contd.*)	Quilon—(*contd.*)	CHEMICALS, DYES, Etc.:				
		Soap Factory.				
		The Empire Chemical Works	25	...	7	Manual labou
		Oil Mills.				
		Abdul Tayeb Sheik Kadir Boy	30	..	..	Gas Engine
		Narambu and Co.	200	..	...	Do.
		PROCESSES RELATING TO WOOD, STONE AND GLASS.				
		Saw Mills.				
		Harrisons and Crossfield Saw Mills	209	40	15	Gas Engine and Electricity.
		P. Narayanan and Sons, Kadappakada	73	..	12	Do.
		Tile and Brick Factories.				
		Manovilasom Tile Works	51	...	25	Oil Engine & Manual labour
		S. G. and Sons Tile Works, Asramom	55	...	5	Power.
		Thomas Stephen and Co., Tile Works	274	3	115	Do.
		Sri Narayana Vilasom Tile Factory	79	1	...	Do.
		Harrisons and Crossfield Tile Works	395	5	100	Gas Engine.
		The Ithikara Tile Works, Ithikara	52	...	22	Do.
		The Loveborn Tile Factory, Mylacaud	50	...	20	Oil Engine & Manual labour
		MISCELLANEOUS.				
		Engineering Workshops				
		Harrisons and Crossfield Ltd.	155	...	24	Oil Engine.
		MINERALS.				
		Miscellaneous				
		Travancore Minerals Co., Ltd.	341	...	471	Oil Engine. Electric Power

LARGE INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE STATE.—(contd.)

Division.	Taluk.	Name of Factory.	Average No. of persons working M.	W.	C.	Whether worked by power or manual labour.
Quilon—(contd.)	Karunagapally	MINERALS.				
		Miscellaneous—(contd.)				
		F. X. Pereira and Sons	500	...	...	Oil Engine
		Monozite Factory, Neendakara	20	...	9	Do.
		Malabar Minerals Do	33	...	29	Electric Power
		PROCESSES RELATING TO WOOD, STONE AND GLASS.				
		Tile and Brick Factories.				
		Sri Ramakrishnavilasom Tile Factory, Arinallur	50	...	20	Gas Engine.
		FOOD, DRINK, TOBACCO Etc Miscellaneous. Cashewnut Factories.				
		K. Kunjukrishna Pillai Bros' Cashewnut Company Kallukadavu	65	285	75	Manual labour
	Kottarakara	India Nut Co, Ltd., Ezhukone No. 2	250	650	100	Do.
		Shunmugavilasom Cashewnut Factory, Ezhukone	700	600	200	Do.
		M. P. Govindan and Bros., Ezhukone	200	650	50	Do.
		TEXTILES. Miscellaneous Coir Manufacture.				
	Ambalapuzha	Alleppey Company	210	20	25	Manual labour and Power.
		Peirce Leslie and Co. Ltd.	649	49	120	Do.
		Empire Coir Works	685	30	135	Do.
		S. Pitchu Iyer and Sons	230	12	33	Do.
		The Kerala Coir Manufacturing Co, Ltd	265	35	100	Do.
		The Indian Coir Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	220	5	25	Manual labour
		The Malabar Coir Works	42	8	25	Do.
		Madura Co., Ltd	154	17	...	Steam Engine
		Darrah Smail and Co, Ltd.	1275	775	225	Manual labour and Power

LARGE INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE STATE.—(*contd.*)

Division.	Taluk.	Name of Factory.	Average No. of persons working. M.	W.	C.	Whether worked by power or manual labour.
Quilon	Ambalapuzha.	TEXTILES —(*contd.*) Miscellaneous—(*contd.*) Coir Manufacture—(*contd.*)				
		William Goodacre & Sons	554	154	...	Manual labour and Power.
		Aspinwall and Co., Ltd.	450	35	...	
		Volkart Brothers Agency	160	55	130	Do.
		C. George Peter	100	2	28	Do.
		The Bombay Co., Ltd.	419	63	121	Do.
		Ibrahim Tampi Adima and Sons.	20	5	61	Manual labour
		The General Supplies Agency	260	40	50	Do. Power.
		Coir Floor Furnishig Co.	256	40	4	Do.
		M. Kunchacko and Co.	278	62	60	Manual labour
		K. Gangadharayanand Co.	82	8	20	Do Power
		Appachan and Co.	34	...	8	Manual labour
		Kattungal Kunjan Kumari	52	...	7	Do.
		The Eastern Produce Co.	152	8	38	Do.
		The Coir yarn Textiles Ltd., Alleppey	227	33	50	Do. Power.
		CHEMICALS Etc. Oil Mills.				
		Pothen Joseph Sons	34	...	...	Do.
		P. J. P. G Co.	98	2	2	Do.
		Vazhathope Oil Mill	128	...	...	Do.
		S. P. Ramaswami Aiyar	40	...	...	Do.
		C. P. Oil Mill	85	...	...	Do.
		Gooruraya Kamath and Co.	46	...	...	Do.
		Sreenivasa Shenoi	15	...	5	Do.
		Balaskanda Oil Mill No 1	48	...	...	Manual labour.
		Do. No. 2	62	...	...	Do.
		John Mathen Oil Mill	25	...	...	Do.
		PAPER AND PRINTING: Printing Presses.				
		Santa Cruez Press	28	...	...	Manual labour
	Thiruvellah	PROCESSES RELATING TO WOOD, STONE, GLASS etc., Tile and brick factories				
		M.C. Chacko and Sons Ltd., Tile Factory	20	...	8	Oil Engine
		FOOD, DRINK TOBACCO, etc., Miscellaneous. Cashewnut Factories.				
		The Cashewnut factory, Ltd., Tiruvella	40	250	180	Manual labour

LARGE INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE STATE—(contd.)

Division.	Taluk.	Name of Factory	Average No. of persons working. M.	W.	C.	Whether worked by power or manual labour.
		FOOD, DRINK, TOBACCO, Etc.				
		Rice Mills				
	Pathanamthitta.	Kohinoor Rice Mill, Vallicode	4	...	...	Power.
		Rice and Oil Mill, Vallicode	2	...	...	Do.
		Therakathu Rice and Oil Mill	14	...	..	Do.
		Rice and Oil Mill	7	...	...	Do.
		Tea Factories.				
		Ponmalay Tea Factory	5	2	...	Do.
		Koney Tea Estate Factory	30	10	5	Do.
		Kumbazha Tea Factory	25	8	27	Do.
		Perumala Tea Factory	6	12	4	Do.
		Carmel Tea Estate Factory	10		...	Do.
		MISCELLANEOUS :				
		Rubber Works.				
		Kaudakulam Rubber Store	5	...	...	Manual labour and Power
		Lahai Estate Rubber Factory	32	...	...	Do.
		Perunad Estate Rubber Factory	13	...	...	Do
		Koney Rubber Factory	20	...	...	Do.
		Sittar Estate Rubber Factory	17	...	...	Manual labour
		FOOD, DRINK, TOBACCO, Etc				
	Pathanapuram.	Tea Factories.				
		Hereford Tea Factory	16	3	...	
		Ambanad Tea Factory	30	10	7	Gas Engine.
		Shenduruni Tea Factory	10	5	...	Do.
		Nagamalay Tea Factory	27	5	...	Do.
		Eldersli Tea Factory	18	..	...	Do.
						Do.
		PAPER & PRINTING.				
		Paper Mills.				
		Punalur Paper Mills	106	33	26	Water Power and Steam. Engine and Oil Engine

LARGE INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE STATE.—(*contd.*)

Division	Taluk.	Name of Factory.	Average No. of persons working. M	W.	C.	Whether worked by power or manual labour.
		MISCELLANEOUS. Rubber Works.				
		Nedumpara Rubber Factory	40	21	4	Gas Engine.
		Shaliagaray Rubber Factory	16	..	..	Do.
		Koravanthavelam Rubber Factory	12	..	..	Do.
		Pathanapuram Rubber Factory and Smoke House	2	..	..	Manual labour.
		FOOD DRINK TOBACCO, Etc. Tea Factories				
		Ventur Tea Factory	23	13	18	Gas Engine.
	Shencotta.	MISCELLANEOUS. Rubber Works				
		Ventur Rubber Factory	12	...	...	Do.
		Nedumpara Rubber Factory	42	23	4	Gas Engine and Ruston Oil Engine.
		FOOD, DRINK, TOBACCO Etc., Tea Factory				
		Atchencoil Tea Factory	11	6	...	Gas Engine
Kottayam	Kottayam	PAPER AND PRINTING: Printing Presses.				
		Malayala Manorama Co.	128	..	..	Electricity Manual labour
		C. M. S. Press	52	..	2	Electricty.
		St Joseph's Press	70	..	..	Steam and Manual labour.
		Good Shepherd Press	26	..	..	Manual labour.
		PROCESSES PRINTING TO WOOD, STONE AND GLASS.				
		Tile and Bricks Factories.				
		Kottayam Tile Works Ltd	25	10	15	Steam and Manual labour,
		Tropical Plantations Co., Ltd.	42	...	7	Do.
		Furniture Workshop.				
		Jacobs and Company	95	..	25	Electricty and Manual labour.
		Kelachandra Work Shop	24	..	6	Steam and Manual labour
		MISCELLANEOUS: Motor Works.				
		Motor Transport Co. Ltd.	49	..	..	Do.

LARGE INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE STATE. (*contd.*)

Division.	Taluk.	Name of Factory.	Average No. of persons working. M.	W	C.	Whether worked by power or manual labour.
Kottayam Division — (*contd.*	Shertala	**CHEMICALS, DYES, Etc.** Oil Mills.				
		M. V. Oil Mills	120	...	...	Steam.
		MISCELLANEOUS. Miscellaneous.				
		The Royal United Carpet Factory	350	45	110	Steam
		TEXTILES. Miscellaneous. Coir Factory.				
	Vaikom.	Coir Factory, Kunnukettusseri Muri, Vaikam	42	...	34	Manual labour
		Coir Factory, Palliporathusseri Muri, Vaikom	46	...	14	Do
		FOOD, DRINK, TOBACCO, Etc. Rice Mills.				
		Rice Mill, Vaikam	3	...	...	Power.
		Rice Mill, Vadayar	3	...	...	Do.
		MISCELLANEOUS Match Factories.				
		The Travancore Match Factory, Vaikam	20	41	25	Manual labour
		Shunmuka Vilasam MatchFactory	15	13	18	Do.
		PROCESSES RELATING TO WOOD, STONE & GLASS				
	Minachil	Travancore wood works	100	...	...	Electricity & Manual labour
	Muvattupuzha	Ramamangalam Tile works Ltd.	15	5	5	Manual labour
		TEXTILES Cotton Mills.				
	Kunnatnad	Sri Chitra Mills	90	...	3	Steam
		PROCESSES RELATING TO WOOD STONE AND GLASS. Tile and Brick Factory.				
		The Standard Pottery Works, Alwaye	117	58	...	Mechanical & Manual labour
		CHEMICALS DYES Etc.,				
		The West coast chemicals and Industries Ltd.	78	2	...	Steam Power& Manual labour
	Parur	Sree Narayana Vilasam Tile Works	50	30	...	Mechanical labour.
Devicolam.	Devicolam.	Lakshmivilasam Tile Works	25	5	...	Steam.
		Union Tile Works	50	50	...	Do.
		FOOD, DRINK, TOBACCO, Etc. Tea Factories.				
		Arivikad Tea Factory	15	...	20	Power.

LARGE INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE STATE.—(*contd.*)

Division.	Taluk.	Name of Factory.	Average No. of persons working M.	W.	C.	Whether worked by power or manual labour.
Devicolom.—(*contd.*)	Devicolom.—(*contd.*)	Tea Factories—(*contd.*)				
		Chittavurai Factory	29	7	...	Power.
		Chokanad "	36	25	...	Do.
		Chundavurrai "	62	28	...	Do.
		Devicolam "	9	15	...	Do.
		Grahamsland "	19	4		Do.
		Guderale "	25	18	...	Do.
		Gundumallay "	39	28		Do.
		Kalaar "	22	8	...	Do.
		Kunnimallay "	60	44	...	Do.
		Letchmi "	32	12	...	Do.
		Lower Vagavurrai "	25	2	...	Do.
		Madupatty "	18	10	...	Do.
		Munnar "	26	14	...	Do.
		Nettigudy "	24	15		Do.
		Nallatanny "	21	14	3	Do.
		Periavurrai "	40	25	12	Do.
		Rajamallay "	12	5	1	Do.
		Sevenmallay "	55	11	4	Do.
		Silent Valley "	14	15	6	Do.
		Theumallay "	30	14	...	Do.
		Yellapatty "	36	13	7	Do.
		Lockhart "	34		...	Do.
		Pallivasal "	29	12	3	Do.
		Periakanal "	22	4	4	Do.
		Upper Surianalle "	39	21	...	Do.
		Lower Surianalle "	20	10	...	Do.
		Munnar Workshop "	90	..	..	Do.
		Talliar "	23	11	17	Do.
		Panniar "	14	4	..	Do.
	Peermade	Amaravati Tea Factory	12	4	...	Do.
		Arnakal "	32	7	1	Do.
		Bonami "	24	12	2	Do.
		Karady Goody "	22	4	...	Do.
		Cheen Shalar "	36	11	3	Do.
		Chenkarai "	30	10	...	Do.
		Chinnar "	11	4	3	Do.
		Chorakolam "	26	4	...	Do.
		Dymock "	18	...	4	Do.
		Fairfield "	12	4	...	Do.
		Glenmary "	27	5	3	Do.
		Granby "	14	2	2	Do.
		Haillibeenia "	20	4	...	Do.
		Heavenvalley "	7	4	...	Do.
		Karimcolam "	19	6	...	Do.
		Karimtheruvi "	16	6	...	Do.
		Koduvakarnum "	26	5	...	Do.
		Kokayar "	11	...	...	Do.
		Kolaikan "	28	8	...	Do.
		Kottamala "	18	12	5	Do.
		Ladrum "	20	4	2	Do.
		Lakshmi coil "	14	2	...	Do.

LARGE INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE STATE.—(*contd.*)

Division.	Taluk.	Name of Factory.	Average No. of persons working. M.	W.	C.	Whether worked by power or manual labour.
Devicolam—(*contd.*)	Devicolam—(*contd.*)	Tea Factories—(*contd.*)				
		Manjumalai Factory	13	4	...	Power.
		Mlamalai ,,	12	6	...	Do.
		Moongalar ,,	17	17	9	Do.
		Mount ,,	19	9	...	Do.
		Murukady ,,	8	4	3	Do.
		Orkadan ,,	2[illegible]	5	...	Do.
		Pambanar ,,	21	4	...	Do.
		Pasumalai ,,	14	4	2	Do.
		Pasuparai ,,	25	...	...	Do.
		Pattumalai ,,	12	2	...	Do.
		Penshurst ,,	18	9	...	Do.
		Periyar ,,	17	4	...	Do.
		Peermade Tea Factory	26	1	1	Do.
		Pallicanam ,,	14	5	...	Do.
		Pookolam ,,	10	3	...	Do.
		Stagbrook ,,	20	8	5	Do.
		Semnivalley ,,	23	9	...	Do.
		Thengakal ,,	18	6	...	Do.
		Thengamalai ,,	20	...	...	Do.
		Twyford ,,	23	10	2	Do.
		Vagamon ,,	13	9	...	Do.
		Valley End ,,	39	4	7	Do.
		Wallarodi ,,	26	5	6	Do.
		MISCELLANEOUS.				
		Rubber Works.				
		Eldorado Rubber Factory	17	1	14	Do.
		Kuppakayam ,,	17	...	...	Do.
		Manikal ,,	20	...	...	Do.

AGENTS OF STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

Name of Steamship Company.	Name and address of Agent in Travancore.	Name of ports in Travancore and particulars of sailings.
British Indian Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., Managing Agents, Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., 16 Strand Road, Calcutta	Madura Co., Ltd., Alleppey, Trivandrum and Colachel.	Coastal steamers of the Company call at Alleppey, Trivandrum and Colachel provided sufficient inducement offers during fair weather and monsoon period if the sea is not rough for boats to work. Cargo can be booked through *via* Bombay or Colombo to the chief European Continental ports, London and other Home ports, also to the chief American and Australian ports.
Dollar Steamship Lines Ltd., Head Office—311, California Street, San Francisco.	Madura Co., Ltd., Alleppey.	Cargo can be booked through by B. I. S. N. coasting vessels from Alleppey to the chief Pacific and Atlantic Coast ports of America *via* Colombo and Bombay.
The Scindia Steam Nevigation Company Limited, Bombay.	Messrs. M. Dharamsey Wajee, Alleppey.	Alleppey Sailings for India, Ceylon and Burma Ports.
Clan Line Steamers Ltd.	Messrs. Wm. Goodacre &Sons Ltd., Alleppey.	Alleppey.
Nippon Yusen Kaisha Line.	Do.	Alleppey.
British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Harrisons & Crosfield Ltd., Quilon	Quilon and Koilthottam.
Asiatic Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	Do.	Do.
Ellerman and Bucknall Steamship Co., Ltd.	Do.	Do.
Hansa Line.	Do.	Quilon, Koilthottam, Alleppey, Trivandrum and Colachel
Clan Line.	Do.	Quilon, Koilthottam and Alleppey.
American Pioneer Line	Do.	Quilon, Koilthottam, Alleppey, Trivandrum and Colachel.
Lloyd Triestino.	Volkart Brothers' Agency, Alleppey.	1. Monthly Passenger and Cargo Services to Australian and New Zealand Ports. 2. Monthly Cargo Services from Alleppey to Italian and Mediterranean Ports. 3. Steamers will also be available for minerals and to Italian ports from Colachel, Quilon and Koilthottam.

Agents of Steamship Companies—(contd.)

Name of Steamship Company.	Name and address of Agents in Travancore.	Name of ports in Travancore and particulars of sailings.
Blue Funnel Line (Alfred Holt and Co.)	Volkart Brothers' Agency, Alleppey.	Cargo Services from Alleppey to U. S. A. Atlantic ports.
Silver Java Pacific Line.	Do.	Monthly Cargo Services from Alleppey to Straits, Far Eastern and Pacific Coast Ports.
Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	Do.	Coastal Service between Alleppey and Karachi—a two monthly service for cargo and passengers.
Asiatic Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	Peirce, Leslie and Co., Ltd.,	Alleppey.
Asiatic Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., and Clan Line.	Do.	Trivandrum.
The Clan Line Steamers Ltd.,	Messrs. Darragh Smail and Co., Ltd., Sub-Agents, Alleppey.	Alleppey. Monthly service to U. K. and Continental Ports.
The Holland-Australia Line.	Messrs. Darragh Smail and Co., Ltd., Agents, Alleppey.	Alleppey. Monthly service to Australian and New Zealand Ports.
The Hall Line Ltd.	Aspinwall and Co., Ltd., Alleppey.	Regular sailings from Alleppey to U. K. and Continental Ports.
The Ellerman and Bucknall Steamship Co., Ltd., (A. and I. Line.)	Do.	Regular sailings from Alleppey to Canada and U. S. A.
The Merchant Steam Navigation Co.	The Manager, The Merchant Steam Navigation Co., Alleppey.	Only in Alleppey. Sailings to Bombay and Karachi via Malabar Coast Ports and Tuticorin in every week.
Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	F. X. Pereira and Sons	Quilon Colachel and Trivandrum. Regular steamers from September 16th to May 15th every year
The Eastern Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., Bombay.	Goverdhan Hathi Bhai and Co., Alleppey.	Service Bombay, Karachi and Malabar Coast Ports to Tuticorin
The Malabar Steamship Co., Ltd.	Rathilal Khimjee and Co.	Regular sailings from Alleppey to Bombay and Karachi

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RAMAVARMA THAMPAN, P. N., Trivandrum.
RAVI VARMA, G., Trivandrum
RENGANATHA IYER, R., Quilon
REGUNATHA IYENGAR, T. R, Trivandrum.
SAINUDDIN, K. A. Trivandrum
SAMBASIVA IYER, R., Perumbavoor.
SANKARA IYER, D., Quilon
SANKARA IYER, P., Alleppey.
SANKARA KUMAR, S., Nagercoil.
SANKARA MENON, C., Quilon.
SANKARA MENON, C. S., Quilon.
SANKARA MENON, V., Trivandrum (Mannacaud)
SANKARA PILLAI, C. P., Trivandrum
SANKARA PILLAI, K. P, Trivandrum
SANKARA VARIER, C. S., Trivandrum.
SANKARAN PANDALAI, K., Trivandrum.
SANKARANARAYANA IYER, L., Trivandrum.
SANKARANARAYANA IYER, K., Trivandrum
SANKARANARAYANA IYER, R., Trivandrum.
SATHIANESAN, D. T., Trivandrum.
SEBASTIAN, P. X., Alleppey.
SELVANAYAGOM, G., Nagercoil.

SESHADRI IYER, P., Trivandrum.
SETHUNATHA SARMA, V., Trivandrum.
SIMON, P. I., Trivandrum.
SITARAMA IYER, V., Quilon.
SIVARAMA IYER, P., Trivandrum.
SIVARAMAKRISHNA IYER, S., Trivandrum.
SIVARAMA PILLAI, M., Trivandrum.
SIVARAMAN NAIR, R., Trivandrum.
SIVASANKARA PILLAI, K., Trivandrum.
SIVASANKARA PILLAI, P., Trivandrum.
SIVASANKARA PILLAI, R. N., Trivandrum.
SREEDHARA MENON, N., Trivandrum.
SRINIVASA IYER, H., Trivandrum.
SRINIVASAN, K., Trivandrum.
SUBBIER, P. A., Parur.
SUBBA IYER, V., Trivandrum.
SUBRAMONIA IYER, C. S., Trivandrum.
SUBRAMONIA IYER, E., Trivandrum.
SUBRAMONIA IYER, E. R., Trivandrum.
SUBRAMONIA IYER, L. S., Trivandrum.
SUBRAMONIA IYER, K., Kottayam.
SUBRAMONIA IYER, K., Trivandrum.
SUBBARAMA IYER, N., Nagercoil.
SUBRAMONIA IYER, N. S., Trivandrum.
SUBRAMONIA IYER, P., Nagercoil.
SUBRAMONIA IYER, R., Trivandrum.
SUBRAMONIA IYER, S., Nagercoil.
SUBRAMONIA IYER, T. N., Trivandrum.
SUBRAMONIA IYER, T. R., Trivandrum.
SUBRAMONIA IYER, V. N., Trivandrum.
SWAMINATHA PILLAI, P., Trivandrum.
THARIYAN, P. C., Trivandrum.
THOMAS, P., Trivandrum.
THOMAS, P. M., Trivandrum.
THOMAS, V. T., Kottayam.
VAIDYANATHA IYER, S., Alleppey.
VAIDYANATHA IYER, S., Trivandrum.
VAIDYANATHA IYER, T., Trivandrum.
VELAYUDHAN PILLAI, G., Trivandrum.
VELOO PILLAI, E. K., Trivandrum.
VELOO PILLAI, P., Trivandrum.
VELOO PILLAI, G., Trivandrum.
VELOO PILLAI, S., Trivandrum.
VELOO PILLAI, T. K., Trivandrum.
VENKITACHALAM IYER, N., Alleppey.
VENKITARAMA KUKKILIYA, S., Trivandrum.
VENKITASUBBA IYER, R., Quilon.
VERGHESE CHANDY, Alleppey.
VERGHESE, C. J., Alleppey.
VERGHESE, E. A., N. Parur.
VERGHESE, E. P., Trivandrum.
VISWANATHA IYER, V., Trivandrum.
WILLIAM, M., Kuzhithura.
XAVIER NORANKA, Trivandrum.

PATENTS IN FORCE IN TRAVANCORE.

Serial No.	Number and date of patent.	Name of Patentee.	Title of Invention.
1	I of 1926 dated the 9th September 1926	The Vitapack Corporation. New York, U. S. A.	Apparatus and Process for preserving food products, particularly cocoanuts.
2	XIII of 1928 dated the 4th January 1928	Frederick James Whitehead, Colombo	An improved method of and means for withering green tea leaf.
3	XXVII of 1929 dated the 27th May 1929	Barend Gysbertus Hendrikus Van Der Jagt, Holland	Improvements in or relating to the preparation of cocoanut fibres for spinning and weaving.
4	XLVI of 1930 dated the 26th May 1930	Midden-Europeesche Octrooimaatschappij of 597/603 Heerengrachtt, Amsterdam (Assigned to George Duncan Galloway Cribb of Aldwzch House, Aldwzch, London.)	A method of and apparatus for producing dense carbondioxide snow from liquid carbondioxide.
5	XLVIII of 1930 dated the 22nd August 1930	Franklin Baker Company, United States of America (Assigned to the Vitapack Corporation, U. S. A.)	Improvements in method and apparatus for extracting oil from nuts.
6	LI of 1931 dated the 10th February 1931	Ralsh Taylor, Manager of Messrs. Hopkin and Williams (Travancore) Limited (Assigned to Messrs. Hopkin and Williams (Travancore Limited), Manavalakurichi.	A further improved method and apparatus for washing, sluicing and cleansing all mineral sands, etc., for concetration for Ilminite, Zircon, Monazite, etc., preliminary to passing the mineral concentrate through electro magnetic separators of any description whatever or over pneumatic tables of any description whatever.

PATENTS IN FORCE IN TRAVANCORE—(*contd.*)

Serial No.	No. and date of Patent.	Name of Patentee.	Title of Invention.
7	LVI of 1931 dated the 14th September 1931	Vitapack Corporation, of 250 Park Avenue, New York, U. S. A.	Improvements in or relating to process of and apparatus for extracting oil from nut shells.
8	LVII of 1931 dated the 5th October 1931	Allmanna Svenska Elektriska Akticbolaget, of Vasteras, Sweden	Electric Air Heater, particularly intended for tea drying.
9	LVIII of 1931 dated the 5th October 1931	Do.	Regulating means for Electrical tea drying apparatus.
10	LX of 1931 dated the 10th December 1931	William Gourley Mckercher, General Manager of the Amgoorie Tea Estates Limited, Assam, British India.	Improved process of and means for treating tea leaf in the manufacture thereof.
11	LXI of 1931 dated the 21st December 1931	William Jefferies, of Mangalore, South Canara, British India.	Improved process of and apparatus for roasting cashew nuts.
12	LXVII of 1932 dated the 6th August 1932	The Indian Hume Pipe Company Limited, Bombay	An improved moulding machine and moulds for manufacturing cement and concrete pipes.
13	LXXIII of 1933 dated the 28th March 1933	Colombo Commercial Company Limited. Colombo, Ceylon	Improved apparatus and means for treating tea leaf in the manufacture thereof.

PATENTS IN FORCE IN TRAVANCORE—(*contd*)

Serial No.	No. and date of patent.	Name of Patentee.	Title of Invention.
14	LXXV of 1933 dated the 22nd August 1933	Miles Andrew Corbett, Chelsea, London	Improvements in or relating to the treatment of mineral sand for the separation of one constituent therein from another.
15	LXXIX of 1933 dated the 27th October 1933	Aspinwall and Company Limited, Alleppey.	Pattern re-arranging multiple back-beam for textile looms.
16	LXXXII of 1934 dated the 29th January 1934	Allmanna Svenska Elektriska Aktiebolaget, of Vasteras Sweden.	Improved apparatus for withering tea leaf and the like.
17	LXXXIII of 1934 dated the 9th February 1934	Nofrango Limited. Dublin.	A method of and means for building with reinforced concrete, cement, plaster or the like.
18	LXXXIV of 1934 dated the 9th February 1934	Allmanna Svenska Elektriska, Aktiebolaget Sweden.	Improvements in air conditioning for drying, withering, of tea.
19	LXXXV of 1934 dated the 22nd February 1934	Asia Electric Limited. London.	Improvements in air conditioning for drying withering, ripening or curing of material which remains stationary during the process.
20	LXXXVII of 1934 dated the 9th April 1934	John Ramackers, Engineer and Tea Planter of Daladili, Ranchi, Behar and Orissa, British India.	Improvements in or relating to the manufacture of tea and to the treatment of the air for use in the factory.

PATENTS IN FORCE IN TRAVANCORE—(*contd.*)

Serial No.	Number and date of patent.	Name of Patentee.	Title of Invention.
21	LXXXVII of 1934 dated the 18th April 1934	Santi Kamessam, B. E. (Mech), M. B., (Hons.), A. M. M. E. New Forest, Debra Dun, U. P. India.	Process for the preservation of wood with copper and arsenic compounds.
22	XC of 1934 dated the 14th November 1934	Denis Joseph Burke, London, England	Improvements in or relating to the treatment of mineral sand for the separation of one constituent from another.
23	XCI of 1934 dated the 10th December 1934	Sam Harrison Gibbon, London and Steel Brothers and Company Limited, London.	Improvements in or relating to the treatment of rice, rice offals or paddy and the like.
24	XCII of 1935 dated the 21st January 1935	Brown and Company Limited, Colombo, Ceylon.	Improvements in or relating to tea sifters and/or roll breakers.
25	XCIII of 1935 dated the 25th March 1935	Richard Bethell, Director, Messrs, Bethell Brothers, Limited, London, E. C. 4.	A method of and means for binding the edges of woven fabrics with a mixture containing rubber and/or rubber latex.
26	XCIV of 1935 dated the 15th April 1935	Alfred James Percy, Assam.	Improvements in or relating to apparatus for sifting or sorting green tea in the course of manufacture.
27	XCV of 1935 dated the 1st May 1935	Syed Arifuddeen, Hyderabad.	An improved method of and apparatus for raising liquids.
28	XCVI of 1935 dated the 5th August 1935	Martin Denzil Wibmer, John Coulthard De La Mare and Alfred Richard Sackville Chapplin.	Improvements in or relating to spraying apparatus.
29	XCVII of 1935 dated the 5th August 1935	Curuvila Joseph, Kumarakam.	Diagonal up-draft suction gas producer.
30	XCVIII of 1935 dated the 12th November 1935	James Stoddart Lornie, Assam.	Improvements in or relating to a manner of withering tea leaf and apparatus therefor.
31	CI of 1936 dated the 3rd January 1936	Pedro Sanchez, Havana, Cuba.	Improvements in treating sugar.

PATENTS IN FORCE IN TRAVANCORE—(*concld.*)

Serial No.	No. and date of patent.	Name of Patentee.	Name of Invention.
32	CII of 1936 dated the 3rd Janauary 1936	Brooke Bond and Company Limited. London, England.	Improved machine for rolling tea or the like.
33	CIII of 36 dated the 8th February 1936	William Taren Tate, Contractor, Australia	Improved apparatus for lining pipes with the Cementitious materials.
34	CIV of 1936 dated the 12th March 1936	N. Sankaran Pandalai, Typist, Secretariat, Trivandrum	Pandalai's Malayalam Typewriter.
35	CV of 1936 dated the 8th June 1936	Brooke Bond and Company Limited and Frank Walker, of Kenya Tea Company, Kiricho, Kenya Colony	Drying and conditioning apparatus.
36	CVI of 1936 dated the 15th June 1936	Alexander Singer, Consul Vienna IX Austria	Improvements in and relating to dry masonry.
37	CVII of 1936 dated the 20the July 1936	The Common Wealth Trust Limited, London	Improvements in and relating to roofing tiles and an improved manner of making joints between tiles.
38	CVIII of 36 dated the 20th July 1937	Do.	Improved manner of making tiled roofs water-tight and improved roofing tiles.
39	CIX of 1936 dated the 29th July 1936	Mizar Govinda Pai, Mangalore	An improved process for treating cashew nuts.
40	CX of 1936 dated the 21st September 1936	The Buckingham and Carnatic Company Limited, Madras	Improved process for treating cotton fabrics.
41	CXII of 36 dated the 29th September 1936	Kekobad Cursetti Bhappu, 190 Princes Street, Bombay.	Improvements in tiffin-carriers.
42	CXIII of 36 dated the 8th December 1936	International Titanium Limited, 25 King Street, West Toronto, Ontario, Canada	Improvements in process and apparatus for electro-static separation of particles.
43	CXVI of 37 dated the 18th January 1937	William Jefferies and Pirice Leslie and Co. Ltd., London	Improved process and apparatus for extracting cashew-nut shell oil

PATENTFORCE IN TRAVANCORE—(*contd.*)

Serial No.	No. and date of patent.	Name of Patentee.	Name of Invention.
44	CXVII of 37 dated the 18th January 1937	William Jefferies and Peirce, Leslie and Company Limited, London	Improvements in and relating to the extraction of cashew nut shell oil.
45	CXIX of 37 dated the 1st March 1937	Heinrich Albrecht Knoff Oldenburg, Germany, Chemical Engineer	Improvements in and relating to the production of cellulose.
46	CXX of 1937 dated the 22nd March 1937	Barend Gysbertus Kendrikus Vander Jagt, Flixe Court (Somme) France	Process for the treating of Cocoanut fibres.
47	CXXI of 37 dated the 29th March 1937	Mizar Govinda Pai, Mangalore	An improved process for treating cashew-nuts
48	CXXII of 37 dated the 19th May 1937	Mizar Narayana Pai, Merchant, British Indian Subject	An improved method of or means for extracting oil from nut shells.
49	CXXIII of 37 dated the 31st May 1937	P. John Kurien, Proprietor, The Kurienolium Produce Co. Quilon.	A process of manufacturing paints and varnishes from the seeds of the aleurites species
50	CXXV of 37 dated the 24th August 1937	K. M. Markose, Kochumangara House, Kumarakam, Kottayam	New Model Fork Plough for Ploughing lands under water
51	CXXVI of 37 dated the 25th August 1937	P. John Kurien, Proprietor, The Kurienolium Produce Co, Quilon	The Improved process of producing pigments and paints from Titaniferous ores like ilmenite
52	CXXVIII of 37 dated the 25th September 1937	The Travancore Minerals Co., Ltd., England	Improvements in and relating to magnetic separators
53	CXXIX of 37 dated the 1st October 1937	William Jefferies and Peirce Leslie and Company, Ltd., London, England	Improvements relating to the extraction of cashew-nut shell oil

PATENTS IN FORCE IN TRAVANCORE—(*contd.*)

Sarial No.	No. and date of patent.	Name of Patence.	Name of Invention.
54	CXXX of 37 dated the 2nd October 1937	The Colombo Commercial Company, Ltd., and Andrew Young.	Improved apparatus for grading manufactured or partially manufactured tea leaf or other similar substance
55	CXXXI of 37 dated the 11th October 1937	William Jefferies and Peirce Leslie and Company, Limited London, England.	Improvements in or relating to the extraction of cashew-nut shell oil
56	CXXXII of 37 dated the 11th October 1937	Thomas Major Dowling, Calcutta	An improved preparation for killing germs and parasites in human system
57	CXXXIV of 37 dated the 11th December 1937	Sreekandath Raman Kutty Menon, M.A., North Parur	The manufacture of pulp from cocoanut husk and or coir fibre
58	CXXXV of 37 dated the 17th December 1937	The Colombo Commercial Co., Ltd., London, England	An improved method of and means for artificially withering tea leaf and of drying rubber, copra and other products.
59	CXXXVI of 38 dated the 4th January 1938	N. C. Pillai, Managing Partner, the Kerala Produce Co., Quilon	The packing of prepared cashew kernals
60	CXXXIX of 38 dated the 11th February 1938	Binny and Company (Madras) Limited.	Method of and apparatus for removing the husks from betel nuts and the like nuts
61	CXL of 38 dated the 15th March 1938	Do.	Improvements in or relating to water proof, weather proof and or rot proof materials and to methods of and means for manufacturing the same

ENDOWMENTS FOR EDUCATIONAL OR CHARITABLE PURPOSES.

No.	Name of Endowment	Value Rs.	ch	c.	Annual Income. Rs.	ch	c.	Object.
1	Cullen Scholarship Fund	6412	14	0	224	12	4	Two scholarships, in H. H. the Maharaja's College of Science and Arts to the value of S. Rs 112-6-2 each tenable for two years — to the student who occupies the highest place in Intermediate Examination and continues for the B A. Pass or Hons. (Held as a Trust Fund)
2	Mitchell Memorial Scholarships	6208	26	0	310	12	8	Two scholarships to the value of B. Rs. 12 each per mensem tenable for 4 years—to the student of the Junior Intermediate class in H. H. the Maharaja's College of Science, Group I, taking into account the average marks in the E. S. L. C. Examination.
3	Read Memorial Scholarship	4173	6	0	208	18	8	One scholarship of B. Rs. 15 per mensem awarded every alternate year on the results of the Intermediate Examination to the most deserving student taking Chemistry as optional for the B. A., in H. H. the Maharaja's College of Science.
4	V. Rama Iyengar Scholarships	7837	14	0	391	24	8	Two scholarships, each to the value of B. Rs. 15 a month—to B. A. students (Junior and Senior class) taking Chemistry as optional in H. H. the Maharaja's College of Science.
5	R. S. Lepper Memorial Endowment	2991	1	0	148	16	8	Two gold medals in H. H. the Maharaja's College of Arts to the students successful in B. A. (Hons.) and B. A. Pass (History and Economics) Examinations—for the study of Economics.
6	Reghunatha Iyer Memorial prize.	407	4	0	14	7	0	A prize to the value of B. Rs. 14 annually to the first year VI Form pupil of good conduct of the preceding school year in the S. M. V. English High School, Trivandrum, who is declared to be the best student of English of that class in that year.

ENDOWMENTS FOR EDUCATIONAL OR CHARITABLE PURPOSES. (*contd.*)

No.	Name of Endowment.	Value. Rs.	ch.	c.	Annual Income Rs.	ch.	c.	Object.
7	Sri Mulam Shashtyabdapurthi Scholarships and Gold Medal.	7125	0	0	249	10	8	Three scholarships one of B. Rs. 7 and two of B. Rs 6 each per mensem tenable for a year and a gold medal of the value of B. Rs 17 to encourage the study of Ayurvedic medicines in the Government Ayurveda College, Trivandrum.
8	Guruswami Nadar's Sri Mulam Shashtyabdapurthi Memorial Scholarships	8651	22	0	432	16	8	Two scholarships in H. H. the Maharaja's College of Science, one not exceeding B. Rs. 12 per mensem to a student of the Intermediate class, Group I, who has obtained the highest number of marks in the E. S. L. C. Examination, the other not exceeding B. Rs. 18 per mensem to a student who undertakes to study for the B. A. in Chemistry-awarded on consideration of the marks obtained for the Intermediate Examination.
9	Kottarakara English High School Funds.	5,000	3	8	240	16	8	For the maintenance of higher Forms.
10	Dewan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nair Memorial Funds.	1,052	10	0	42	20	8	A gold medal annually to the best pupil (boy or girl) in the highest class of the English School at Kothamangalam, who does best in all the examinations of the school year taken together in that class and who is eligible for promotion to the next higher class.
	Thangamma Memorial Scholarships	8,651	22	0	408	4	8	Three scholarships in H. H. the Maharaja's College for Women and in the E H. School for Girls, Trivandrum—to enable Nair girls of poor means to obtain a training as far as they are prepared to go in their studies.
12	Shencotta Sri Mulam Shashtyabdapurthi Chattanathan English School Endowment Fund.	25446	12	0	1272	9	0	For maintaining higher Forms in the departmental English High School, Shencotta.

ENDOWMENTS FOR EDUCATIONAL OR CHARITABLE PURPOSES.—(*contd.*)

No.	Name of Endowment.	Value. Rs.	ch	c	Annual Income. Rs.	ch	c	Object.
13	His Highness the Maharaja's Shashtyabdapurthi Memorial Medals in the English School for Mahomedans at Alleppey.	508	26	0	25	12	8	Two Gold medals annually—one to the pupil, (Mahomedan) being a first year student, who passes first from the highest Form of the School, the other similarly to one from the highest Form but one of the school.
14	Sri Mulam Shashtyabdapurthi Memorial Dharmalayam, Oolloor.	2,52,428	16	0	8,957	4	0	For affording relief to the poor and starving by (*a*) distribution of *conjee* to the poor every day at the Oolloor Dharmalayam and (*b*) feasting them on Sri Mulam day in the month of Kanni every year.
15	Mr Justice Muthunayagom Memorial Prize	1,946	15	8	68	1	12	A prize in the form of books annually to the first year student of H. H. the Maharaja's Law College, Trivandrum, who passes highest in the F. L. examination.
16	T. Sankaran Tampi Shashtyabdapurthi Memorial Endowment.	51,401	22	0	1,799	1	12	For encouraging education among Nairs and affording relief to the poor and starving (feeding of the poor at Dharmalayam, Cantonment, Trivandrum); 3 scholarships to the value of Rs. 5 each per mensem in the Chavara E. H. School for boys tenable for one year; 2 scholarships at Rs. 9 each; 2 scholarships at Rs. 7 each in H. H. the Maharaja's College of Science.
17	Vadasseri Annuavaka Endowment.	50,892	24	0	1,781	7	0	For the distribution of *conjee* to the poor on every Thursday and Sunday at Krishnancoil, Vadasseri *pakuthi*, Nagercoil.
18	Feeding of a Brahmin once daily in the Varkala temple	3,766	2	0	131	22	12	For feeding a poor Brahmin once daily at noon
19	Endowment by the late Mr. K. P. Padmanabha Menon.	2,137	14	0	74	22	12	Three prizes in the form of books to the value of B. Rs. 10 each and a gold medal for Rs. 40 in the departmental English and Vernacular Schools at Edapally and in H.H. the Maharaja's College of Arts, Trivandrum. The medal for a Nair student, of B. A. (Hons.) History Branch who passes and gets the highest number of marks in History in the University Examination among the students of the College.

ENDOWMENTS FOR EDUCATIONAL OR CHARITABLE PURPOSES.—(contd.)

No.	Name of Endowment.	Value.			Annual Income.			Object.
		Rs.	ch	c.	Rs	ch	c.	
20	Dewan Bahadur Krishnan Nair Memorial Prize Fund.	305	10	0	15	7	8	A gold medal size not less than a sovereign—to a Vellala pupil in the highest class of the Thazhakudy V. M. School for boys.
21	Rama Rao Cot Maintenance Fund.	1,017	24	0	50	25	0	For the maintenance of the Rama Rao Cot in the Neyyoor Hospital.
22	Padmanabha Iyer Memorial Fund.	817	18	8	30	0	12	For two prizes in the S. L. B. English High School, Nagercoil
23	Sri Mulam Shashtyabdapurthi Smaraka Memorial Dharmalayam Branch Chavara.	5,801	22	0	203	1	12	For poor feeding every Monday and Friday in the Chavara Dharmalayam.
24	Sita Bai Dwadasi Kattalai.	2,544	18	0	89	1	12	For feeding on every Dwadasi day at the Madhva Ratri Chatram, Trivandrum, not less than 4 Madhva Brahmins (one of them at least a female) with a Dakshina of two 2 As for each.
25	Sri Mulam Chattanatha Scholarship	3,053	16	0	152	19	0	A scholarship to the value of B.Rs. 12-8-0 per mensem tenable for 2 years to a poor and deserving Yadava student who goes out of the Chattanathan E. H. School to join H. H. the Maharaja's College of Arts or Science or Women's College.
26	Grigg Memorial Scholarship.	5,312	3	0	185	21	0	A scholarship to the value of B.Rs. 14 per mensem to the student who has passed highest in the Intermediate Examination among those who prosecute studies for B. A. degree (Pass or Hons.) in H. H. the Maharaja's College of Science.
27	Victoria Jubilee Scholarship	3,674	22	0	128	14	0	A scholarship to the value of B. Rs. 10 per mensem to the student of H. H. the Maharaja's College of Arts who passes the immediately preceding Intermediate Examination from that College and prosecutes his studies for the B. A. (Pass or Hons.) Examination in the same College.

ENDOWMENTS FOR EDUCATIONAL OR CHARITABLE PURPOSES.—(contd.)

No.	Name of Endowment.	Value. Rs.	ch	c.	Annual Income. Rs.	ch	c.	Object.
28	Boyle Memorial Prize.	1,597	25	8	55	15	12	A prize to the value of B. Rs. 50—to the student in the B. A. class of the H. H. the Maharaja's College of Science who does best in English in the Junior B. A. class, on the results of the regular College examination
29	Sulapani Varier Prize.	236	26	8	8	3	8	A prize to the value of B. Rs. 7 in the form of books to the student who occupies the highest place in Malayalam (Second Language) in the E. S. L. C. Examination among those who prosecute studies in the H. H. the Maharaja's College of Arts.
30	Ganapathi Pillai Memorial Prize.	363	10	0	12	15	4	A prize to the value of B. Rs. 10 in the form of Tamil books to the student of H. H. the Maharaja's College of Arts, who passes the Intermediate examination on his first appearance securing the highest marks (not less than 50 per cent. of aggregate marks) in Tamil optional or Tamil second language
31	Rama Kurup Memorial Prize.	454	14	8	15	17	8	A prize to the value of B. Rs. 14 in the form of Malayalam books to the student of H. H. the Maharaja's College of Arts, who passes highest in compulsory Malayalam (Part II) in the B. A. Degree Examination and qualifies for that Degree.
32	Labouchardiere Memorial Prize.	2,088	2	8	72	21	0	A prize to the value of B. Rs 70 in the form of books to the student of H. H. the Maharaja's College of Arts, who stands first among the candidates who appear for the B. A. (Hons.) Examination in English and qualify for the Honours Degree.
33	Harvey Memorial Prize.	1,225	15	8	42	21	0	A prize to the value of B. Rs. 42 to the student of the Senior B. A. Pass and Preliminary Hons. classes of H. H. the Maharaja's College of Arts who has done best in English Essay competition to be held for that purpose.

ENDOWMENTS FOR EDUCATIONAL OR CHARITABLE PURPOSES.—(*contd.*)

No.	Name of Endowment.	Value. Rs.	ch.	c.	Annual Income. Rs.	ch.	c.	Object.
34	Raman Pillai Memorial Medal	1,017	24	0	35	17	8	A gold medal—size not less than that of a sovereign to any officer in the Excise Department in the Inspectors' or Sub-Inspectors' Grade who has done best in the year in detection work.
35	Luke Memorial Fund.	305	21	5	10	19	4	A prize (interest of the Fund) annually to a first year pupil in Form IV of the S. M. V. School, Trivandrum, who obtains the highest total percentage of marks in the written examinations of the year.
36	Training College and Model School Shashtyabdapurthi Medal	1,141	4	0	56	17	0	Two gold medals—one to the best pupil of Form VI in Model School and the other to the L. T. student who has done best in his year.
37	Hodgson Memorial Scholarship Fund.	11,298	6	0	395	12	4	Four scholarships—2 at B. Rs. 36 each, 1 at B. Rs. 132 and 1 at B. Rs. 180 per annum—in the Vernacular High Schools and Colleges in the State.
38	Ravi Varma Memorial Endowment.	1,628	16	0	81	12	0	A gold medal—of the weight of two sovereigns—to a student who stands first in Philosophy among the successful candidates of the B. A. Degree Examination in H. H. the Maharaja's College of Arts.
39	The Mahadeva Aiyar Good Conduct Prize Fund.	1,425	0	0	71	7	0	Two gold pendants to the value of B. Rs 35 each annually—one in each of the Colleges of Arts and Science to a student in class IV selected by the votes by the students in the class.
40	The Ross gold Medal Fund.	1,628	16	0	57	0	0	A gold medal to the value of B. Rs. 56 to be awarded annually to the student of H. H the Maharaja's Arts or Science College, who occupies the highest place among Travancoreans in the B. A. (Hons.) Examination and is placed in the first or second class.

ENDOWMENTS FOR EDUCATIONAL OR CHARITABLE PURPOSES.—(*contd.*)

No.	Name of Endowment	Value. Rs.	ch	c.	Annual Income. Rs.	ch	c.	Object.
41	K. V. Natesa Iyer's Sri Mulam Rama Varma Maharaja and Sethu Lokshmi Bai Maha Rani Regent Medal Fund.	2,035	20	0	101	22	0	Two gold medals (1) value not exceeding B. Rs. 50 to the student who passes highest from H. H. the Maharaja's College of Science in the B. A. (Hons.) Examination in Mathematics (2) similar medal to the student of H. H. the Maha Raja's College for Women, who passes highest in the Intermediate Examination.
42	Souhhagyavathi Rajamma Bai. (Mrs. T. Padmanabha Rao) Poor School Boys Feeding Endowment	per mensem.						Provision for mid-day meals to poor pupils in the S. M. V. School, Trivandrum.
	(i) Landed property and a house fetching a rent of Rs. 90 p. m.	90	26	12				
	(ii) S. B.	1,028	0	0	1,134	10	8	
	(iii) Government Pro-notes.	101	22	0				
43	Ammukutty Rajagopalachari Scholarships.	20,357	4	0	712	14	0	Four scholarships to the lady students of the Nair community in need of monetary help—2 of B Rs. 10 per mensem in the Intermediate class (Junior and Senior) 2 of B. Rs. 15 per mensem in the B. A. Class (Junior and Senior) of H. H. the Maharaja's Colleges A Gold Medal not exceeding B. Rs. 60 to a Nair lady who graduates out of any of the Colleges in Travancore and wins the highest distinction.
44	A. R. Raja Raja Varma Memorial Fund.	177	18	8	6	9	0	A prize in the form of books for B. Rs. 6 to the student who takes Malayalam and Sanskrit as his optional group in the B. A. course and who in passing all the parts of the B. A. Degree Examination secures at least a second class in the group and first place in H. H. the Maharaja's College of Arts in that group.

No.	Name of Endowment.	Value.			Annual Income.			Object.
		Rs.	ch	c.	Rs.	ch	c.	
45	Endowment by Mr. K. Narayana Menon (i) Kalyani Amma Meenakshi Amma Endowment (ii) Kandanattu Sankunni Menon Memorial Fund.	2,035	20	0	101	22	0	(i) For feeding the orphans at Mahila Mandiram (ii) A scholarship irrespective of caste or creed to the student who obtains the highest number of marks in the Public Examination subjects in the competitive examination to be held annually at the end of every academic year by the Nair Service Society for the students of V Form.
46	A. Narayana Iyer Memorial Scholarships.	2,285	8	0	90	26	8	Two scholarships of Rs. 42 each per annum to the best first year pupils in Form VI; one to the Departmental E. H. School and the other a private E. H. School (for boys).
47	T. Kunhi Raman Nair Memorial Fund.	1,017	24	0	35	17	8	A gold medal—value not exceeding Rs 35—annually to the Nair student of the Law College passing highest in the B. L. Examination.
48	The Cullen Law and Arts Prize Fund.	3,358	26	0	119	2	8	Two prizes of B. Rs. 58 each, one to a native of Travancore who, after study in the Law College, Trivandrum, stands highest in M. L or B. L; the other to the best E S. L. C. holder (Held as a Charitable Endowment Fund.)
49	Sri Mulam Shashtyabdapurthi Memorial Gold Medal Fund.	1,017	24	0	50	25	0	A gold medal not exceeding B. Rs. 50 in value to an Ayurvedic Vydian, who writes the best scientific account of a successful treatment of a patient that he has done in the course of the year.
50	U. Ramakrishna Kukillaya Memorial Prize Fund.	255	7	0	7	17	12	A prize in the form of books - value not exceeding the annual interest — to the best first year pupil (boy or girl) in Form VI who obtains the highest number of marks at the E. S. L. C. Examination.

ENDOWMENTS FOR EDUCATIONAL OR CHARITABLE PURPOSES.—(*contd.*)

No.	Name of Endowment.	Value.			Annual Income.			Object.
		Rs.	ch	c.	Rs.	ch	c	
51	Rao Sahib Udarasiromani T. Padmanabha Rao Prize.	101	22	0	5	2	8	A prize in the form of books to a boy or a girl of the depressed class who passes first from the highest class of the Puduvalvilagom V. P. School at Venganur.
52	Read Scholarships	5,089	8	0	178	3	8	Two scholarships of the monthly value of B.Rs. 7 each awarded every year—one to a student in the Chemistry section and the other to a student in the Physics, Botany or Zoology section by rotation—in the B. A. or B. Sc. course in H. H. the Maharaja's College of Science.
53	The Shencotta Melarasalvar Charities Scholarship Fund.	700	0	0	21	10	8	A scholarship to the value of Rs. 21 per annum—to a poor deserving Brahmin pupil belonging to and residing in Perumal Sannadhi street, Vadakkumada street or Arasalvar street of Shencotta and studying in any one of the High School classes in the S. M. S. English High School, Shencotta.
54	Dewan Rama Rao Dwadasi Kattalai Fund.	4,071	12	0	142	14	0	For feeding on every Dwadasi day at the administrator's house not less than 5 Madhwa Brahmins, of whom one shall be a Madhwa female—with a Dakshina of 3 chs for each.
55	Dewan Rama Rao English Scholarship Fund.	1,526	12	0	53	12	4	A scholarship to the value of Rs 4 per mensem tenable for 2 years—to a poor student of the Intermediate class of H. H. the Maharaja's College of Arts, who passes the Matriculation or E. S. L. C. Examination in the year immediately preceding that in which it is awarded.

ENDOWMENTS FOR EDUCATIONAL OR CHARITABLE PURPOSES.—(*contd.*)

No.	Name of Endowment.	Value. Rs.	ch	c	Annual Income. Rs.	ch	c.	Object.
56	Dewan Rama Rao Sanskrit College Prize Fund.	610	20	0	21	10	8	A prize in the form of books to a candidate who stands first in the Mahopadhyaya Examination for the years 1936, 1937, 1938 and 1939 and thereafter to the candidate who stands first in the Siromani Examination among the students of the Trivandrum Sanskrit College.
57	Anantaramier Charities.	1,53,798	6	0	5,382	26	4	Four scholarships at B. Rs. 15 each, 7 scholarships at B. Rs. 10 each, and 7 scholarships at B. Rs. 5 each per mensem (for Mookani Brahmins) in H. H. the Maharaja's College of Science and Arts, Trivandrum and in the Departmental English Schools for boys. (The amount of B. Rs. 1,50,000 is the total capital originally invested for all charities including feeding of Brahmins and Vazhivadoos.)
58	Sadasivan Pillai Law Prize.	1,221	12	0	42	21	0	A prize to the value of B. Rs. 40 to a candidate who passes highest in the B. L. or M. L. Degree Examination of the Madras University and who does not get the Cullen Law Prize—preference to M. L. students.
59	Sri Mulam Shashtyabdapurthi Institute Fund.	43,258	26	0	1,643	23	8	For the maintenance of the Shashtyabdapurthi Institute, Trivandrum.
60	Rama Row Hospital at Nedungolam.	Buildings and out-houses and wet and dry lands of about 81·88 acres and Government Securities of the face value of Rs. 21,273-6-0.			Rs. 749-4-0 (from the money investment alone.)			For maintaining the Rama Row Hospital at Nedungolam and supplying medicine and attendance to the patients, resorting to the Hospital.

ENDOWMENT FOR EDUCATIONAL OR CHARITABLE PURPOSE.—(*contd.*)

No.	Name of Endowment.	Value. Rs.	ch	c.	Annual Income. Rs.	ch	c.	Object.
61	The Observatory Velu Pillai Memorial Scholarships.	1,017	24	0	35	17	8	One scholarship to the Nair pupil in Form VI of the S. M. V. School who scores the highest marks in the annual examination of Form V of the said school.
62	S. K. Mahadeva Iyer's prize.	203	16	0	6	8	0	A prize in the form of books to the best first year pupil who is promoted from Form V of the Sri Mulam Shatiybdhapurthi Sattanadha English High School, Shencotta.
63	The Parur English High School Diamond Jubilee Fund.	203	16	0	6	8	0	A prize in the form of books to the pupil who scores the highest marks in the E. S. L. C. Examination from among the first year pupils of the VI Form of the school.

Serial No.	License. No.	License. Date.	Name of Newspaper.	Place of Publication.	Language.
					Trivandrum
1	174	1-2-1935	I. B. R. A. Notes	Nagercoil	Tamil
2	323	17-7-1935	Indian Sunday School Journal	Do.	English
3	348	10-12-1936	Senior Lesson Notes	Do.	Tamil
4	336	26-11-1935	Senior. Quarterly	Do.	English
5	292	21-12-1935	Desepakari	Do.	Tamil
6	293	21-12-1933	Christava Deepika	Do.	Malayalam
7	80	1-7-1926	Travancore Abhimani	Do	Tamil
8	72	28-6-1926	Travancore Times	Do.	English
9	81	16-6-1926	The Messenger for the Young	Do.	Tamil
10	30	18-6-1926	Dakshina Bharathy	Eraniel	Anglo-Malayalam
11	321	8-7-1935	The Western Star	Trivandrum	English
12	43	19-10-1926	The Malabar Advocate	Do.	Do.
13	26	18-6-1926	The Trivandrum Daily News	Do.	English
14			Travancore Law Journal	Do	Do.
15	332	15-10-1935	Old College Magazine	Do.	Anglo-Vernacular
16	356	21-4-1937	Travancore Law Times	Do.	English
17	346	12-10-1935	Poresatham	Do.	Tamil
18	345	12-10-1935	Yuddha-Sabdam	Do.	Malayalam
19	218	28-9-1929	The Popular Herald	Do.	English
20	301	9-9-1934	The Malayali	Do.	Malayalam
21	303	26-8-1934	Law College Magazine	Do.	English
22	269	19-1-1933	Prakasom	Do.	Do.

PAPERS.

Daily, Weekly or otherwise	Name of Proprietor.	Name of Editor.	Name of Printer.	Name of Publisher.
Division.				
Monthly	Rev. L. Watts	Proprietor	G. H. Marsden	Rev. L. Watts
Quarterly	E. A. Armit	Proprietor	Do.	Do
				Do.
Monthly	E. A. Armit	Proprietor	Do.	Do.
Quarterly	E A. Armit	Proprietor	Do.	Proprietor
Monthly	S. A. Azaria	G. H. Marsden	Do.	Editor
Do.	G H. Marsden	Rev. W. Mathew	Do.	Proprietor
Weekly	D. C. Joseph	Proprietor	Proprietor	Proprietor
Do.	D. C Joseph	Proprietor	Proprietor	Proprietor
Monthly	Rev. S. Vedamoni	Proprietor	M. D Daniel	Proprietor
Weekly	B. Narayana Pillai	Proprietor	Proprietor	Proprietor
Daily	M. M. Cheriyan	Proprietor	Proprietor	Proprietor
Weekly	Thomas Mathew Muthalali	Proprietor	Proprietor	Proprietor
Daily	K. Parameswaran Pillai	Proprietor	Proprietor	Proprietor
Weekly	Elizabeth Koshi	T. K. Balakrishna Menon	Editor	Editor
Thrice a year	P Krishna Iyer	M. R. Balakrishna Varier	Editor	Editor
Weekly	C. E John	P. John Punnen	Editor	Editor
Monthly	F. A. Mackenzie	K P. Samuel	Proprietor	Proprietor
Do.	F. A Mackenzie	K. P Samuel	Proprietor	Proprietor
Weekly	R. Madhavan Pillai	N. Ramachandran Tampi	Editor	Editor
Daily	K. G. Varier	M. R. Madhava Varier	Proprietor	Proprietor
Thrice a year	Law College Association	H. Ganapathy Iyer	Editor	Editor
Weekly		C. O. Ponnamma, K. Priyamvada Amma, Mrs. Mammen F. Simon		Proprietor

Serial No.	License. No.	License. Date.	Name of Newspaper.	Place of Publication.	Language of Publication.
					Trivandaum
23	217	12-9-1929	Rasikan	Attingal	Malayalam
24	330	7-9-1935	Arogyam	Trivandrum	Anglo Malayalam
25	338	23-12-1935	Chithradesom	Do.	Do.
26	38	19-6-1926	Prabudhakeralam	Do	Malayalam
27	327	13-8-1935	Sahridaya	Do.	Do.
28	334	27-10-1935	Travancore Medical Journal	Do.	English
29	203	18-2-1929	Christava Mitram	Do.	Malayalam
30	359	15-5-1937	Navayugam	Do.	Anglo Malayalam
31	347	28-10-1936	Bharatha Kesarai	Do.	English
32	76	1-11-1101	Kerala Kaumudi	Do.	Anglo Malayalam
33			Krishi Vyavasaya Masika	Do.	Malayalam
					Quilon
34	246	5-4-1931	Malayala Rajyam	Quilon	English and Malayalam
35	350	30-1-1937	Catholic Action	Do.	Do.
36	371	11-10-37	Vydhya Sarathy	Kottayam	Malayalam, English and Sanskrit
37	221	14-10-1929	The Guardain	Shencotta	English & Tamil
38	296	27-3-1934	Vijayabhanu	Alleppey	Malayalam
39	298	25-1-1110	The Commercial Review	Do.	English
40	313	11-3-1935	Catholic Life	Do.	English, Latin and Malayalam
41	257	17-6-1952	Isa-Ath	Do.	Malayalam
42	237	11-6-1930	Thozhilai	Do.	Do.
43	92	17-7-26	Rajyabhimani	Alleppey	Malayalam and English
44	84	8-7-1926	Mahila	Chengannur	Malayalam

PAPERS

Daily, Weekly or otherwise	Name of Proprietor.	Editor	Printer.	Publisher.
Division –(*contd*).				
Monthly	N. Vasudevan Pillai	Proprietor.	Proprietor	Proprietor
Monthly	C. K. Gopala Pillai	Proprietor	Proprietor	Proprietor
Weekly	K. G. Nair	Proprietor.	Proprietor	Proprietor
Monthly	N. Kunjurama Padhiyar	Proprietor	Proprietor	Proprietor
Monthly	Gnanaskanda Iyer	P. Ananthan Pillai	P. Ananthan Pillai	B. Padmanabha Pillai
Quarterly	Medical Association	C. O. Karunkaran	C. O. Karunakaran	Dr. P. Velaydhan Pillai
Weekly	A. N. Satiyanesan	Proprietor	Proprietor	Proprietor
Monthly	P. Sreedharan Pillai K. Madhavan Pillai and C. R. S. N. Thampi	P. Sreedharan Pillai	Editor	Editor
Daily	K. Velu Pillai	Proprietor	Proprietor	Proprietor
Weekly	C. Krishnan Vaidhyan	C. V. Kunju Raman	K. Krishnan Vaidhyan	K. Krishnan Vaidhyan
Monthly	Director of Agricultural and Fisheries	Proprietor	Proprietor	Proprietor
Division.				
Daily	K. G. Parameswaran Pillai	N. Bappu Rao,	K. Raghavan Pillai	K. Raghavan Pillai
Monthly	Rev. Fr. Jerome M. Fernandez	Rev. Fr. Jerome M. Fernandz	Rev. Fr. Jerome Mr. Fernandez	Rev. Fr. Jerome M. Fernandez
Do.	C. G. Govinda Pillai	N. S. Mooss	N. S. Mooss	N. S. Mooss
Do.	C. T. Pillai	C. T. Pillai	C. T. Pillai	C. T. Pillai
Do.	C. Madhavan Pillai	C. Madhavan Pillai	C. Madhavan Pillai	C. Madhavan Pillai
Do.	Alleppey Chamber of Commerce	M. L. Janardhanan Pillai	N. Ayadhura Pillai	N. Ayadhura Pillai
Do.	H. E. Bishop of Cochin	Fr. Daniel B. A.	Fr. John Pereira S. J.	Fr. John Pereira S. J.
Do.	P. M. Abdulkadir Moulavilkadir	P. M. Abdulkadiar Moulavi	P. M. Abdulkadir Moulavi	P. M. Abdulkadir Moulavi
Weekly	K. C. Govindan	P. M. Krishna Pillai	K. C. Govindan	K. C. Govindan
Bi-weekly	P. K. Ameer Ali Sahib	P. K. Ameer Ali Sahib	P. K. Ameer Ali Sahib	P. K. Ameer Ali Sahib
Monthly	B. Bhagirathy Amma	B. Bhagirathi Amma	P. Sreedharan Pillai	P. Sreedharan Pillai

Serial No.	License. No.	License. Date.	Name of Newspaper.	Place of Publication.	Language of Publication.
					Quilon
45	270	6-2-1933	Punchiri	Tiruvalla	Do.
46	9	17-6 1926	Our Magazine	Do.	Do.
47	93	17-6-1926	I. B. R. A. Notes.	Do.	Do.
48	5	19-9-1926	Navabharathi	Do.	English and Malayalam
49	52	21-6-1926	Syrian Sunday School Sandarsani	Do.	Malayalam
50	34	15-2-1936	Suviseshadoothan	Do.	Do.
51	352	3-2-1937	Malankara Sabha Taraka	Do.	Do.
52	357	24-3 1937	The Orthodox Church	Do.	Anglo-Vernacular
53	481	25-9-1933	Samoohia Vimarsakan	Do.	Malayalam
54	110	20-10-1926	Vanitha Ratnam	Do.	Do.
55	284	30-10 1933	The Re-Union Record	Do.	English
56	349	18-1 37	Sion Kahalom	Tiruvalla	Malayalam
57	381	21-3-38	Muslim Vanitha	Do.	Do.
58	365	14-8 37	Atmaprakasini	Do.	Do.
59	368	1-2-1113	Sachivan	Kayenculam	Malayalam and English
60	261	10-9 1932	The School Review	Sasthamkotta	English
61	233	30-10-1933	Arunodayam	Alleppey	English and Malayalam
					Kottayam
62	160	7-11-1927	Excelsior	St. Berchman's College, Changanacherry	English and Malayalam

PAPERS.

Daily, Weekly or otherwise.	Name of Proprietor.	Editor.	Printer.	Publisher.
Division (contd)				
Monthly	Kunjumman Unnithan	Sankara Pillai Gopala Pillai	Kunjummen Unnithan	Kunjunmen Unnithan
Do.	C. V. Mathew	C. V. Mathew	C. V. Mathew	C. V. Mathew
Do.	Rev. V.P. Mammen,	Rev. V.P. Mammen B. A.	P. M Chacko	P. M. Chacko
Weekly	K. I. Kocheepan Mappila	K. I. Kocheepan Mappila	K. I. Kocheepan Mappila	K. I. Kocheeppan Mappila
Monthly	Sunday School Samajayam	Rev. V P. Mammen B. A.	M. C. Chacko	M. C. Chacko
Do.	Evangelical Mission	Rao Sahib G. Skaria B. A.	Varghese Chandy	Varghese Chandy
Do.	Marthomma Community	Rev. V. P. Mammen	P. T. John	P. T. John
Do.	The Malankara Orthodox Syrian Church	K. A. Philip B. A., L. T.	P. M. Jacob	P. M. Jacob
Do.	K. I. Idiculla Mappila	K. I. Idicula Mappila	K. I. Idikula Mappila	K. I. Idikula Mappila
Do.	K. M. Tharakan K. C. Achamma	K. C. Achamma	K. M. Tharakan	K. M. Tharakan
Do	Rt. Rev. Mar Theophilos	Rev. Mathew Varikoyil	C. J. Philipose	C. J. Philipose
Do.	Pastor K. E. Abraham	Pastor K. E. Abraham	K. J. Samuel	K. J. Samuel
Do.	M. Haleema Bivi	M. Haleema Bivi	M. Haleema Bivi	M. Haleema Bivi
Do.	Rev. P. I. Jacob	Rev. P. V. Abraham	Rev. P. I. Jacob	Rev. P. I. Jacob
Weekly	V. R. Nanoo	V. R. Nanoo	K. Madhavan	K. Madhavan
Once in four months	C. T. Eapen M. A., B. Sc., Ph. D.	1. Prof. H. H. Horne Ph. D. Pd. D. 2. Prof. P. R. Radosavl Ph. D. Pd. D. 3. C.T. Eappen M. A., B. Sc., Ph. D	K. I. Abraham	K. I. Abraham
Monthly	M. P. Job B. A., L. T.	M. P. Job B. A., L. T.	M. P. Job B. A., L. T.	M. P. Job B. A., L. T.
Division.				
Once in months	Rev. Fr. Romeo Thomas, Principal, St. Berchaman's College, Changanacherry	M. P. Paul M. A.	Rev. Fr. Poovankudi	Rev. Fr. Romeo Thomas

Serial No.	License. No.	License. Date.	Name of Newspaper.	Place of publication.	Language of Publication.
					Kottayam
63	183	29-6-1928	Vedaprachara Madhyasthan	Changanacherry	English and Malayalam
64	328	31-8-1935	Service	Do.	Do.
65	181	9-5-1929	Kerala Sandesam	Do.	Do.
66	14	17-6 1926	Balamitram	Kottayam	Malayalam
67	83	18-6-1926	Bashaposhini	Do.	Do.
68	15	17-6-1926	Diocesan Magazine	Do.	English
69	10	17-6-1926	Family Friend	Do.	Malayalam
70	49	2-6-1926	Flower of Carmel	Mannanam Kottayam	Do.
71	93	17-6-1926	I. B R. A. Notes	Kottayam	Do.
72	6	6-6-1926	Nazrani Deepika	Mannanam Kottayam	English and Malayalam
73	9	17-6-1926	Our Magazine	Do.	Malayalam
74	288	27-11-1933	Sandesam	Do.	English and Malayalam
75	12	17-6-1926	Suvisesha Bhashini	Do.	Malayalam
76	267	10-12-1932	Travancore Law Magazine	Do.	English
77	11	17-6-1926	Treasury of Knowledge	Do.	Malayalam
78	344	24-6-1936	Thiruhridaya Masika	Do.	English and Malayalam
79	144	21-5 1927	Veeksha Gopuram	Do.	Malayalam, and English
80	342	4-3-1936	Vaidyasarathy	Do.	Malayalam Sanskrit and English
81	349	10-4-1936	Christian	Shertala	Malayalam
82	127	24-1-1928	Cherupushpam	Manjummel	Malayalam and English
83	156	1-1'-1927	Thiruhridaya Doothan	Do.	Do.
84	85	15-7-1926	Gurunadhan	Parur	Malayalam
85	227	22 11-1929	Sacred Heart League "Publications and supplement "Catholic Family"	Alwaye	Do.
86	225	26-10-1929	Eucharist and Priest,	Do.	English, Latin
87	367	15-9 1937	Caritas	Do.	English Latin and Malayalam
88	331	15-10-1935	Union Christian College Magazine	Do.	English and Malayalam

PAPERS.

Daily weekly on other wise.	Name of Proprietor.	Editor.	Printer.	Publisher.
Division.—(*concld.*)				
Monthly	Dr. James Kalacherry	Fr. Mathew Alakalam	Fr. Mathew Alakalam	Fr. Mathew Alakalam
Weekly	Mannathu K. Padmanabha Pillai	S. Kesava Pillai B. A.	Mannathu K. Padmanabha Pillai	Mannatha K. Padmanabha Pillai
Do.	Thomas Pappy Velamkalam	Thomas Pappy Valamkalam	Thomas Pappy Velamkalam	Thomas Pappy Velamkalam
Monthly	T. K. Kuruvilla	T. K. Kuruvilla	T. K. Benjamin	C. V Mathew
Do.	K. M. Mathulla Mappilla	K. M. Mathulla Mappilla	P. C. Joseph	K. C Itty
Once in two months	C. M. Society	Rev. T. G. Stuart Smith	T. K. Benjamin	C. V.. Mathew
Monthly	Do.	Rev. T. K. Benjamin	Do.	Do,
Do.	Fery Rev. Fr. Engine T. O. C. D.	Rev. Fr Romulus T. O. C. D.	P. K. Joseph	P. K. Joseph
Do.	I. B. R. A.	Rev. V. V. Mammen	T. K. Benjamin	C. V. Mathew
Thrice a week	Very Rev. Fr. Engine T. O. C. D.	T. M. Varughese Mallpilley	P. K Joseph	P. K. Joseph
Monthly	C. S. S. M.	V. K. Kurien	T. K. Benjamin	C. V. Mathew
Weekly	T. U. Philipose	T. K. Kurien	T. K. Kurien	Kunchoo
Monthly	C. M. S.	Rev. M. Sathyanathan	T. K. Benjamin	C. V. Mathew
Weekly	M. V. Ittioheria	M. V. Itticheria	M. V. Itticheria	M. V. Itticheria
Monthly	C. M. S.	Rev. T. K. Benjamin	T. K. Benjamin	C. V. Mathew
Do.	Br M. C. Stephen	Rev. Mathew	Br. M. C. Stephen	Br. M. C. Stephen
Do.	A. J. Joseph	A. J. Joseph	A. J. Joseph	A. J. Joseph
Do.	N. S. Mooss	N. S. Mooss	T. G. Govinda Pillai	T. G. Govinda Pillai
Do.	M. Zone M. A.	M. Zone M. A.	M. Zone M. A.,	M. Zone M. A.
Do.	Rev. Fr. Andrez T. O. C. D.	Rev. Fr. George T. O. C. D.	K. V. Joseph	Rev. Fr. George T. O C. D.
Do.	Do.	Rev. Fr Peter T. O C. D.	Rev. Fr. Leopold T. O. C. D.	Rev. Fr. Leopold T. O. C. D.
Do.	C. G. Nilakanta Pillai	C. G. Nilakanta Pillai	C. N. Gopalan Nair	C. N Gopalan Nair
Do.	Rev. Fr. John Joseph O. C. D.	Rev Fr. Zachariahs O. C. D.	Br. James	Br. James
Do.	Rev. Fr. Aurelian	Rev. Fr. Aurelian	Br. James	Do.
Yearly.	Rev. Fr. John Joseph O. C. D.	Rev. Fr. Zacharias O. C. D.	Br. James	Do.
Twice a year	Union Christian College, Council	T. I. Poonnen M. A. & D. P. Unni M. A.,	C. V. Mathew, C. M. S. Press, Kottayam	T. I. Poonnen M. A.

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENTS.

Serial No	Station	Name of Press.	Director of the Press.	Nature of work done.	Details of the Press: Manual labour or machine.	No. of presses.	No. of persons employed: Compositors.	No. of persons employed: Other employees.	Languages in which the printing is done.
	Agastisvaram Taluk.								
1	Nagercoil	London Mission Press	G. H. Marsdon	Newspaper & Job Works	Manual labour	6	7	12	English, Malayalam and Tamil.
2	Do.	Victoria Press	D. C. Joseph	Do.	Do.	2	10	5	Do.
3	Do.	Chitharanjan Press	K. Subramonia pillai	Do.	Do.	4	5	4	Do.
4	Do.	Alexander Press	M. D, Daniel	Do.	Do.	2	6	12	Do.
5	Do.	Sama Press	S. Nathaniel	Job works	Do.	1	1	4	Tamil and English.
6	Do.	George Press	S. A. Ahiah	Do.	Do.	2	2	1	Do.
7	Do.	Boss Press	D. Yesudasan	Do.	Do.	4	3	10	Do.
	Kalkulam Taluk.								
8	Thuckala	Lalithavilasam Press	N. Narayana Pillai	Job Works	Do	1	4	2	English, Malayalam and Tamil.
9	Do.	Maryvilasom Press	P. Paranchothi Nadar	Do.	Do.	1	2	3	Do.
10	Do.	Krishna Press	Krishna Pillai	Do.	Do.	1	1	2	Do.
11	Neyyoor, Eraniel	Royal Printing Press	R. Padmanabha Pillai & L. Chellaya	Do.	Do.	1	2	..	Do.
12	Do.	Amelia Press	T. V. John	Do.	Do.	2	2	1	Do.
13	Eraniel	Bharathy Printing Works	B. Narayana Pillai	Newspapers & Job Works	Do.	1	14	...	Do.
	Vilavancod Taluk.								
14	Marthandom	The Vigil Press	Mrs. Nezzie Charles	Job Works	Do.	2	5	5	Do.
15	Do.	The Crystal Press	Joseph Chellakan	Do.	Do.	2	3	1	Do

Neyyattinkara Taluk.

16	Neyyattinkara	Shaumughavilasom Press	B. Arumanayagom	Job works	Manual labour	2	2	2	Do.

Trivandrum Taluk.

17	Thycaud, Trivandrum	Western Star	C. Kurien.	Job works	Do.	2	9	6	English.
18	Do.	Vidyavilasom Press	Mrs. P. Thomas	Do.	Do.	3	8	16	English, Malayalam and Tamil.
19	Vazhuthacad, Trivandrum	Suvarnabharathy Press.	R. Karunakaran Pillai	Do.	Do.	3	2	1	English and Malayalam.
20	Poojappura, Karamana A. O. Trivandrum	Central Prison Press	Government.	Departmental works	Power	9	15	10	English, Malayalam and Tamil.
21	Chalai, Do.	Chandra Press.	P. K. Madhavan Pillai.	Job works	Manual labour	2	4	4	Do.
22	Chalai Do.	Sreenadasavilasom Press	S. Sankaranarayana Pillai	Do.	Do.	1	1	2	Do.
23	Pazhavangady, Trivandrum	Sreedhara Press.	P. Krishna Iyer	Do.	Do.	2	9	4	English, Malayalam, Tamil and Sanskrit.
24	Cantonment, Trivandrum	Ramavarma Royal Printing works	K. Thomas Mathew	Do.	Do.	2	5	3	English and Malayalam.
25	Puthenchantai, Trivandrum	Subodhini Press	Elizabeth Koshi	Do.	Do.	2	20	10	English, Malayalam and Tamil.
26	Do.	Bhaskara Press	N. Padmanabha Iyengar	Do.	Do.	3	13	5	English, Malayalam, Tamil and Sanskrit.
27	Cantonment, Trivandrum	Popular Press	C. E. John	Do.	Do.	3	7	8	Malayalam and English.
2	Do.	City Press.	L. F. Fernandez	Do.	Do.	3	10	10	English, Malayalam and Tamil.
29	Fort, Trivandram	Anantha Ramavarma Press.	S. Gnanaskanda Iyer	Do.	Power	3	20	5	English, Malayalam, Tamil and Sanskrit.
30	Sreekantesvaram Trivandrum	Model Press.	Chellappan Pillai	Do.	Manual labour	1	1	1	English. and Malayalam

Printing Establishments—(contd.)

Number.	Station.	Name of Press.	Director of the Press.	Nature of the work done.	Details of the Press. Manual labour or machine	No. of Presses.	No. of persons employed. Compositors	Other employees.	Languages in which the printing is done.
				Trivandrum Taluk—(contd)					
31	Puthenchantai, Trivandrum	R. V. Travancore Printing and Publishing works	G. Raghavan Pillai	Job works	Manual labour	1	2	3	Malayalam and English.
32	Vanchiyoor, Trivandrum	Art Printing works	K. R. Ravi Varma Koil Thampuran	Litho Maps	Power	1	2	3	..
33	Pulimoot, Trivandrum	Sarada Printing works	C. R. S. N. Tampi and S. Krishna Pillai	Job works	Manual labour	4	12	5	English, Malayalam and Tamil
34	Puthenchantai, Trivandrum	Kamalalaya Printing Works	P. Narayanan Nair	Do.	Do.	3	16	4	Do.
35	Do.	Empire Press	F. G. C. Netto	Do.	Do.	2	9	9	Do.
36	Do.	B. V. Book Depot	Gopakumara Menon	Do.	Do.	4	7	9	Do.
37	Do.	Sree Rama Vilasom Press (Branch)	K. G. Parameswaran Pillai	Do.	Power	4	17	3	Do.
38	Kannukuzhi, Trivandrum	Keralodayam Press	R. D'Cruz	Do.	Manual labour	1	1	1	Do.
39	Puthenchantai, Trivandrum	Kesavavilasom Press	A. E. Narayana Kurup	Do.	Power	1	5	5	Do.
40	Do	Ramachandra Press	K. G. Warrier	Do.	Do.	1	5	5	Malayalam and English
41	Pazhavangadi, Trivandrum	Royal Printing Works	S. S. Narayana Iyer	Do.	Manual labour	1	4	6	English, Malayalam and Tamil
42	Do.	National Press	S. S. Warren	Do.	Power	1	4	1	Do.
43	Do.	Sreevilasom Press	G. Kesava Pillai	Do.	Manual labour	3	2	2	Do.
44	Puthenchantai, Trivandrum	S. T. Reddiar Press	A. Rajammal	Do.	Do.	7	14	19	Do.

45	Puthenchantai, Trivandrum	Central Press	C.K.Gopala Pillai	Do.	Manual labour	2	5	4	English, and Malayalam
46	Do.	Reddiar Press	T.Subbiah Reddiar	Do.	Power	4	8	29	
47	Do.	Government Press	Government	Government Public-ations	Do.	30	135	315	English, Malayalam, Tamil and Sanskrit.
48	Chalai Trivandrum	Sree Kamakshi Vila-som Press	S. Kolappan Chettiyar	Job Works.	Manual labour	3	3	5	English, Malayalam and Tamil.

Chirayinkil Taluk

49	Attingal.	Sri Chitra Press	P. Rugmani Ammal	Job Works	Manual labour	1	2	2	English and Malaya-lam
50	Do.	Sankaravijayam Press	N. Sankara Pillai	Do.	Do.	2	1	1	Do.
51	Kadakkavoor, Kaikara	Sree Ram Press	P. Kesava Pillai	Do.	Do.	1	2	2	Do.
52	Edava, Kappil	Coronation Memorial Press	M. S. Abdul Azis	Do.	Do.	2	7	13	English, Malayalam, Tamil and Arabic

Quilon Taluk

53	Quilon	Manomohanam Press	Kunju Kunjitty Amma Kochitty Amma	Printing, Binding etc..	Manual labour	4	5	10	English, Malayalam and Tamil
54	Do.	Sree Rama Vilasom Press	K. G. Parameswaran Pillai	Printing, Binding and Blocks and Rubber Stamp naking etc.	Power Press	5	48	80	English, Malayalam, Tamil, Sanskrit and Hindi.
55	Do.	\ idyabhivard	A. Rajammal	Books and other Job Works	Power and Manual labour.	8	110	120	English, Malayalam, Tamil and Sanskrit.

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENTS - (*contd*).

Serial Number.	Station.	Name of Press.	Director of the Press.	Nature of work done.	Details of the Press.				Languages in which the printing is done.
							No. of persons employed.		
					Manual labour or machine.	No. of Presses.	Compositors.	Other employees.	
				Quilon Taluk—(*contd.*)					
56	Quilon	Viswa Bharathi Press	K Rama Kurup	Job Works	Manual labour.	2	2	1	English and Malayalam
57	Chinnakkada, Quilon	Sree Krishna Vilasom Press	P. C. B. Palaniandi Konar	Do.	Do.	1	2	3	English, Malayalam and Tamil
58	Quilon	H. & C. Printing Press	Messrs Harrions & Crossfield Ltd.	Printing forms	Do.	4	2	14	English
59	Quilon	St. Joseph's Press	L, Laurence Fernandez	Printing and Job Works	Do.	2	3	2	English and Malayalam
60	Kundara	Sahithya Vilasom Press	P. K. Koshy	Do.	Do.	1	2	...	Do.
61	Paravoor	Malloorvilasom Press	F. Gopalan Asan and others.	Job Works	Do.	4	2	5	Do.
				Kunnathur Taluk.					
62	Adoor	Sri Chithira Vilasom Printing Works	K. Idicula Abraham	Job Works	Do.	1	1	1	English and Malayalam
63	Kadambanad	Kadambanad Printing Works.	Lekshmi Amma Gowri Amma	Do.	Do.	1	1	0	Do.

Karunagapally Taluk.

64	Kayencolam	Suvarnaratnaprabha Press.	P. K. Joseph.	Printing of books, periodicals, judgments and other job works.	Do.	4	6	10	English and Malayalam.
65	Do.	Kayencolam Town Press.	V. C. Mathew.	Job works and printing of books and periodicals.	Do.	2	4	3	Do.
66	Do.	Keralavilasini Press.	John P. Varghese.	Printing of books, Judgments and other Job works.	Do.	1	4	4	Do.
67	Do.	Sivarajia Printing works.	V. R. Nanoo.	Printing of periodicals	Do.	1	1	1	English. Malayalam and Hindi.
68	Pullikanakku.	Varnaratnakaram Press.	M. D. Varghese.	Printing of Books and other job works.	Do.	1	2	2	English and Malayalam.
69	Karunagapalli.	Prabhathatharaka Press.	Palani Kutti Arayan.	Job works.	Do.	1	1	,,	Malayalam.

Kartigapalli Taluk.

70	Danapadikal.	Swadesi Printing Works.	Mathen Varghese.	Job works and books.	Do.	1		2	Do.
71	Haripad.	Rajavilasam Press.	Koshy Pappy.	Do.	Do.	1	1	2	Do.

Mavelikara Taluk.

72	Thazhakara.	Tharaka Vliasom Press.	V. J. Jacob Tharakan.	Printing of judgments and other job works.	Do.	1	3	4	Malayalam, English and Tamil.
73	Mattam South, Kannamangalam-	Christian Press	Kuriyan Kunju Nainan.	Books and Job works.	Do.	1	3	4	Do.
74	Puthiyakavu.	Keralabhimani Press	Jacob Kurien.	Newspapers and Job works	Do.	1	1	5	English and Malayalam.
75	Do.	Satyavilasom Press.	J. Philip.	Job works and books.	Do	1	1	4	Do.

Serial No	Station.	Name of Press.	Director of the Press.	Nature of the work done.	Details of the Press.				Languages in which the printing is done.
					Manual labour or machine.	No. of Presses.	No of persons employed.		
							Compositors	Other employees	
				Pathanamthitta Taluk.					
76	Kozhencherry	C. P. M. M Press.	M. Mammen	Job works.	Manual labour	2	8	13	English and Malayalam.
77	Do.	B. V. Press	L. Subbaraya Pye	Do.	Do.	1	4	7	Do.
78	Pathanamthitta	Atmamitram Press	N. J. Abraham	Do.	Do.	1	1	3	Do.
79	Do.	Golden Printing House	K. C. Oommen	Do.	Do.	1	5	9	English, Malayalam and Tamil.
				Tiruvalla Taluk.					
80	Kurattiserri	K. M. S. Press	Koshy Zacharia	Job Works	Do.	1	2	..	Malayalam
81	Kumbanad	Bharatha Printing House	A. C Mathew	Do.	Do.	1	2	1	Malayalam & English
82	Do.	The Noel Memorial Printing House	K. John	Do.	Do.	1	3	3	Do.
83	Chengannur	John Memorial Press	John Joseph	Do.	Do.	1	3	1	Do.
84	Do	Christian Press	Kurian Nainan	Do.	Do.	1	2	1	Do.
85	Pulikeezh	Bhagyodayam Press	Cheriyan Koruth	Do.	Do.	1	1	2	Do.
86	Tiruvalla	N. P. House	K. I. Mathulla	Printing of Magazines and books	Do.	1	17	4	English, Malayalam and Tamil.
87	Do	R. V. Press	M. O. Chacko	Do.	Do.	1	6	2	English and Malayalam.
88	Do.	M. S. Press	K. C Mathai	Books.	Do.	1	8	1	Do.

89	Tiruvalla	T. A. M. Press	Mar Thoma Community.	Magazines and books	Do.	1	7	1	D
90	Do.	T. M. M. Press	K. I. Kocheepan Mapila.	Do.	Do.	1	6	2	Do.
91	Do.	Bethanny Press	Rt. Rev. Mar Theva-Thiosis	Do.	Do.	1	2	2	Do.
92	Do.	Sree Vallabha Vilasom Press	N. Narayana Pillai	Job works	Do.	1	1	1	Do.
93	Do.	Navajeevan Press.	Mrs. Mariam Chacko	Do.	Do.	1	1	1	Do.
94	Do.	St Joseph Printing House.	Fr. Geevarughese	Books	Do.	1	2	2	Do.
95	Kadapra	Ebenezer Press	C. K. Abraham	Job works	Do.	1	1	1	Do.
96	Chengannur	The Popular Printing House	C. K. Joseph.	Do.	Do.	1	2	2	Do.

Ambalapuzha Taluk.

97	Alleppey	Santa Cruz	J. Pereira	Printing of Books and other Job works	Do.	4	9	19	English, Malayalam and Latin.
98	Do.	Lakshmivilasam	V. N Krishnan	Job works	Do.	2	4	5	Malayalam.
99	Do.	Premier Printing Work	Mrs. E. Sebastian	Do	Do.	2	3	4	Do.
100	Do.	R. K. Press	M. N. Sreenivasan Nair	Do.	Do.	1	4	6	Do.
101	Do.	Bhaskara Rajan	K. Govinda Pillai.	Printing of Magazines and other job works	Do.	3	6	8	Do
102	Do.	Jayaram Printing works	P. K. Gopalan Nair	Job works	Do	3	6	9	Do.
103	Do.	Sanathana Dharma Printing Works and Publishing House	Mancheri Ramakrishna Iyer	Do.	Do.	3	7	10	Malayalam, English and Tamil.
104	Do.	S. T. Reddiar & Sons S.V.V. Press branch	Rajammal	Books and Job works	Do.	3	7	12	English, Malayalam and Tamil.
105	Do.	The National Press	M. Esathor	Job works	Do.	1	4	7	Malayalam.
106	Ariyad South	The National Press	L. C. John	Do.	Do	1	4	7	Do.

Kottarakara Taluk.

107	Kottarakara	E. J. Press	Itty Lohannan.	Do.	Do.	1	5	1	Do.
108	Sadanandapuram	Sadananda Press	Srimat Maha Prasada Swami Atmananda Bharathi	Do.	Do.	1	1	1	Do.

Serial No.	Station.	Name of Press.	Director of the Press.	Nature of the work done.	Details of the Press. Manual labour or machine.	No. of Presses.	No. of persons employed. Composi-tors.	Other employees	Languages in which the printing is done.
				Shencotta Taluk.					
109	Shencotta	Guardian Press	C. T. Pillai	Job works	Manual labour	1	2	3	Tamil and English
110	Do.	Thiruvarulia Thirunavakarasan Press	T. Esakimuthu Pandaram	Do.	Do.	1	1	3	Tamil.
111	Do.	Commercial Press	K. Arunachalam Pillai	Do.	Do.	1	1	1	English and Tamil
				Sherthala Taluk.					
112	Sherthala	Ramachandra Vilasom	G. Ramachandra Kammathi	Books and job works	Do.	1	2	3	Malayalam.
113	Do.	Swadesamithram	V. Ramachandra Kamathi	Job works	Do.	1	2	4	Do.
114	[redacted]	Sreenarayana Vilasom	Aiyappen Krishnan	Magazine etc.,	Do.	1	2	6	Do.
115	Thycattusseri	St. Antony's Press	Ouseph Chacko	Job works	Do.	1	1	1	Do.
				Vaikom Taluk.					
116	Vaikom	The Union Printing Works	M. Velayudha Panicker	Do.	Do.	2	3	1	English and Malayalam
	Do.	The Rising Star	C. M. Poulose	Do	Do.	1	2	.	Do.

Kottayam Taluk.

118	Kottayam	Popular Press.	M. Chandy Kurien	Do.	Do.	3	5	4	Do.
119	Do.	Kottayam Printing Works.	Kottayam Printing and Publishing Company	Do.	Power	3	5	6	Do.
120	Do.	Catholic Mission Press.	Kottayam Diocese.	Do.	Manual abour	3	4	5	Do.
121	Do.	C. M S. Press	Church Mission Society	Job works and magazines	Electric power	3	19	35	English and Malayalam.
122	Do.	Daily News Press	V. C. John	Job works	Manual labour	2	4	6	Do
123	Do.	Sandesam Press	T. K. Kurien	Newspaper printing	Do.	2	4	6	Do.
124	Do.	St. Peter's Press	O. K. Abraham	Job works	Do.	2	2	4	Do.
125	Do.	Vidyachandrika Press	P. K. Gopala Pillai	Do.	Do.	1	2	1	Do
126	Do.	Malankara Syrian Press	Rev. T J. Joseph	Do.	Do.	1	2	3	Do.
127	Do	M. N. Nair Memorial Press	E. N. Meenakshi Amma	Magazine printing	Do.	1	1	2	Malayalam.
128	Do	Malayala Manorama Press	Malayala Manorama Company	Newspaper printing and other job works	Manual labour and Electricity	8	31	92	English and Malayalam.
129	Do.	V. G. Press	Changanacherry Diocese	Job works and Magazine printing	Manual labour	1	2	5	Do.
130	Do.	Varkey's Law Press	M. V. Itticheria and Sons	Law Magazine printing	Do.	2	2	3	English.
131	Do.	Capital Press	C. M. Sankara Pillai	Job works	Do.	1	2	4	English and Malayalam.
132	Do.	Town Press	Umakkanda Korah	Do.	Do	1	1	3	Do
133	Do.	Good Shepherd Press	Rev. Brother Leo O. C. D.	Do.	Electricity and manual labour	3	8	13	Do.
134	Mannanam	St. Joseph's Press	St. Joseph's Monastery	News paper printing	Steam and manual labour	3	18	54	Do.
135	Athirampuzha	St. Mary's Press	Athirampuzha Printing and Publishing Company	Job works	Manual labour	3	5	7	Do.
136	Kottayam	Express Printing works	K. V. Kumaran	Do.	Do.	1	1	2	Malayalam.

Printing Establishments. (*contd.*)

Serial No.	Station	Name of Press.	Director of the Press.	Nature of the work done.	Details of the Press. Manual labour or machine.	No. of Presses.	No. of persons employed. Compositors.	Other employees.	Languages in which the printing is done.
				Changanacherry Taluk.					
137	Changanacherri	Shanmugha Vilasom	K. P. Velayudhan Pillai.	Job works.	Manual labour.	1	2	2	Malayalam and English.
138	Do.	Sacred Heart's Printing House.	George Vettikott.	Do.	Do.	1	4	2	Do.
139	Do.	N. S. S. Press.	K. Padmanabha Pillai.	News papers, and job works.	Do.	1	7	4	Do.
140	Do.	St. Joseph's Orphanage Press.	Fr. Jacob Pcovankudi.	Do.	Do.	1	10	6	Do.
141	Do.	Malayalam Sahithya Press.	K. Eipe Pothen.	Do.	Do.	1	4	8	Do.
142	Do.	Gees Printing House.	Thomas Pappy of Velamkalam.	Do.	„	1	6	2	Do.
143	Do.	United Press.	George Mathew & P. J. Joseph.	Do.	Do.	1	2	1	Do.
144	Ponkunnom	Atmamitram Press.	Daniel John.	Do.	Do.	1	2	1	Lo.
				Minachil Taluk.					
145	Kuravilangad	Kerala Deepika Press.	V. C. Geor[illegible], B A., L T.	Job works	Manual labour.	1	„	4	Malayalam and English.
146	Palai.	St. Mary's Press.	Chandy Thomman	Do.	Do.	1	2	7	Do.
147	Kizheethadiyoor, Palai	Bharata Chandrika Press.	Sankara Pillai Gopala Pillai.	Do.	Do.	1	3	„	Do.

Muvattupuzha Taluk.

148	Arakuzha, Muvattupuzha	Vijayodayam Press.	N Madhavi Amma.	Job works.	Manual labour	2	4	5	Malayalam and English.
149	Do.	C. M. S. Press.	P. I. Cheriyan	Do.	Do.	2	4		Do.
150	Do.	Imperial Press	Kali Kutty.	Do.	Do.	1	2	2	Do.
151	Kuthattukulam	Sankara Press	R. S. Money Iyer	Do.	Do.	1	3	3	Do.
	A. O. Kuthattukulam								
152	Ramangalam, Pampakuda	Mar Julius Press	Abraham Kathanar.	Do.	Do.	2	2	2	Do.

Thodupuzha Taluk.

153	Thodupuzha	Keralachandrika Press.	K. N. Narayana Pillai.	Do.	Do.	1	2	3	Do.
154	Do.	The National Printing Works.	N. M. Massi	Do.	Do.	1	2	1	Do.

Kunnatnad Taluk

155	Perumbavoor.	St. Peter's Press.	P. Thomas Mathew	Job works	Manual labour	1	2	...	Do.
156	Alwaye	Desarathanam Press.	Rev. Fr. Thomas Varughese	Do.	Do.	1	4	...	Do.
157	Do.	Varanavilasom Press.	Varkey Korathu.	Do.	Do.	1	2	...	Do.
158	Do.	Akbar Press	N. A. Koyakutty	Do.	Do.	2	2	1	Do.
159	Do.	Bharatha Chandrika Press.	Poulo Thommi	Do.	Do.	1	2	1	Do.

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENTS.—(*concld.*)

Serial No.	Station	Name of Press.	Director of the Press	Nature of the work done.	Details of the Press: Manual labour or machine	Details of the Press: No. of Presses.	No. of persons employed: Compositors	No. of persons employed: Other employees	Languages in which the printing is done
				Parur Taluk.					
160	Parur.	S. P. Press.	R. Narayana Pillai.	Job works	Manual labour	...	2	...	English and Malayalam
161	Do.	St. Joseph's Press	Pylo Ouseph	Do.	Do.	...	2	.	Do.
162	Do.	St. George's Press.	M. K. Mathai.	Do.	Machine power	...	4	8	Do.
163	Do.	B. B Press	K. P. Ittyachan	Do.	Manual labour	...	2	...	Do.
164	Varapuzha Manjummel	Cherupushpam Press.	Rev. Fr Antony T. O C. D.	Do.	Do.	...	3	7	Do.
165	Aiyroor, Alwaye	Jubilee Memorial Press.	Fr. Zachariah O. C. D.	Do. including Latin also	Do.	...	6	9	Do.
166	Edapally	Sree Sudarsanam Press	K. Karunakaran Nair.	Do.	Do.	...	2	...	Do.
				Devicolam Taluk.					
167	Munnar	Scout Press	Scout Association of Munnar High School	Job works on a very small scale	Manual labour	1	The work is done by the scouts of the school.		English

MARKETS

(As on 1114.)

MARKETS.

(As on 1-1-1114.)

[NOTE :—Public Markets are marked* ; Private Markets are marked † ; Municipal Markets are marked ‡]

Serial No.	Pakuthi.	Name of market.	Articles sold.	When held.	Location.
			Tovala Taluk.		
1	Tovala	† Aramboly	Vegetables and fish	Mondays and Thursdays	On the side of the Nagercoil—Tinnevelly road at Aramboly.
2	Bhuthapandy	* Thittivila	Vegetables	Daily	On the side of the Balamore road at Thittivila.
3	Do.	*Do.	Fish	Do.	Do
			Agasthiswaram Taluk.		
4	Agasthiswaram	* Kariakar Matam	Vegetables and fish	Tuesdays and Fridays	By the side of the Nagercoil -Cape road.
5	Kulasekharapuram	* Mylady	Do.	Wednesdays and Saturdays	By the side of the Nagercoil—Anjugramam road
6	Tengampudur	†Chavalamoor	Vegetables and fish	Every evening	By the side of the road leading from Nagercoil-Manakudy road 4th mile.
7	Vadasseri	‡ Kanakamoolam	Vegetables, fish and cattle	Thursdays and Sundays	By the side of the Nagercoil—Trivandrum road
8	Neendakara A.	* Asaripallam	Vegetables and fish	Wednesdays	By the side of the Nagercoil—Santhapuram road.
9	Thengampudur	† Pillayarpuram	Do.	Every evening	By the side of the Manakudi—Dharmapuram road
10	Neendakara B	† Ganapathipuram	Do	Do.	By the side of the Rajakamangalam—Manavalakurichi road

Kalkulam Taluk

11	Valvatchaghostom	*Eraviputhurkada	Vegetables and fish	Every evening	On the side of the Trivandrum—Cape road 27th mile 2nd furlong.
12	Attoor	*Attoorkada	Do.	Do.	On the side of the Marthandam-Pachippara road 3rd mile.
13	Attoor	†Mulagumoodu	Do.	Do.	Near the junction of the Mulagumoodu-Palliyadi road.
14	Thuckala	‡Pettah	Do.	Tuesdays and Fridays	One furlong from the M. S. road on the market road.
15	Kalkulam	*Kadannura	Do.	Every morning	Near the Padmanabhapuram West Fort Gate.
16	Do.	†Appattuvila	Do.	Every evening	On the Villikuri-Kandanvila road 2nd mile 1st furlong.
17	Kothanalloor	*Mekamandapam	Do.	Saturdays	Thuckala-Thiruvattar road 4th mile.
18	Do.	*Manalikara	Do.	Wednesdays	Verukilampi-Chitharamcode road.
19	Do.	*Kottiyode	Do.	Fridays	Thuckala-Kulasekharam road.
20	Mekode	*Manakavila	Do.	Every evening	Verukilampi-Chitharamcode road.
21	Do.	†Verukilampi	Do.	Every evening except Saturdays and Wednesdays	Thuckala-Thiruvattar road, 5th mile 2nd furlong.
22	Aruvikara	†Kankara	Do.	Every evening	Marthandam-Pachipara road.
23	Tiruvattar	*Kesavapuram	Do.	Wednesdays and Saturdays	Marthandam-Pachippara road, 4th mile 2nd furlong.
24	Do.	*Kulasekharam	Do.	Fridays and Tuesdays	Marthandam-Pechipara Road 6th mile 6th furlong.
25	Tripparappu	*Tripparappu	Do.	Thursdays	Kulasekharam-Kaliel road.
26	Do.	*Pulimood	Do.	Sundays	Kulasekharam-Pachippara road, 2nd mile 2nd furlong.
27	Do.	*Kadampamood	Do.	Do.	Do. 4th mile 4th furlong.
28	Ponmana	*Ponmana	Do.	Mondays and Thursdays	On the road to Ponmana from the Thuckala-Soralacode road.
29	Aloor	*Villikuri	Do.	Every evening	M. S. road, 35th milestone.
30	Do.	†Aloor Anthikada	Do.	Do.	Villikuri-Rajakamangalam road.
31	Do.	†Madathattuvila	Do.	Do.	Villikuri-Kandanvila road.
32	Eraniel	†Nellivila	Do.	Do.	Do.
33	Thalakulam	*Monday Market	Do. and cattle	Mondays	Tiruvithamcode-Colachel road.
34	Do.	*Mavila	Vegetables and fish	Wednesdays	Kandanvila-Rajakamangalam road.
35	Kadiyapattanam	*Friday Market	Do.	Fridays	Colachel-Rajakamangalam road.
36	Manavalakurichi	*Manavalakurichi	Do.	Every evening	Do.

Serial number.	Pakuthi.	Name of market.	Articles sold.	When held	Location.
		Kalkulam Taluk—(*contd.*)			
37	Colachel	*Kurumpana	Vegetables and fish	Every morning.	Beach at Irumpail.
38	Do.	‡Colachel	Do.	Daily	Colachel Municipal campound and Colachel-Parasseri road.
39	Do.	†Periakattuvila	Do.	Every evening.	Monday Market-Colachel road.
40	Do.	*Neyyoor Mangalavadi	Do.	Do.	Tiruvithamcode-Monday Market road.
41	Colachel	†Alengode	Do.	Do.	Do.
42	Tiruvithamcode.	*Tickanamcode	Do.	Wednesdays.	Tiruvithamcode-Colachel road *Via* Tickanamcode.
43	Do.	†Tiruvithamcode	Do.	Every evening.	Tiruvithamcode-Monday Market road.
44	Do.	†Pandarakonam	Do.	Do.	Mulagumood Colachel road.
		Vilavankod Taluk			
45	Kollencode	†Kalluvettankuzhi	Vegetables and fish	Sundays, Wednesdays and Fridays.	Parassala-Kollencode road.
46	Ezhudesam	†Kanjampuram	Do.	Mondays, Thursdays & Saturdays and evening market on other days	Puthukada-Kollencode road.
47	Paimkulam	†Amsi	Do.	Every evening.	Kuzhithura-Pattanam road.
48	Do.	†Pattanam	Do.	Do.	Do.
49	Arudesam	*Puthukada	Do	Wednesdays and evening market on other days.	Do.
50	Do.	†Vavara	Do.	Every evening.	Kaliakkavila-Mankad road.
51	Methukummel	*Kuzhivila	Do.	Tuesdays and Fridays and evening market on other days.	Do.

52	Kunnathoor	†Vilathara	Do.	Every evening.	Kuzhithura-Pattanam road
53	Do.	†Melankalam	Do.	Do.	Do.
54	Nalloor	‡Marthandam Vegetable market	Do.	Tuesdays and Fridays and evening market on other days.	Marthandam-Karinkal road.
55	Do.	‡Marthandam cattle market	Cattle	Tuesdays.	Do.
56	Do.	†Onnamalakada	Vegetables and fish	Every evening.	Marthandam-Kulasekharam road.
57	Pacode	†Puthuchanda	Do.	Every evening except Mondays and Thursdays.	Mepram-Panachamood road.
58	Vilavankod	*Kalikkavila	Do.	Mondays and Thursdays and evening market on other days.	M. S. road 21st mile.
59	Do.	*Padanthalumoodu	Do.	Wednesdays and Saturdays and evening market on other days	M. S. Road 22nd mile 2nd furlong.
60	Do.	†Kalikkavila	Cattle	Mondays and Thursdays	M. S. Road 19th mile 7th furlong.
61	Palugal	†Kammamoodu	Do.	Do.	Parassala-Panachamood road.
62	Edakode	†Mepram	Do.	Do	Kuzhithura-Azhachola road.
63	Arumana	†Arumana market	Do.	Mondays and Thursdays and evening market on other days.	Do.
64	Do.	†Bhagiyapuram	Do.	Wednesdays and Saturdays.	Do.
65	Do.	†Chitharal	Do.	Mondays and Thursdays and evening market on other days	Arumana-Attoor road.
66	Do.	†Manjalumoodu	Do.	Wednesdays and Saturdays and evening market on other days.	Andukodu-Manjalumood trace.
67	Kaliyal	†Pandaravila	Vegetables and fish	Every evening.	Kaliyal-Azhachola road.
68	Kizhmidalam	†Palapallam	Do.	Do.	Marthandam-Colachel road.
69	Do.	†Kurumpana	Do.	Do.	Karinkal-Kurumpana trace.
70	Midalam	*Karinkal	Do.	Wednesdays and Saturdays and evening market on other days.	Eraviputhukada-Colachel road.

MARKETS—(*contd.*)

Serial No.	Pakuthi	Name of market	Articles sold	When held	Location.
			Vilavankod Taluk—(*contd.*)		
71	Midalam	†Theruvukada Devikode	Vegetables & fish	Every evening	Karinkal-Pattanam road.
72	Kizhkulam	†Vizhunthampalam	Do.	Do.	Puthukada Monday Market road 1 1/2 miles South-West
73	Do.	† Enayam	Do.	Do.	1/2 mile south from the Karinkal-Pattanam road, 4th mile 6th furlong.
74	Nattalam	† Kattuvila	Do.	Do.	1 1/2 miles south from the Marthandam-Karinkal road 2nd mile 2nd furlong.
75	Do.	†Kattachivila	Do.	Do.	Marthandam-Karinkal road
			Neyyattinkara Taluk		
76	Kulathur	† Plamoottukada	Vegetables and fish	Daily except Tuesdays and Fridays.	3rd milestone Idichakkaplamoottukada road.
77	Do.	† Oochakada Anthikada	Do.	Every evening	2nd mile Poovar-Sankuruthi road.
78	Do.	*Poozhikunnu	Do.	Do.	In S. No. 361/4 of Kulathur Pakuthi.
79	Chenkal	* Sethulekshmipuram	Do.	Tuesdays Fridays and Sundays	15th milestone M. S. road.
80	Do.	† Mariapuram	Do.	Every evening except Sundays Tuesdays and Fridays	Kulathoor road.
81	Do.	† Vlathankara	Do.	Every evening except Tuesdays and Saturdays	Near the Pirayummoottu lane.
82	Parassala	* Puthenchantha	Do.	Saturdays and Wednesdays	Parassala-Panachamood road.
83	Do.	† Palliyadachantha	Do.	Every evening except Wednesdays and Saturdays	Near the road to Kollencode from M. S. road.
84	Kollayil	† Manivila	Do.	Saturdays and Wednesdays	Amaravila road.
85	Do.	† Manivila Pallichantha	Do.	Every evening	Amaravila-Anappara road.
86	Do.	* Koittamam	Do.	Do.	On M. S. Road near 16th milestone.

87	Kollayil	†Kummila Vila Anthichantha	Vegetables and fish	Do.	Third mile in the trace from Amaravila-Ottasekaramangalam road.
88	Do.	‡Amaravila market	Do.	Wednesdays and Saturdays	9th mile M. S. Road.
89	Kunnathukal	*Panachamoottu	Do.	Once in 3 days	Amaravila-Vellarada road.
90	Do.	†Undencode	Do.	Every evening except Panachamood market days	Do.
91	Ottasekaramangalam	*Kunnanad	Do.	Every evening.	In S. No 165/10 of Ottasekaramangalam Pakuthi
92	Kunnathukal	*Kovalloor	Do.	Do.	In S. No. 718/8 A Kunnathukal Pakuthi
93	Perumkadavila	†Marayamuttam	Do.	Mondays and Thursdays	Amaraviia-Ottasekharamangalam road.
94	Do.	†Ariyancottu	Do.	Tuesdays and Fridays	Milachel-Anappara road.
95	Do.	†Marayamuttam	Do.	Sundays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays	Amaravila-Ottsekharamangalam road.
96	Neyyattinkara	†Olathanni	Do.	Tuesdays and Saturdays	Neyyattinkara-Poovar road.
97	Do.	†Panavila	Do.	Wednesdays and Saturdays and evening market on other days	Neyyattinkara-Mulayilkonam road.
98	Do.	†Kallunattiya Chantha	Do.	Every evening except Sundays	Balaramapuram-Poovar road.
99	Do.	*Town Market	Do.	Daily	11th mile M. S. Road between the 2nd and 3rd furlong.
100	Athiyannoor	†Nellimoodu	Do.	On all days except Sundays	Balaramapuram-Poovar road.
101	Do.	‡Aralumoodu	Do.	Wednesdays and Saturdays	9th mile M. S road.
102	Do.	‡Aralumooodu Cattle Market	Cattle	Saturdays	Do.
103	Thirupuram	†Poovar	Vegetables and fish	Tuesdays and Saturdays	Balaramapuram-Poovar road 8th mile road.
104	Do.	†Puthanchantha	Do.	Mondays	1st mile Pazhayakada-Kanjiramkulam
105	Do.	†Arumanoor	Do.	Wednesdays and Fridays	1st mile Paraniyam road.
106	Do.	†Pazhayakada	Do.	Sundays and Thursdays	Neyyattinkara-Poovar road.
107	Do.	*Poovar-Thuravaram	Do.	Every evening.	In S. No. 298/1/180 Thirupuram Pakuthi
108	Karumkulam	†Kanjiramkulam	Do.	On all days	Balaramapuram-Poovor road.
109	Do.	†Lourdhipuram	Do.	Do.	Thirupuram-Pulluvila road.
110	Do.	†Pulluvila Market	Do.	Do.	Vizhinjam-Poovar road
111	Kottukal	†Pulluvila	Do.	Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Sundays.	Balaramapuram-Poovar road.
112	Do.	†Kidarakuzhi Plavila	Do.	Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.	Vizhinjam-Balaramapuram road.

Serial No.	Pakuthi.	Name of market.	Articles sold.	When held.	Location.

Neyyattinkara Taluk—(*contd.*)

Serial No.	Pakuthi.	Name of market.	Articles sold.	When held.	Location.
113	Kottukal	†Vizhinjam Thuravaram	Vegetables and fish	Daily.	Near the Beach road in Vizhinjam.
114	Do.	*Balaramapuram	Do	Do.	Near the place where the Balaramapuram—Vizhinjam road branches from the M. S. road.
115	Do.	*Avanankuzhi	Do.	Every evening	Balaramapuram—Poovar road.
116	Tiruvallam	†Punnamoottu	Do.	Do.	Pallichal—Vizhinjam road.
117	Do.	†Venganoor	Do.	Daily	Do.
118	Do.	†Pachalloor	Do.	Every evening	Thiruvallam—Vizhinjam road.
119	Nemom	†Peringamala	Do.	Do.	Punnamood - Vizhinjam road.
120	Do.	†Puzhikunnu	Do.	Do.	Kottur—Aruvacode lane.
121	Do.	†Pappanamcode	Do.	Mondays and Thursdays, and evening market on other days	2nd mile 7th furlong M. S. road.
122	Nemom	* Karakkamandapam	Do.	Every evening	In S. No. 112/20 Nemom Pakuthi
123	Do.	* Vellayani	Do.	Do.	In S. No 491/6/6. Do.
124	Pallichal	†Inchipullovila	Do.	Do.	6th mile 1st furlong M. S. road.
125	Vilappil	†Peyad	Do.	Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays evenings	Kundamonkadavu road.
126	Do.	†Plavila	Do.	Every evening except Sundays	Pappanamcode—Kattakada road.
127	Do.	†Alayatti	Do.	Tuesdays and Fridays, evenings	Near the Alayatti ela.
128	Marukil	†Krishnamangalam	Do.	Tuesdays and Fridays	Trivandrum—Kattakada road 8th mile 6th furlong.
129	Do.	†Meppara	Do.	Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays	8th mile 7th furlong Trivandrum—Kattakada road.
130	Maranallur	†Kandalachantha	Do.	Tuesdays and Fridays and evening market on other days	5th mile 7th furlong Balaramapuram—Kattakada road.

131	Do.	†Pongummuttu	Do.	Mondays and Thursdays	4th mile 6th furlong	Do.	Do.
132	Do.	†Ambalathumoodu	Do.	Sundays, Wednesdays and Saturdays evenings	2nd mile	Do.	Do
133	Do.	†Uruttambalam	Do.	Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays evenings	2nd mile 7th furlong	Do.	Do.
134	Do.	†Perukonam	Cattle	Sundays	5th mile 3rd furlong	Do.	Do.

Trivandrum Taluk.

135	Palkulankara	‡Petta chantha	Vegetables and fish	Daily	Trivandrum-Chakkay road, Pettah junction.
136	Muttathara	‡Manakad	Do.	Tuesdays and Fridays	Trivandrum. Tiruvallam road-Manakad junction
137	Do.	†Poonthura evening market	Do.	Every evening except Sundays	Near the Church in the Sreemoolam Lock Road.
138	Ayranimuttam	†Pirakamathuchantha	Do.	Daily	Trivandrum-Thiruvallam road 2nd mile.
139	Vanchiyoor	‡Connemara market	Do. meat etc.	Do.	M. C. Road near the Cantonment junction.
140	Chengazhisseri	‡Karamana evening market	Do.	Every evening	M. S. Road, Karamana junction.
141	Aramada	†Thirumala	Do.	Do.	Trivandrum-Kattakada road near the Kusakedu junction.
142	Rendamada	*Perukada market	Vegetables & fish	Thursdays, Wednesdays and Saturdays	Trivandrum-Nedumangad road, Maruthanmoodu junction.
143	Madathuvilagam	†Kumarapuram	Do.	Every evening	Near the Kumarapuram Kanjipura.
144	Do.	†Paruthippara-kuram	Do.	Wednesdays and Fridays and evening market on other days	Museum-Nanthencode road, Nanthencode junction.
145	Do.	‡Nanthencode	Do.	Every evening	Do.
146	Ulloor	†Ariyottuchantha	Do.	Do.	Trivandrum-Quilon road 7th mile.
147	Uliyazhauthura	†Kauyankonathu	Do.	Do.	Sreekariam Maruthanmoodu road near the 22nd mile stone.
148	Pangappara	*Sreekariam	Do.	Do.	Trivandrum-Quilon road 6th mile.
149	Attipra	Mukkolakal market.	Do.	Daily.	1½ miles south west of the Kazhakuttam-Arasummoottu road.

MARKETS -(*contd*)

Serial No.	Pakuthi.	Name of market.	Articles sold.	When held.	Location.
			Trivandrum Taluk—(*contd.*)		
150	Kazhakuttam	†Kazhakuttom	Vegetables & fish	Every evening	Trivandrum-Quilon road 10th mile junoti on
151	Aiyroopara	†Thundathil	Do.	Mondays and Thursdays and evening market on other days	2nd mile in the road to Kazhakuttom from Chenkattukonam junction.
152	Veiloor	†Veiloor	Do.	Daily except Mondays and Thursdays	Near the Murukumpuzha Railway station
153	Melthonnakal	*Mangalapuram	Do.	Mondays and Fridays	Trivandrum-Quilon road 14th mile stone.
154	Kizhthonnakal	*Pothencode	Do.	Saturdays and Wednesdays	Pothencode road.
			Nedumangad Taluk		
155	Mannoorkara	*Kuttichal	Vegetables & fish	Wednesdays and Saturdays	Trivandrum-Shorlacode road 10th mile.
156	Aryanad	*Irinchayil	Do.	Tuesdays and Fridays	Do. 7th mile 3rd furlong.
157	Do.	*Kallar	Do.	Sundays	Trivandrum-Ponmudi road 28th mile. (situated within the reserve.)
158	Do.	†Aryanad	Do.	Mondays and Thursdays	Do 23rd mile.
159	Nedumangad	*Nedumangad	Do. and Cattle	Daily	Trivandrum-Shencotta road 11th mile 3rd furlong.
160	Anad	†Anad	Vegetables & fish	Wednesdays & Saturdays	18th mile T. S. road.
161	Vamanapuram	*Pangode	Do.	Tuesdays and Saturdays	9th mile from 21st mile M. C. Road.

162	Vamanapuram	* Kallara	Vegetables and fish	Wednesdays and Fridays	4th mile M. C. Road
163	Do.	† Kallara	Do.	Daily	20th mile M. C. Road.
164	Nellanad	*Venjaramood	Do.	Wednesdays and Saturdays	18th mile M. C. Road.
165	Manikal	*Kannyakulangara	Do.	Mondays and Thursdays	13th mile M. C. Road.
166	Karakulam	†Karakulam	Do.	Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays evenings	9th mile M. C. Road.
167	Do.	†Karakulam	Do.	Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, evenings	10th mile M. C. Road.
168	Perumkulam	*Kattakada	Do.	Mondays and Thursdays	10th mile Trivandrum-Kattakada road.
169	Kulathummal	†Kulathummel	Do.	Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays evenings	2½ miles from the 10th mile Trivandrum-Kattakada road.
170	Do.	† Do.	Do.	Every evening except Mondays and Thursdays	Trivandrum-Kottoor road.
171	Do.	† Do.	Do.	Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays evenings	Trivandrum-Kottoor road.
172	Do.	† Do.	Do.	Every evening except Mondays and Thursdays	6th mile Balaramapuram-Kattakada road.
173	Veeranacavu	†Veeranakavu	Do.	Tuesdays, Wednesdays Fridays and Saturdays evenings	2nd mile Veeranacavu road.
174	Do.	† Do	Do.	Do.	1 1/2 miles from the 13th mile Trivandrum-Shorlacode road.
175	Vellanad	*Vellanad	Do.	Wednesdays and Saturdays	4th mile Vellanad-Poovar road.
176	Palode	*Nanniyode	Do.	Mondays and Thursdays	20th mile Trivandrum-Shencotta road.

Chirayinkil Taluk.

177	Azhoor	*Krishnapuram Evening market	Vegetables and fish	Every evening	Sarkara-Murukumpuzha road.
178	Keezhvalam	*Pamamcode New market	Tapioca and fish	Daily	Chirayinkil-Venjaramood road.
179	Do.	‡ Mammom cattle market	Cattle	Mondays	Trivandrum-Quilon road 19th mile near Mammom bridge.
180	Idakode	‡ Avanamcherri market	Vegetables and fish	Daily	Venjaramoodu-Attingal road.
181	Pulimath	†Kariettu	Do.	Every evening	M. C. Road 21st mile.
182	Pazhayakunnummal	*Kilimanoor	Do.	Sundays and Thursdays	Kilimanoor-Aloncode road.

MARKETS—(*contd.*)

Serial No	Pakuthi.	Name of market	Articles sold.	When held.	Location.
		Chirayinkil Taluk—(*contd.*)			
183	Kilimanoor	†Ponganattu evening market	Vegetables and fish	Every evening	Kilimanoor-Madavoor road.
184	Do.	†Panappakunnu	Do.	Wednesdays and Saturdays	Do 6th mile.
185	Do.	†Ayappan Kovil Vayal cattle market	Cattle	Yearly four days prior to Makayirom in Kumbham	Paddy fields near the 1st mile Kilimanoor-Alencode road.
186	Do.	†Chootayil Vayal Cattle market	Do.	4 days prior to Atham in Meenam yearly	Kilimanoor-Alencode road near 1st mile.
187	Vellaloor	†Vadasseri New market	Vegetables and fish	Every evening	Kattuchanthatbagam
188	Alencode	‡Alencode	Do.	Daily	At the junction of Alencode Meerankadavu road and Quilon-Trivandrum road
189	Attingal	‡Attingal	Do.	Do.	Quilon-Trivandrum road near 21st mile.
190	Chirayinkil	*Parvathipuram evening market	Do.	Tuesdays and Fridays evenings	Attingal-Chirayinkil road 4th mile 1st furlong.
191	Do	*Valiakada evening market	Do.	Every evening except Tuesdays and Fridays	Attingal-Chirayinkil road 3rd mile 4th furlong
192	Kadakkavoor	*Nilakkamukku	Do.	Daily	Alencode-Meerankadavu road 2nd mile. 6th furlong.
193	Manampoor	*Kavalayoor evening market	Do.	Evey evening	Kavalayoor
194	Ottoor	†Njekadu	Do.	Do.	Varkala-Kallambalam road 5th mile stone.
195	Do.	†Nellikode	Do.	Do.	Near Ottor Pakuthi Cutcherry.

196	Ottoor	†Perettil	Vegetables and fish	Every evening	Nilakkamukku-Dalavapuram road.
197	Karavaram	†Karavaram evening market	Do.	Do.	3 miles east to Kallambalam.
198	Madavoor	*Pallikal evening market	Do.	Saturdays and Wednesdays evenings	Paripally-Madathura road.
199	Navaikulam	*Kallambalam	Do.	Every evening	Trivandrum-Quilon road 26th mile
200	Do.	†Ethukkadu	Do	Do.	Do 1 mille north of 27th mile.
201	Airoor	†Palayamkunnu	Do.	Every evening	Varkala-Parippalli road.
202	Edava	†Venkulam evening market	Do	Do.	Varkala-Edava-Valiakadavu road.
203	Varkala	*Karakanni	Do.	Do.	5th furlong on the road to Edava from Varkala Railway station.
204	Do.	†Nadayara	Do.	Do.	Varkala-Parippalli road 2nd mile 7th furlong.
205	Do	*Reghunathapuram	Do.	Mondays and Fridays	Varkala-Kallambalam road 2nd mile 7th furlong.
206	Vettoor	*Vilabhagom	Do.	Every evening	2nd mile 1st furlong from Puthenchantha to Varkala.
207	Do.	†Puthenchantha	Do.	Do.	Varkala-Kallambalam road.
208	Cheruniyoor	†Venriyode market	Do.	Do.	Near Dalavapuram-Varkala road.

Quilon Taluk.

209	Paravur	†Paravur market	Vegetables, fish, meat, etc	Daily	Paravur-Paripally road.
210	Do.	†Chempakamootil	Do.	Do. evening	Paripally-Ayroor road.
211	Meenad	*Chathannoor	Do.	Do.	Quilon-Trivandrum road.
212	Do.	*Paripally	Cattle	Sundays	Do.
213	Do.	†Chirakara plamootil	Vegetables, fish, fruit etc.	Daily evening	Paravur-Paripally road.
214	Adichanalloor	†Myiakattu	Fish	Do.	Near Quilon-Trivandrum road.
215	Nedumpana	*Nallila	Vegetables, fish, fruit, etc.	3 days of the week	Near Village road.
216	Do.	†Nedumpana	Do.	Daily evening	Do.

MARKETS—(contd.)

Quilon Taluk—(contd.)

Serial No.	Pakuthi.	Name of market.	Articles sold.	When held.	Location.
217	Thrikovilvattam	*Kannanallur	Cattle	28th and 29th of every Malabar month	Near Kottiyam—Kundara road.
218	Do.	†Mukathala N. S. S.	Vegetables, fish etc.	Daily evening	Near Mukathala-Kannanalloor road.
219	Eravipuram	*Sevini Vilasam	Vegetables, fish, fruits	Daily	Kottiyam—Mayyanad road.
220	Do.	†Pallikadavu	Do.	Do	Near Eravipuram bridge.
221	Do.	†Eravipuram	Do.	Do.	Quilon—Trivandrum road.
222	Vadakevila	†Allammoodu	Do.	Do.	Do.
223	Do.	†Thattamala	Do.	Do.	Do.
224	Do.	†Vadakevila	Do.	Do.	Quilon—Mukhathala road.
225	Quilon	‡Ramankulangara	Do.	Do.	Quilon—Alleppey road.
226	Do.	‡Kadappakada	Do.	Do.	Quilon—Shencotta road
227	Do.	†Kavanattu	Do.	Do.	Quilon—Alleppey road.
228	Thrikadavoor	†Kanjiveli	Do	Do.	Near backwater.
229	Do.	†Anchalam moodu	Do.	Do.	Do.
230	Kilikolloor	†Chittanikara	Do.	Do. Evening	Quilon—Shencotta road.
231	Do.	†Kilikollur	Do.	Do.	Do.
232	Kottamkara	*Kundara	Do.	Do.	Quilon—Shencotta road
233	Do.	†Kottamkara	Do. and Cattle Vegetable etc.,	Daily Cattle on 2nd and 3rd of every month	Kundara—Kottiyam road.
234	Do.	†Chandanathoppu	Vegetables, fish, fruit etc.,	Daily	Quilon Shencotta road
235	Perinad	*Kanjirakodu	Do.	Do.	Do.
236	Do.	*Krishna vilasam	Do.	Do.	On the side of public road.

237	Perinad	†Mulavana	Fish and cattle	Fish, Daily; Cattle on the 6th and 7th of every month	Kundara-Chittumala road
238	Do.	†Pereth	Vegetables, fish, fruits, etc.,	Daily except Sundays and other Christian holidays	Near Village road.
239	Do.	†Perumon	Do.	Daily	Near backwater.
240	East Kallada	†East Kallada	Do.	All days except Sundays	Near Chittumala-Muthiramparampu road.
241	Do.	†Velnnoli	Do.	Do.	Kallada-Sasthamkotta road.
242	Do.	†East Kallada Cattle Market	Cattle	4th 5th and 9th of every Malabar month and 7th of Makaram	Do.
243	Munro Island	†Nenmeni	Vegetables and fish	Daily	Near Kallada river.

Karunagapally Taluk.

244	Tekumbhagom	†Koothathodi	Vegetables and fish	Daily	Near 44th mile T. S. Canal.
245	Chavara	†Thattaseril	Rice, Tapioca, Vegetable, fish and coir	Do.	Near Quilon-Alleppey road
246	Do.	†Palakadavu	Vegetable and fish	Do.	Do.
247	Do.	†Puthukattu	Do.	Do.	Do.
248	Do.	†Kottukadu	Do.	Do	Near Chavara-Sasthamkottah road
249	Panmana	†Achudananda Vilasom	Vegetables, fish and coir	Do.	Near 51st mile T S. canal.
250	Do.	†Edapally Kotta	Vegetables and fish	Do.	Near Quilon-Alleppey road.
251	Do.	†Kannankulangara	Cattle	14th and 15th of every Malabar month	Do.
252	Do.	†Kuttiavattam	Vegetables and fish	Daily	Do.
253	Do.	†Puthan Chantha	Vegetables, fish, coir and condiments	Do.	Near Chavara-Sastamkotta road
254	Thevalakara	†Thevalakara street	Vegetables, fish and coir	Tuesdays and Fridays and every evening	Kuttiavattam-Sasthamkotta road.
255	Do.	†Pulikamukku	Vegetables, fish and condiments	All days except Sundays	Near Chavara-Sasthamkotta road.
256	Do.	†Arinalloor	Vegetables and fish	Daily	Do.
57	Mynagapally	†Kadappa	Do.	Do.	Near Karunagapally-Sasthamkotta road.
258	Do.	†Vengayil	Do.	Do.	Do.

Serial No.	Pakuthi.	Name of market.	Articles sold.	When held.	Location.
			Karunagapalli Taluk. –(contd.)		
259	Thodiyoor	†Mararithottam	Cattle	7th and 20th of every Malabar month	Near Karunagapally —Sasthamkotta road.
260	Do.	†Thuramukath Narayana Vilasom.	Do.	10th f every month.	2½ miles east of Quilon-Alleppey road.
261	Karunagapally	*Sri Rama Varma-puram	Vegetables	Mondays and Thursdays	Near Quilon—Alleppey road
262	Do.	†Alinkadavu	Vegetables & fish	Daily	Do.
263	Do.	†Kannettil	Do.	Do	Do.
264	Do.	†Sree Rama Vama-puram	Fish	Do.	Do.
265	Kulasekharapuram	†Tharayil	Vegetables & fish	Do.	Near T. S. Canal 55th mile.
266	Do.	*Vallikavu	Do.	Do.	Do.
267	Do.	†Akathoottu	Do.	Do.	Do.
298	Do.	†Puthentheruvu	Do.	Do.	Near Quilon —Alleppey road.
266	Do.	†Malamel	Vegetables, fish & mats	Wednesdays—Saturdays 6 A. M. to 6 P. M other days 8 A. M: to 12 Noon	Do.
270	Thazhava	†Kuthirapanthi	Do.	Mondays and Thursdays 6 A. M. to 10 A. M. and daily evening.	Do.
271	Do.	†Sree Ramapuram	Vegetables, fish and cattle	Vegetable etc., daily and cattle on 13th of every Malabar month	Near Thodiyoor— Vallikavu road.
272	Do.	†Tharampuzha	Cattle	2nd and 3rd of every Malabar month	Do.

273	Do.	†Pavumba Madhava Vilasam	Vegetables, fish and cattle	Vegetable etc., daily; Cattle 25th of every Malabar month	Do.
274	Krishnapuram	†Sree Narayana Vilasam	Cattle	23rd and 24th of every Malabar month	Near Kayamkulam—Adoor road.
275	Do.	†Randamkuttil	Vegetables & fish	Daily	Do.
276	Do.	†Kadampattu	Rice, paddy, vegetables, fish, coir etc.	Do.	Near Krishnapuram—Pullikanaku road.
277	Do.	†Kottakakathu	Vegetables & fish	Do.	Near Quilon—Alleppey road.
278	Perinad	*Oachira	Vegetables & fish	Daily	Do.
279	Do.	*Oachria	Cattle	4th and 5th of every Malabar month	Do.
280	Do.	†Alumpeedika	Vegetables, fish and condiments	Daily	Do.
281	Puthupally	†Sreemula Madavapuram	Rice, paddy, condiments, Vegetables	Wednesdays and Saturdays	Do. 58th mile.
282	Do.	†Thattakattu	Vegetables & fish	Daily	Do.
283	Do.	†Devakulangara puthenchantha	Do.	Do.	Do.
284	Do.	†Varanapally Pandakasala	Do.	Do.	Near T. S. Canal.

Kartigapalli Taluk.

285	Pathiyoor	‡Kayamculam	Vegetables, fish etc.	Daily	Quilon—Alleppey road.
286	Do.	†Mukumkada	Do.	Do.	Kayamculan—Alleppey road.
287	Do.	†Kareelakulangara	Do.	Do.	Do.
288	Do.	†Bhagavathipadikal	Do.	Do.	West of Kayanculam-Thattarambalam oad.
289	Keerikad	†Madathil	Do.	Do.	..

Serial No.	[illegible]	Name of market.	Articles sold.	When held.	Location.
	Kartigapalli Taluk —(*contd.*)				
290	Do.	†Madambil	Vegetables fish &c	Daily.	East of Kayankulam back water.
291	Do.	†Peru[illegible]ana	Do.	Do.	Do.
292	Arattupuzha	†Choolatheril	Do.	Do.	Do.
293	Do.	†Kanakakunnu	Do.	Do.	East of Kayanculam back water.
294	Do.	†Pattolil	Do.	Do	Do.
295	Do.	†Arattupuzha	Do.	Do.	Do.
296	Valiakuzhi	†Thoppil	Do.	Do.	Near Mavelikara Thrikunnapuzha road.
297	Pallipad	†Kolachira	Do	Do.	Do.
298	Do.	†Marangatta Vila	Do.	Do.	Do.
299	Do.	†Mallavakulangara	Do.	Do.	Do.
300	Kartigapally	†Kartigapally	Do.	Do.	Mavelikara-Thrikunnapuzha road.
301	Do.	†Pulikizh	Do.	Do	Do
302	Do.	†Mannoor	Cattle	11th 12th 17th 18th of every Malabar month	Do.
303	Kumarapuram	†Anjili Velil	Vegetables, fish, cattle etc.,	Vegetables &c., daily; cattle 5th and 6th of every Malabar month	Kayanculam-Alleppey road.
304	Thrikunnapuzha	†Thrikunnapuzha	Do.	Do.	East of the sea.
	Kunnathur Taluk				
305	Sooranad	†Koikal market	Vegetables and fish	Daily	Near Puthenkavu Chakavally road.
306	Do.	†Edapanayam	Do.	Do.	Approach road leading to Thamaraculam-Sasthankotta road.
307	Do.	†Kathavila	Do.	Do.	Do.

308	West Kallada	†Kanatharkunnam	Do.	All days except Sundays	Near road to Pallakadavu.
309	Poruvazhi	*Sasthankotta	Vegetables, fish and cattle	Vegetable etc., Wednesdays-Saturdays ; cattle, 10th and 11th of every Malabar month	Near Sastankotta lake.
310	Do.	†Chakavally	Vegetables & fish	Daily.	Junction of Nooranad-Bharanikavu road and Poravazh-Karunagapally road.
311	Kunnathur	*Govindapuram	Do.	Tuesdays and Fridays	Sasthankotta-Adoor road.
312	Do.	*Poothakuzhi	Do.	Mondays and Thursdays	Kottarakara-Sasthankotta road.
313	Do.	†Mannadi	Do.	Wednesdays and Saturdays	Near Adoor-Mannadi road.
314	Pallikal	†Mamoottil	Do.	All days except Sundays	Near Punalur-Kayamcolam road.
315	Do.	†Pazhakulathinal	Do.	Daily	Do.
316	Do.	†Thottuva	Do.	Do.	Near Kadambanad-Thottuva road.
317	Adoor	*Ananthararama-puram (Paracode)	Do. and cattle	Vegetables etc., Mondays and Thursdays; cattle on Friday in 3rd week of every Malabar month	Punalur-Kayancolam road.
318	Do.	*Sreemulam	Vegetables, fish and meat	Wednesdays and Saturdays	Approach road from Taluk office to M. C. road.
319	Do.	†Manakala	Vegetables & fish	Tuesdays and Fridays	Near Adoor-Sasthamkotta road.
320	Enadimangalam	*Enathu	Do. and meat	Do.	M. C. road.
321	Do.	†Koodal	Vegetables & fish	Daily	Pathanapuram-Konni road.
322	Kodumon	*Chandanapally	Vegetables, fish and meat	Tuesdays and Fridays	Chandanapally-Koodal road.

Kottarakara Taluk

323	Melila	†Chengamanad	Vegetables, fish etc.	Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays	Near Quilon-Shencotta road.
324	Do.	†Sadanandapuram	Vegetables, fish etc.	Mondays and Thursdays	M. C. road.
325	Kottarakara	*Kottarakara	Vegetables and fish	Daily	Quilon-Shencotta road.
326	Do.	*Puthur (Vegetable)	Vegetables	Thursdays and Fridays	Kottarakara-Kunnathur road.

Serial No.	Pakuthi.	Name of market	Articles sold.	When held.	Location.
		Kottarakara Taluk—(*contd.*)			
327	Kulakada	*Puthur (fish)	Fish	Tuesday and Fridays	Kottarakara-Kunnathur road.
328	Do.	*Kalayapuram	Vegetables, fish &c.	Wednesdays and Saturdays	M. C. Road.
329	Do.	†Kulakada	Cattle	1st to 5th of Kumbhom every year.	Near M. C. Road.
330	Do.	†Karippumon	Vegetables, fish &c.	Daily evening.	West of Puthur-Enathumangalam road.
331	Ezhukone.	*Neduvankavu	Do.	Tuesdays and Saturdays	Ezhukone-Neduvankara road.
332	Do.	*Ezhukone	Do.	All days except Sundays	Quilon-Shencotta road.
333	Do.	*Ezhukone	cattle	27th of every Malabar month	Do.
334	Do.	*Nedompaikulam	Vegetables, fish, &c.	All days except Sundays	Do.
335	Veliyam.	*Odanavattom	Do.	Wednesdays and Saturdays	Kottarakara-Veliyallur road.
336	Do.	*Pooyapally	Do.	Mondays and Thursdays	Aycor-Ithikara road.
337	Do.	†Kizhekekara	Cattle	10th of every month.	Kottarakara-Veliyallur road.
338	Oommannoor	*Valakam	Vegetables, fish cattle	Wednesdays and Saturdays	M. C. Road.
339	Do.	†Kambankode	Vegetables fish, etc.,	Tuesdays and Fridays	Kottarakara-Velinalloor road.
340	Do.	†Nellikunnam	Do.	On Alternate days	M. C. road.
341	Do.	†Oommannur	Do.	Mondays and Thursdays	

342	Vellinalloor	*Oyoor	Vegetables, fish, etc	Tuesdays and Saturdays	Ayoor-Ithikara road.
343	Do.	†Arakannur	Do.	Mondays and Thursdays	Do.
344	Chadayamangalam	*Chadayamangalam	Do.	Do.	M. C. road.
345	Do.	†Nilamel	Do.	Tuesdays and Fridays	Do.
346	Do.	†Murukamon	Cattle.	1st, 2nd, 16th and 17th of every Malabar month.	Do.
347	Kummil	*Kadakal	Vegetables, fish, etc.	Mondays	Paripally-Madathura road
348	Do.	†Ayirakuzhi	Cattle	13th 14th 18th and 29th of every Malabar month	Do.
349	Mylom	†Kottathala	Vegetables, fish, etc.	Mondays and Thursdays	Kottarakara-Kunnathur road

Ambalapuzha Taluk.

350	Kozhimukku	†Edathua	Vegetables and fish	Mondays and Thursdays	Edathuva-Neerettupuram road
351	Purakad	†Thottapally	Do.	Daily	Near Alleppey-Quilon road.
352	Ambalapuzha	†Narayana Vilasam	Do	Do.	Do.
353	Do.	†Gomathi Vilasam	Do.	Do.	Do.
354	Alleppey	‡Darragh market	Do.	Do.	Between the Cullen road and the Commercial canal
355	Do.	†Punnapra	Do.	Do.	By the side of Alleppey-Ambalapuzha road
356	Do.	†Pulayan Vazhi	Do	Do	West of Main road-Alleppey town.
357	Do.	†Kallerodu	Do.	Do.	Alleppy-Ampalapuzha road.
358	Ariad North	†Mannanchery	Do.	Do.	Mannanchery-Kalavur road.
359	Do.	†Kalavur	Do.	Do.	Kalavur-Mannancherry road.
360	Ariad South	†Komalapuram	Do.	Do.	Alleppey-Mannacherry road.
361	Do.	†Ariad	Do.	Do.	Do.
362	Do.	†Thumboli	Do.	Do.	Alleppy-Aroor road.
363	Mararikulam South	†Narayanapuram	Do.	Do	Do.
364	Do.	†Poomkavu	Meat	Do	Poomkavu church to Alleppey-Aroor road.
365	Do.	†Poomkavu	Vegetables and fish	All days except Sundays	Do.
366	Pulinkunnu	†Monkombu	Do.	Tuesdays and Fridays.	Northern side of the Pamba river

Ser. No.	Pakuthi.	Name of market.	Articles sold.	When held.	Location.
			Mavelikara Taluk		
367	Vallikunnam	†Vijayodayam	Cocoanut, tapioca, meat, fish, cloth, vegetables, etc	Daily	Thamaracolam-Ochira road
368	Do	†Sri Ramakrishna vilasom	Vegetable, fish, cloth, etc.	Do.	Vallikavu-Thamaracolam road.
369	Do.	†Choonattu	Vegetables and fish	Do.	Thazhava Thottapuzha road
370	Do.	†Vattakattu	Vegetables, fish and tapioca	Do.	Do.
371	Thamaracolam	*Madhavapuram	Vegetables, fish and cattle	Vegetables and fish Tuesdays and Fridays; cattle on 29th of every Malabar month	Charumoodu-Sasthamkotta road.
372	Bharanikavu	*Bharanikavu	Vegetables, cocoanut and fish	Wednesdays and Saturdays	Kayamcolam-Adoor road.
373	Do.	†Ilippakulam	Tapioca and fish	Daily	Pallikal-Thazava road.
374	Do.	†Sankara vilasom	Do.	Do.	Kayamcolam-Adoor road.
375	Do.	†Puthen chantha	Do.	Do.	Pallikal-Punnamoodu road.
376	Perungala	†Onattukara	Vegetables, fish and cattle	Vegetable and fish, daily; cattle 4 days in Kumbhom	Do.
377	Kannamangalam	*Kattuvally	Cattle	7th and 8th of every Malabar month	Village road.
378	Do.	†Karipuzha	Tapioca, Cocoanut and fish	All days except Sundays	Karipuzha road
379	Do.	†Karipuzha	Tapioca, fish, etc.	Daily	Do.
380	Do.	†Karali	Vegetables, fish and cattle	Vegetable etc., daily; cattle, 21st and 22nd of every Malabar month	Chettikulangara Village road.

381	Thripperunthura	†Srimoolavilasam	Topiocca and vegetables	Daily	Mavelikara-Thiruvella road
382	Do.	†Sreemoolavilasam	Fish	All days except Sundays	Do.
383	Mavelikara	*Puthiyakavu	Fish and meat	Do.	Puthiakavu-Pallikal road.
384	Do.	*Puthiyakavu	Vegetables	Do.	Do.
385	Mavelikara	*Thattarambalam	Vegetables and fish	Do.	Pandalam Thrikunnapuzha road.
386	Thekekara	*Meppally	Cattle	10th and 11th of every Malabar month	Kurathiyattu-Chunakara road.
387	Do.	†Punnamood	Vegetables, fish and cattle	Vegetable &c. daily; cattle 13th and 14th of every Malabar month	Kuttithura-Mavelikara road.
388	Do.	†Tlayarathil	Vegetables and fish	Daily	Do.
389	Do.	†Kurathikattu	Do.	Do.	Bharanikavu-Mavelikara road.
390	Chunakara	*Puthenchantha	Vegetables and cattle	Vegetables daily; cattle 17th and 18th of every Malabar month	Charamoodu-Mamkamkuzhi road
391	Thazhakara	†Vazhuvady	Vegetables and fish	Daily	Mavelikara-Pothenkadu road.
392	Do.	†Kannattumudi	Vegetables fish and cattle	Vegetables &c. daily; cattle 25th and 26th of every Malabar month	Mavelikara-Charamoodu road.
393	Do.	†Mamkamkuzhi	Vegetables and fish	Daily	Charamoodu-Mavelikara road
394	Nooranad	*Padanilam	Vegetables and cattle	Vegetables daily, cattle 6th and 7th of every Malabar month	Erumakuzhi-Edapor road.
395	Do.	†Parvathee Raman	Vegetables, fish and cattle	Vegetables &c. daily; cattle 2nd of every Malabar month	Adoor-Kayamculam road.
396	Palamel	*Payyanallur	Vegetables and cattle	Vegetables Wednesdays and Saturdays; cattle 8th of every month	Pazhakulathinat-Anayadi road
397	Do	†Punkuvila	Vegetables, fish, cattle and sheep	Vegetables Mondays and Thursdays; cattle &c. 15th of every Malabar month	Kayamculam-Adoor road.
398	Pandalam Thekekara	*Thumpamon	Vegetables and fish	Wednesdays and Saturdays	Pandalam-Kaipattoor road
399	Do.	†Tholuzhathil	Do	Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays	Kaipattoor-Aranoappally Village road

Serial No.	Pakuthi.	Name of market.	Articles sold.	When held.	Location.
		Mavelikara Taluk—(contd.)			
400	Pandalam	† Nediakala	Vegetables, fish and cattle	Vegetables etc., daily; cattle 30th of every Malabar month	Adoor-Thumpamon road.
401	Thonnallur	* Kadakadu	Vegetables and fish	All days except Sundays	Pandalam-Kaipattoor road.
402	Do.	Kurumthottam	Vegetables, fish and cattle	Vegetables &c., Thursdays and Fridays; cattle, 12th and 13th of every Malabar month	M. C. road.
403	Do.	* Kunnukuzhi	Vegetables and fish	All days except Sundays	Pandalam-Mavelikara road.
		Tiruvalla Taluk			
404	Kurattisseri	† Vallakalil market	Vegetables and fish	All days except Sundays	3 miles west of Mavelikara Thiruvalla road
405	Do.	† Padanilam	Do.	Wednesdays and Saturdays	Mavelikara-Tiruvalla road.
406	Kadapra	† Parumala	Cattle	1st and 2nd of Chingam and Vrischigam and 1st to 4th of Kumbhom	Chengannoor-Mannar Village road.
407	Do.	† Parumala	Do.	1st and 2nd of Dhanu, Makaram Meenam Mithunam, Karkadagam & 1st and 4th of Edavam	Do.
408	Do.	† Alamthuruthi	Vegetables and fish	All days except Sundays	Mavelikara-Tiruvalla road.
409	Tiruvalla	‡ Paliakara Ramapuram	Do	Tuesdays and Fridays	Tiruvalla-Mavelikara road.
410	Do.	‡ Thirumulapuram	Cattle and sheep	12th, 13th, 27th and 28th of every Malabar month	M. C. road.
411	Kaviyoor	† Njali cattle market	Cattle	3rd and 4th of Meenam	Tiruvalla-Kozhencherry road.
412	Kalloopara	* Krishna Vilasam	Vegetables and fish	Tuesdays and Fridays	Tiruvalla-Mallapally road.
413	Do.	† Puramittam	Do.	Mondays and Thursdays	Do.
414	Do.	† Vennikulam cattle market	Cattle	21st and 22nd of every Malabar month	Vennikulam-Pullad road.
415	Do.	* Kizhavaipur	Vegetables etc.	Tuesdays and Fridays	Tiruvalla—Mallapally road

416	Do.	†Vettikal	Vegetables and fish	Mondays and Thursdays	Poovanakadavu-Vaipur road.
417	Do.	†Kottangal	Do.	Tuesdays and Fridays	Puramittam-Kottangal road.
418	Ezhumattur	†Thelliyoor Idakad	Do.	Wednesdays and Saturdays	Venuikulam-Rauni road.
419	Do.	†Perumpally	Do.	Tuesdays and Fridays	Kamatha-Kottangal road.
420	Aranmula	*Kanjirathinal	Do.	Mondays and Thursdays	Pandalam-Aranmula road
421	Vadakkekara	*Sasthampuram	Vegetables, fish, meat and cattle	Vegetables etc. on Wednesdays and Saturdays; cattle on 4th and 5th of every Malabar month	Chengannoor-Aranmula road.
422	Puthenkavu	†Mulakuzha	Vegetables, fish and cattle	Vegetables etc. Mondays and Fridays; cattle on 6th and 7th of every Malabar month	M. C. road.
423	Chengannur	*Ittinayarkadavu	Cattle	20th and 21st of every Malabar month	Puliyoor-Mannar road.
424	Do.	†Ennakad	Vegetables and fish	Daily	Near Kuttamperur Kadavu.
425	Venmony	†Palakadavu	Do.	All days except Sundays	Palakadavu-Kodukulanji road.
426	Pandalam Vadakkekara	*Kulanada	Do.	Tuesdays and Fridays	M. C. road.
427	Do.	*Srimula Raja Gopalavilasam	Vegetables, fish and cattle	Vegetables, etc. on Wednesdays and Saturdays; Cattle on the 9th of every Malabar month	Thumpamon-Kozhenchery road.
428	Cherianadu	*Ala Ramapuram	Vegetables and fish	All days except Sundays	Omallor-Pandalam road.

Pathanamthitta Taluk.

429	Elanthur	†Karoor	Vegetables, fish, and sheep	Vegetables, Thursdays, Fridays; sheep, 17th of every Malabar month	Kumbazha-Kozhencherry road.
430	Do.	†Chitravilasam	Vegetables, fish and cattle	Mondays and Thursdays, Cattle, 3rd and 4th of every Malabar month	Omallur-Periyaram road.
431	Omallur	*Omallur	Vegetables, fish and condiments	Wednesdays and Saturdays	Kaipattoor-Pathanamthitta road.
432	Do.	†Sri Chitravilasam	Do.	Mondays and Thursdays	Pandalam-Omallur road.
433	Pathanamthitta	*Pathanamthitta	Do.	Do.	Pathanamthitta
434	Do.	†Pathanamthitta	Cattle	15th of every Malabar month	Do.

Serial No.	Pakuthi.	Name of market.	Articles sold.	When held.	Location.
		Pathanamthitta Taluk—(*contd.*)			
435	Ranni	*Ranni	Vegetables, fish condiments &c.	Wednesdays and Satudays	Pathanapuram—Ranni road
436	Do.	†Kumbalam poika	Cattle	3rd and 4th of every Malabar month	Mannarkulanji Vadasserikara road
437	Do.	†Vadasserikara	Vegetables, fish condiments &c.	Mondays and Thursdays	Do.
438	Do.	†Bagdad	Do.	Do	Ranni ferry
439	Do.	†Uthimoodu	Do.	Wednesday and Saturdays.	Ranni-Padmanabhapuram road.
440	Do.	†Thottamon	Cattle	7th of every Malabar month	Do.
441	Do.	†Perunad	Vegetables, fish and condiments	Wednesdays and Saturdays	Lakai Estate road
442	Kumbazha	*Narayanapuram (Konni)	Do.	Do.	Pathanapuram – Ranni road
443	Do.	*Kumbazha	Do.	Do.	Kumbazha-Kozhencherry and Pathanapuram-Ranni road
444	Do.	†Kumbazha estate	Vegetables, fish etc	Sundays	Kumbazha estate
445	Vallicode	*Poomkavu	Do.	Wednesdays and Saturdays	Kaipattoor—Konni road
446	Do.	*Kottayam	Do.	Tuesdays and Fridays	Do.
447	Do.	†Nariapuram	Do.	Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays.	Pandalam-Kaipalloor road
448	Mallapuzhasseri	*Ballard	Vegetables, fish, condiments	Tuesdays and Fridays	At Kozhencherry
449	Do.	*Pannivelichira	Cattle	25th of every Malabar month	Held on poramboke land reserved for the tank.

Pathanapuram Taluk

450	Pattazhi	*Pattazhi	Vegetables, fish etc	Wednesdays and Saturdays	Pattazhi-Thalavur village road.
451	Pathanapuram	*Kullamkaduvu	Vegetables and cattle	Vegetables on all Tuesdays and Saturdays; cattle on the 1st Wednesday and Thursday of every Malabar month	Punalur-Kayamculam road.
452	Thalavur	*Thalayur	Do.	Vegetables Mondays, and Thursdays; cattle 17th of every Malabar month	Thalavur-Pathanapuram village road.
453	Vilakudy	*Kunnicode	Do	Vegetables Tuesdays & Saturdays; cattle 25th of every Malabar month	Quilon Shencottah road.
454	Punalur.	*Sri Ramavarma puram	Vegetables, fish &c	Mondays and Thursdays	Do.
455	Edamalakal	*Thadikadu	Vegetables and cattle	Vegetables Tuesdays and Fridays; cattle 13 and 27 of every Malabar month	Anchal-Valakam village road
456	Anchal	*Thazhamel	Do.	Vegetables Wednesdays and Saturdays; cattle—14th 15th and 3 th of every Malabar month	Aycor-Kulathupuzha road.
					Do.
457	Do.	†Kulathupuzha	Vegetables, fish etc	Thursdays and Sundays	Do.

Shencotta Taluk.

458	Shencotta	‡Shencotta Municipal market	Vegetables, cloths, fish, earthernware, grain, mat, cocoanuts &c.	Daily	In front of District Hospital
459	Puliyara	*Kalathurnthy	Vegetables, Condiments, etc.	All Sundays	Quilon-Shencotta road
460	Samboorvadakara	*Samboor Vadakara	Do.	All Fridays	Samboor-Vadakara-Surandai road.

Serial No.	Pakuthi.	Name of market.	Articles sold.	When held.	Location.
				Changanacherry Taluk.	
461	Vazhappally East	‡Changanacherry	Vegetables, meat and fish.	Wednesdays and Saturdays	Road and Canal.
462	Do.	†Chethipuzha	Cattle	7th, 8th, 18th and 19th of every Malabar month	Road.
463	Madappally	*Paipad	Vegetables	Mondays and Thursdays	Do.
464	Puthuppally	*Vakathanam	Do.	Tuesdays and Fridays	Road and canal.
465	Do.	†Puthuppally	Do.	Mondays and Thursdays	Road.
466	Do.	†Puthuppally	Cattle	28th, 29th and 30th of Chingom, Vrischigom, Kumbhom and Edavom	Do.
467	Do.	†Vakathanam	Vegetables	Mondays and Thursdays	Do.
468	Nedumkunnam	*Karukachal	Do.	Tuesdays and Fridays	Do.
469	Do.	†Nedumkunnam	Do.	Do.	Do.
470	Vazhoor	*Vazhur	Do.	Do.	Do.
471	Do.	*Mundenthanam	Do.	Do.	Do.
472	Do.	†Kangazha	Do.	Do.	Do.
473	Do.	†Kangazha	Cattle	10th, 11th and 12th of Chingom Vrischigom, Makaram, Kumbhom and Edavom	Do.
474	Manimala	*Manimala	Vegetables	Mondays and Tuesdays	Do.
475	Do.	†Karikattoor	Cattle and vegetables	Cattle on 13th, 14th, 28th and 29th of every Malabar month and vegetables on all Fridays.	Do.
476	Chirakadavoo	*Ponkunnam	Vegetables & meat	Tuesdays and Fridays	Do.
477	Kanjirapally North	*Kanjirapally	Do.	Mondays and Thursdays	Do.
478	Do. South	*Mundakayam	Do.	Sundays	Do.
479	Do.	†Cheruvalli	Vegetables	Do	Do.
480	Do.	*Chenapadi	Vegetables and fish	Wednesdays and Saturdays	...

Kottayam Taluk

481	Thiruvarappu	†Illikkal	Vegetables and meat	Tuesdays and Saturdays	Near Illikkal bridge.
482	Kottayam	‡Kottayam	Vegetables	Mondays and Thursdays	M. C. Road 96th Mile.
483	Do.	‡Kottayam	Fish	Do.	Do.
484	Nattagom	*Lekshmipuram	Vegetables, fish and meat.	Tuesdays and Fridays	Do. 91st mile.
485	Vijayapuram	†Ayarkunnam	Vegetables and fish	Do.	Manarkad-Kidangoor road 4th mile.
486	Pampady	*Pampady market	Vegetables, fish, meat and cattle.	Wednesdays and Saturdays	K. K. Road 10th mile.
487	Akalakunnam	*Kayyoori	Vegetables, fish and meat	Tuesdays and Fridays	Vazhoor-Puliannoor road 3rd mile.
488	Do.	†Mattakkara	Do.	Wednesdays and Saturdays	Mattakkara-Kummannur road 3rd mile.
489	Kumarakom	†Kumarakom	Do.	Daily	Kottayam-Kumarakom road 7th mile.
490	Kaipuzha	*Paliyakunnoo	Vegetables and fish	Tuesdays and Fridays	Neendoor road near Kudamalloor ferry.
491	Do.	†Kaipuzha	Cattle	22nd and 23rd of every Malabar month	Neendoor road near 3rd mile.
492	Do.	†Kaipuzha	Fish	Mondays and Thursdays	Do.
493	Ettumanoor	*Athirampuzha	Vegetables	Do.	Athirampuzha landing place.
494	Do.	*Athirampuzha	Fish	Do.	Do.

Shertala Taluk

495	Mararikulam North	†Sethulekshmipuram	Vegetables and fish	Daily	Alleppey-Aroor road
496	Do.	†Kanichikulangara	Do.	Do.	Do.
497	Thanneermukkom South	†Muhamma	Fish	Do.	Kanjkuzhi-Muhamma road
498	Do.	†Muhamma	Vegetables and meet	Do.	Do.
499	Do.	†Valas	Fish	Do.	Do.
500	Do. North	*Puthenangadi	Vegetables, fish and meat	Do.	Alleppey-Arukutty road
501	Shertala North	†Muttam market	Fish and meat	Daily	Muttom Bazaar road

MARKETS—(*contd.*)

Serial No	Pakuthi.	Name of market.	Articles sold.	When held.	Location.
			Shertala Taluk—(*contd.*)		
502	Vayalar West	*Ponnamveli	Vegetables, fish and meat	Daily,	Alleppey-Aroor road
503	Do.	†Kandamangalam	Fish	Do.	..
504	Thuravoor South	†Manakodam	Vegetables and fish	Do.	..
505	Do. North	*Kuthiathodu	Vegetables, fish and meat	Do.	Kuthiathodu canal and the Alleppey-Aroor road.
506	Aroor	*Aroor	Do.	Do.	Alleppey-Aroor road.
507	Thaicattusseri	†Poochackal	Fish	Do.	Poochakal canal.
508	Pallipuram	*Kelamangalam	Vegetables, fish and meat	Do.	Vambanad Lake.
509	Do.	†Pallipuram	Do.	Do.	Shertala-Arukutty road.
510	Thanneermkkom North	*Mattathilparambu	Do.	Do.	Ayyappencheri-Ambalam Road.
511	Aroor	†Eramalloor	Vegetables andfiish	Do.	Alleppey-Aroor road.
512	Shertala South	†Arthinkal	Vegetables, Fish and meat.	Do.	Shertalla-Arthinkai road.
			Vaikom Taluk		
513	Vaikom	‡Sri Mulam market	Vegetables and fish	Vegetables Mondays and Fridays, Fish Daily	Vaikom Puthen Thodu.
514	Vadakkemuri	*Vadakkemuri market	Vegetables, fish and meat	Saturdays and Wednesdays	On the 3rd mile 1st furlong Vaikom-Udayamperur road.
515	Chempu	*Chempil Angadi	Vegetables and fish	Daily	5th mile 1st furlong Do. road.
516	Manakunnam	†Mankayil Kadavu	Do.	Do.	Half a mile away from the Do. road 12th mile 5th furlong.
517	Do.	†Paravoor	Do.	Do.	9th mile 2nd furlong Do road.
518	Vadayar	*Thalayolaparambu	Vegetables, fish and meat	Tuesdays and Saturdays	5th mile 3rd furlong Vaikom-Ettumanoor road.

519	Kaduthuruthy	* Krishna Vilasam		Daily	5th mile and furlong Do. road.
520	Do.	†Kaduthuruthy Cattle market	Cattle.	5th and 6th of every Malabar month	1st mile 1st furlong Kaduthuruth Kuravilangad road.
521	Mulakulam	†Periva	Vegetables and fish	Daily	5th mile 5th furlong Thalayolaparambu Kuthattukulam road.
522	Manjoor	*Kuruppenthara	Vegetables, fish and meat	Tuesdays and Fridays	5 furlongs from the Kuruppenthara-Junction 4th mile and near Kuruppenthara canal landing.
523	Thalayazham	*Kallara market	Do.	Mondays and Thursdays	Kaduthuruthy-Kallara village road.

Meenachil Taluk

524	Puliyannur	*Kozhuvanal	Vegetables and fish	Wednesdays and Saturdays	Cherpunkl-Kozhuvanal road.
525	Ramapuram	*Kurumannu	Do.	Do.	Kallappally-Melukavu road.
526	Do.	*Koilapally	Vegetables	Do.	Kollappally.
527	Do.	* Do.	Fish	Do.	Do.
528	Do.	*Ramapuram	Do.	Mondays and Thursdays	Ramapuram-Kuthattukulam road.
529	Do.	* Do.	Vegetables	Do.	Do.
530	Lalom	*Lalom	Vegetables and fish	Tuesdays and Fridays	Lalom-Ramapuram road.
531	Bharanaganam	*Pravithanam	Vegetables and flesh	Do.	Near the Pravithanam church.
532	Meenachil	*Paiga	Vegetables and fish	Wednesdays and Saturdays	Lalcm-Ponkunnam road.
533	Kondoor	*Melukavu	Vegetables, fish and meat	Tuesdays and Fridays	Near the Melukavu church.
534	Uzhavoor	*Monipally	Vegetables and fish	Tuesdays and Saturdays	M. C. road.
535	Do.	*Uzhavoor	Do.	Wednesdays and Saturdays	Kuthattukulam-Marangattupally road.
536	Do.	†Puthuveli	Cattle	25th & 26th of every Malabar month	Puthuveli-Uzhavoor road.
337	Kanakari	†Kuruvilanga	Vegetables and fish	Fridays	M. C. road.
538	Elakad	*Marangattupally	Vegetables and meat	Mondays and Thursdays	Lalom-Kozha road
539	Poonjar	*Erattupettah	Vegetables, fish and meat	Wednesdays and Saturdays	Poonjar road.
540	Do.	†Kolahalamedu	Do. cloth and provisions	Sundays	Peermade-Elappara road.
541	Do	†Kuttikkal	Do. fish and meat	Do.	Mundakayam-Yendayar road.

MARKETS—(*contd.*)

Serial No.	Pakuthi.	Name of market.	Articles sold.	When held.	Location.
			Meenachil Taluk—(*contd.*)		
542	Kidangoor	†Pullapally	Fish	Tuesdays and Fridays	Lalam-Athirampuzha road.
543	Do.	†Pullapally	Vegetable	Do.	Do.
544	Do.	†Sri Parvati Chitrapuram	Vegetable and fish	Wednesdays and Saturdays.	Lalam-Manarcaud road.
545	Do.	†Kudalur	Do.	Do.	Near the Kudallur church.
546	Do.	†Kottapuram	Do.	Tuesdays and Fridays.	Near the Kottapuram church.
			Muvattupuzha Taluk.		
547	Enanallur	*Pyngatoor	Vegetables, fish and meat	Tuesdays and Saturdays	5th mile of the Enanallur-Neduvacad road.
548	Kuthattukulam	*Sreeramavarma-puram	Do. cattle, fruits, fish and meat	Wednesdays	Kuthattukulam-Piravom road.
549	Mulavoor	*Kavumkara	Do. fish and meat	Mondays and Thursdays	Muvattupuzha-Kothamangalam road.
550	Kothamangalam	*Sreemula-mangalam	Do.	Tuesdays and Saturdays	Alwaye-Munnar road.
551	Kuttamangalam	*Kavalangad	Do.	Mondays and Fridays	Alwaye-Munnar road.
552	Ramamangalam	*Pambakuda	Do.	Do.	Muvattupuzha-Pambakuda road.
553	Piravam	*Elanji	Do.	Mondays and Fridays	Kuthattukulam-Thalayolaparambu road in Elanji kara.
554	Do.	*Pairvom	Do.	Do.	Do.

Kunnathnad Taluk.

555	Kazhakkambalam	*Kazhakkambalam	Vegetables and fish	Wednesdays and Saturdays	Edapally—Valamboor road.
556	Chemmanadu	*Ramavarmapuram Puthenoruz	Vegetables	Tuesdays and Fridays	Muvattupuzha—Thrippunithura road.
557	Do.	* Do.	Fish	Do.	Do.
558	Do.	*Thiruvaniyoor	Vegetables and fish	Mondays and Thursdays	
559	Aikaranad	*Kadamattom	Vegetables and fish	Wednesdays and Saturdays	Muvattupuzha—Thrippunithura road.
560	Mazhavannur	†Mannoorparambu	Cattle	10th, 11th and 12th of every Malabar month	Mannoorparambu – Alwaye road.
561	Kunnathunad	*Kumarapuram	Vegetables and fish	Tuesdays and Thursdays	
562	Do.	†Pallikara	Cattle	22nd, 23rd and 24th of every Malabar month	
563	Perumbavoor	*Ramavarmapuram	Vegetables	Tuesdays and Fridays	Ernakulam—Munnar road.
564	Do.	* Do.	Fish	Do.	Perumbavoor— Puthencruz road.
565	Do.	*Perumbavoor	Cattle	Tuesdays	Do.
566	Kothakulangara	*Ankamaly	Vegetables	Tuesdays and Fridays	M. C. road.
567	Do.	* Do.	Fish	Do.	Do.
568	Alwaye	‡Alwaye	Vegetables	Wednesdays and Saturdays	Edapally— Alwaye road
569	Do.	‡Alwaye	Cattle	Do.	Do.
570	Do.	‡Alwaye	Fish	Do.	Do.

Todupuzha Taluk.

571	Thodupuzha	*Thodupuzha	Vegetables, fish and meat	Wednesdays and Saturdays	Thodupuzha—Karimannoor road.
572	Kumaramangalam	*Vazhakulam	Do.	Tuesdays and Fridays	Thodupuzha—Muvattupuzha road.
573	Do.	* Do.	Cattle	Do.	Do.

MARKETS—(*concld.*)

Serial No.	Pakuthi.	Name of market.	Articles sold.	When held.	Location.
			Thodupuzha Taluk—(*contd.*)		
574	Manakad	*Vazhithala	Vegetables, fish and meat	Mondays and Thursdays	Kuthattukulam—Thodupuzha road 5th mile.
575	Karimannur	*Karimannur	Do.	Do.	*Thodupuzha—Karimannur road 6th mile.
576	Karikode	*Muttom	Do.	Tuesdays and Fridays	Thodupuzha—Kanjar road 5th mile.
577	Kumaramangalam	†Kaloor	Do.	Mondays and Thursdays	Vazhakulam—Kaloor road 6th mile.
			Parur Taluk.		
578	Kottuvally	*Addikulam	Vegetables, fish and meat	Sundays, Mondays and Wednesdays	Parur—Varapuzha road.
579	Vadakkekara	*Munambum	Do.	Wednesdays and Saturdays	Munambam canal.
580	Edapally North	†Do.	Do.	Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays	Thrikkakaray—Eranakulam road.
581	Alengad	†Do.	Do.	Mondays and Thursdays	The Sri Chithira Thirunal road.
582	Chengamanad	†Do.	Do.	Do.	Chengamanad—Thadikakadavu road.
583	Parur	‡General market	Vegetables, fruits and grains	Tuesdays and Fridays	Between Parur—Kuriappily road on the south and Parur Puthen Thodu canal on the north.
584	Parur	‡Fish market	Fish, meat, fowl, ducks and eggs	Tuesdays and Fridays	On the south Bank of the Parur Puthen Thodu canal adjacent to the general market.
585	Varapuzha	* Chettibhagom	Vegetables, fish and meat	Mondays and Thursdays	Parur—Varapuzha Road

Devicolam Taluk-

586	K. D. H. Pakuthi	*Devicolam	Rice, meat, fish, vegetables, etc.	Sundays	North west of the Periakanal road at its junction with the Cutcherry road. Not working properly.
587	Marayoor	*Marayoor	Do.	Tuesdays	South of the Marayoor Satrem. Not working properly.
588	K. D. H. Pakuthi	†Munnar	Do.	Sundays	East of the Government road.
589	Do.	†Kundalay	Do.	Do.	North of the Kundalay river.
590	Do.	†Madupatty	Do.	Do.	Near the 7th mile Munnar Top station road.

Peermade Taluk.

591	Peermade	*Pambanar	Rice, meat, fish, vegetables, etc.	Sundays	K. K. road, 53rd mile.
592	Do.	*Yelapara	Do.	Do.	Peermade-Devicolam road, 7th mile.
593	L.	†Cheenthalar	Do.	Do	Within the Cheenthalar Estate.
594	Periyar	†Vandiperiyar	Do.	Do.	K. K road, 61st mile.

EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN RESIDENTS IN THE STATE.

Achial Dm. Rev., Convent, Nagercoil.
Adam Miss, Zenana Mission School, Trivandrum.
Adelheid Wechsel Miss, Nursing Volunteer, District Hospital, Mavelikara.
Aemilius Rev. Father, Mangalapuzha Seminary, Alwaye.
Agnes, Nursing Sister, Oolampara, Trivandrum.
Aitken J. D., Gundumalley Estate, Talliar,
Aitken Mrs. Do. Do.
Alan Arthur Wyncken, Missionary, Nilamel, Kottarakara.
Alberta Dm. Monton, Convent, Colachel.
Albertina, Nursing Sister, General Hospital, Trivandrum.
Alexander Meckenzie, Chas Francis, Salvation Army, Trivandrum.
Alexander, Douglas Vincent, Koottikkal Estate, Mundakayam.
Alexius Rev., Fr., Mangalapuzha Seminary, Alwaye.
Alfreda, Nursing Sister, Women and Children's Hospital, Trivandrum.
Allan J. S. Nettigudy Estate, Mattupatti.
Allan Mrs. Do. Do.
Allan Master, Do. Do.
Alois Maria, Nursing Sister, Holy Cross Convent, Quilon.
Aloisia, Nursing Sister, District Hospital, Mavelikara.
Alphonse Rev. Moth, Neyyattinkara
Alphonse S. O. C. D. Fr., Latin Church, Ettumanoor.
Ambler, P. Wallardie Estate, Vandiperiyar.
Ambrose Rev., Fr., Mangalapuzha Seminary, Alwaye.
Anderson, W. F., Cheenthalar Estate, Fairfield,
Anderson Mrs. Do. Do.
Angel Mary Rev. Br., Kunnepally.
Angelus Fr. O. C. D., Parish Priest, Kayencolam.
Anna, Nursing Sister, Women and Children's Hospital, Trivandrum.
Antonia Rev. Sister., Nagercoil
Arbartvanholybag, Technologist, Muttambalam, Kottayam.
Archange Very Rev. Moth Holy Angels Convent, Trivandrum.
Arnold Fr. O C. D St. Teresa's Seminary, Quilon.
Arthur, Missionary, Nedumangad.
Arthur, Mrs. Do.
Arthur Do.
Arthur H. L. White, Superintendent, Nagamally Estate, Thenmalai.
Audrey, Missionary, Nedumangad.
Augustine, Nursing Sister, General Hospital, Trivandrum.
Augustina, Nursing Sister, Holy Cross Convent, Quilon.
Augustine Dame Ampe, Mulagumoodu.
Aurelian Rev. Fr., Mangalapuzha Seminary, Alwaye.
Avigins Rev. Fr. Vicar, Latin Church, Amayannoor.
Baker, Miss. I. A., Kottayam.

Baker G. A., Kumarakom.
Baker Clara Miss, Olessa.
Baker R., Valley End Estate, Mundakayam,
Baptist Fr. O. C. D., Missionary, Punalur.
Baptist, Rev. Fr. O. C. D., Perumkadavila, Neyyattinkara.
Benedict Rev. Br., Mangalapuzha Seminary, Alwaye.
Benidicta, Nursing Sister, District Hospital, Tiruvella.
Benigna, Nursing Sister, Women and Children's Hospital, Trivandrum.
Benoit Van Quthen, Dame, Colachel.
Berchman Dm. Lossie, Colachel.
Berharda, Congregation of the Holy Cross, Quilon.
Bernaditte, Rev. Mth., Neyyattinkara.
Bernarda, Nursing Sister, General Hospital, Trivandrum.
Bernhardine, Nursing Sister, Holy Cross, Convent, Quilon.
Bertranda, Nursing Sister, District Hospital, Mavelikara.
Bingham G. H., Central Estate, Fairfield
Bingham Mrs. Do. Do.
Bissett F. (on leave) Semni Valley Estate, Fairfield.
Blies Rev. Fr., Kunnepally.
Blossom Cook Miss. Missionary Mount Zion, Mulakukha.
Boas H. A., Sholamallay Estate, Munnar.
Boas Mrs Do. Do.
Boas Master Do. Do.
Body J. U., Arnakal Estate, Vandiperiyar.
Body Mrs. Do. Do.
Bonaventure Arana, Rev. Fr., Vijayapuram.
Booth D. H., Kouni Estate, Konni P. O.
Bouno, Rev. Father, Brother Missionary, Trivandrum.
Bowles R. F. Sothuparai Estate, Mattupatti.
Bowles Mrs. Do. Do.
Bowyer A. G., Trivandrum.
Bowyer Mrs. Do.
Boyd H. C., Theomalay Estate, Thalliar.
Boyd Mrs. Do. Do.
Bramwell E. A., Kannimallay Estate, Munnar.
Bramwell Mrs. Do. Do.
Brauer R. H. Rev., Nagercoil.
Brauer Mrs. Do.
Brian G. Crowley Rev., Union Christian College, Alwaye.
Brice S., Semni Valley Estate, Fairfield.
Brice Mrs. Do. Do.
Bridgman C. J., Rajamallay Estate, Munnar.
Brito A. Rev. Br. S. J., Sacred Heart's Seminary. Alleppey.
Brooke, T. W., Thenmalai Estate, Talliar P. O.
Brooke Mrs. Do. Do.
Brooke G. A., Yendayar Estate, Mundakayam

Brown R., Head Quarters Office, Munnar. (Earlston.)
Brown Mrs. Do.
Buckner, Rev. A. G., Missionary, Nanthencode, Trivandrum.
Buckner Mrs. Do. Do.
Brges J. H. Rev., Work Minister of Religion, Mavelikara.
Burges J. H, Mrs. Do. Do.
Byson D., Assistant Superintendent, Isfield Estate.
Calderwood M. S., Dymock Estate, Vandiperiyar.
Calderwood Mrs. Do. Do.
Caldwell J. F., Thengakkal Estate, Do.
Caldwell Mrs. Do. Do.
Calvar Mr. Do.
Calvar Mrs. Do.
Calvar Miss Do.
Calvar Master Do.
Cameron P. E. D., Planter, Bonacord Estate, Nedumangad
Cameran Mrs. Do. Do.
Cameram Master Do Do.
Cameron T. H., Commissioner, Devicolam.
Cameron Mrs. Do.
Camilla, Sister, Congregation of the Holy Cross, Quilon.
Campbell P. G.,(on leave) Gundumallay Estate, Thalliar.
Campbell Mrs. Do. Do.
Campbell Master Do. Do.
Campolongo Julia, Rev. M th., St. Joseph's Convent, Alleppey.
Card Jank, Trivandrum
Carmela Rev. Sister, Hospital, Nagercoil.
Carson Parker H. R., Superintendent Lahai Estate Vadasserikara. P. O.
Carson Parker Mrs. Do. Do.
Carter G. K., Malayalam Mission, Pattom, Trivandrum.
Cartrage Rev. Father, Carmel School, Nagercoil.
Cauldry, Catherine Booth Hospital, Putherri.
Cayley, W. B., Madupatty Estate, Mattupatty P. O.
Cayley Mrs. Do. Do.
Cayley Master Do. Do.
Celeste Rev. Moth, Neyyattinkara.
Celestine Do.
Charles Rev. Fr. O. C. D., Changa, Nedumangad
Charles John Do.
Charlotte Miss, Nursing Sister, District Hospital, Tiruvella.
Christaphosy, Rev Mother, Convent, Nagercoil.
Christome Rev. Fr., Mangalapuzha Seminary, Alwaye.
Chuvala Rev. D. Fr, Missionary, Trivandrum.
Chuvala D. S., Rev. Fr., Lutheran Mission, Ariyanad South, Alleppey.
Chuvala Mrs. Do.
Cirlliam Peiser, Missionary, Trivandrum.

Clarence T. Maloney, Missionary, Mavelikara.
Clarence T. Maloney Mrs. Do.
Clarence T. Maloney Jr. Do.
Clarke A. M. B., Kumbazha Estate, Konni, P.O.
Clarke M.E.Mrs. Do. Do.
Clarke H. (on leave) Wallardie Estate, Vandiperiyar.
Clarke Mrs. Do. Do.
Clerks H. R. Nettigudy Estate, Munnar.
Clroner Kauffield, Trivandrum
Cluthbart Rev. Br., Carmel High School, Nagercoil.
Coalda Jank, Trivandrum.
Coghlan M. R., Moongalar Estate, Vandiperiyar.
Coghlan Mrs. Do. Do.
Cogman, A. G., Planter, Braemore Estate, Nedumangad.
Cole N. S., Devikulam Estate, Munnar.
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Stanislas, Nursing Sister, Oolampara, Trivandrum.
Stanislaus Rev. Fr., Mangalapuzha Seminary, Alwaye.
Stanton W. M., Chenkara Estate, Vandiperiyar
Stanton Mrs. Do. Do.
Stanton E. G., B., Imperial Bank of India, Alleppey.

Starsen B., Nagercoil.
Starsen B. Mrs. Do.
Steven A. J. E., Aruvikad Estate, Mattupatti.
Steven Mrs. Do. Do.
Stevenage S. H. T., Velimala., Thuckalai.
Stevenson J. A., Wallardie Etate, Vandiperiyar.
Stilter Rev. G. R., Neyyattinkara.
Stilter Mrs. Do.
Stilter Richard Paul Do.
Stilter Rutt Tima Do.
Strachan G. R., Lakshmi Estate, Munnar
Strachan Mrs. Do. Do.
Strange J. C., Nellikai Estate, Vandiperiyar.
Strauss B., Miss, Volkart Bros. Agency, Alleppey.
Strauss M., Do. Do.
Strauss, Mrs. Do. Do.
Survine, Nursing Sister, General Hospital, Trivandrum.
Swayne H. C., Devicolam Estate, Munnar.
Swayne Mrs. Do. Do.
Swayne Master. Do. Do.
Swayne J. C., Nettimaod, Mattupatti.
Swayne Mrs. Do. Do.
Tait R., Koduakarnam Estate, Peermade.
Tait, Mrs. Do. Do.
Tatlock E P., Panniar Etate, Surianalle.
Tdesbolite Meria, Dame, Mulagumoodu.
Tewson R. R., Letchmi Estate, Munnar.
Theophane, Rev. Fr., O. C. D., Neyyattinkara.
Therasia, Nuring Sister, Oolampara.
Therasia D. Hondt, Dame, Mulagumoodu.
Therasta, Nursing Sister, General Hospital, Trivandrum.
Thom E. J. Kalliyar Estate, Todupuzha.
Thompson A. B., Upper Surianalle Estate, Surianalle.
Thompson D. S., Darragh Smail & Co., Ltd, Alleppey.
Thompson N. J. S., Harrisons and Crosfield Ltd., Quilon.
Thompson V. J., Salvation Army, Nagercoil.
Thompson V. J. Mrs. Do. Do.
Tippetts H. H., Nenmeny Estate, Mundakayam.
Tissot Miss, Nurse, C.B. Hospital, Putheri.
Tolson J. W. Chokanad Estate, Munnar.
Tolson Mrs. Do. Do,
Trowell G. W., Vice Principal, Scott Christian College, Nagercoil.
Trowell Mrs., G. W., Nagercoil.
Truscott G. B. E., Chief Engineer, Trivandrum.
Tweedie D. Arnakal Estate, Vandiperiyar.
Tweedie Mrs. Do. Do.
Urbanus Rev. Fr. Superior, St. Antony's Monastry, Quilon.
Ure S. N., Tutor to His Highness the Elaya Raja, Trivandrum.

Volten, Nedumangad.
Veremunduz Rev. Br., Mangalapuzha Seminary, Alwaye,
Veronique Nucton, Dame, Mulagumoodu.
Vianny Paramentin, Dame, Mulagumoodu.
Victor Rev. Bro., Mangalapuzha Seminary, Alwaye.
Victoria, Nursing Sister, Holy Cross Convent, Quilon.
Victorine Dr'Cluk, Dame, Mulagumoodu.
Victorine Hotors Do.
Villiner Adjutant, W. A. Salvation Army, Trivandrum.
Vincent D. H., Aspinwall & Co., Ltd., Alleppey.
Vincent Rev. Br., Mangalapuzha Seminary Alwaye.
Vincent A. D., Kuttikal Estate, Mundakayam.
Vincent A. D, Mrs. Do.
Vinen R. F., Pandavarmedu, Vandiperiyar.
Vinen Mrs. Do. Do.
Viney B. Miss, Teacher, Nicholson's School, Tiruvella.
Virginia, Missionery, Nedumangad.
Walentine Rev. Fr., Kunnapally.
Walker H.O.P., Valley End Estate, Mundakayam.
Walker Mrs. Do. Do.
Warbarten, P. J. H., Electric Engineer, Pallom.
Ward M. D., Miss. Teacher, Nicholson School, Tiruvella.
Watkis, Lieut; Col. H. L. M. C.. Commandant, Travancore State Forces, Trivandrum.
Watt Mac Ewan J. Pierce Leslies Co., Ltd., Alleppey.
Watters W. Haileyburia Estate, Fairfield.
Watts D. H. Miss, Trivandrum.
Wedderspoon, J., Ladrum Estate, Peermade.
Welekins M. Miss, L.M.Bungalow, Trivandrum.
Wetyel, Missionary, Trivandrum.
Wilkie J. S., (on leave) Glenmary Estate, Peermade.
Wilkie Mrs., Do. Do.
Wilkie J. M., Peermade Estate, Fairfield.
Wilkie J. H. Talliar Estate, Talliar.
Wilkins A., Kadamankulam Estate, Mundakayam.
William, Nedumangad.
William Reiser Rev. Missionary, Trivandrum.
Williams L. E. William Goodacre and Sons Ltd., Alleppey.
Williams G. E. L., Chettamannar Estate, Talliar
Wilson C. M. Ponmudi Estate, Nedumangad.
Wishart R. F., Official Liquidator, Quilon and National Bank.
Wood V., Missionary, Manavalakurichi.
Xavier De. Counte, Dame. Mulagumoodu.
Xavier, Very Rev. Fr. O. C. D. Thuckalay.
Zacharias Rev. Fr., Mangalapuzha Seminary, Alwaye.
Zorn K.M., Luther Mission, Bangalow, Aryad South, Ambalapuzha.

LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE STATE, DRAWING SALARIES OF Rs. 150 AND ABOVE.

Abdul Rahiman Sahib, N. B. A., B. L., Conciliation Officer, Alleppey.
Abdul Kareem Sahib, C. S, Commissioner of Police. Trivandrum, (Ag.)
Abraham, A., B. A., Assistant Peishkar, Trivandrum.
Abraham, C. I. B. Sc. A. S. A. A. (Lond.) Assistant Account Officer (Ag.)
Abraham, K. C., District Judge, Trivandrum.
Abraham, T. T., B. A. L. T., Headmaster, E. M. S. Ettumanur.
Abraham, T. T. B. A., B. L., Stationary Second Class Magistrate, Shertala.
Abraham, N. Varkey, Supervisor P. W. D, Shertala.
Achy Iype Miss M. D. Assistant Surgeon, Victoria Hospital, Quilon.
Aiyappan Unnithan K., Fishery Inspector, Vaikom.
Aiyappan Pillai, S., Superintendent, Secretariat. (S. P. T.)
Alexander, T. K., Tahsildar, Changanacherry.
Alexander, J., M. B. Ch. B., Assistant Surgeon, Quilon.
Alexander, P. I, B. A. Instructor in Physical Training, Science College.
Anandavalli Amma, B., B. A., (Honors.)., Jr. Lecturer in English, College for Women, Trivandrum.
Ananthakrishna Iyer, V., B. A., L. T., Teacher E. H. S. Shertala.
Ananthan Pillai, P. B. A., Superintendent of Studies in Indian Languages, Science College.
Ananthasubramonia Iyer R B A., B L., Tahsildar, Nedumangad.
Annamma, Miss K. C., B. A. (Hons) Lecturer, College for Women.
Arakal Jacob B. A., B. L., District Munsiff, Parur.
Arunachalam Pillai, A. Pauivagai Sheristadar.
Ashan K. P. M. A. B Sc. Sub Engineer, Special Sub Division, Quilon.
Atchuthan Pillai, R., B. A., B. L., Traffic Superintendent of Police.
Balakrishna Pillai, P., M. A, Head Translator to Government.
Balakrishna Warrier, C. S, M. A., Head Master E. H. S, Vaikom
Balakrishna Warrier, M. R., B A., (Honors.), Assistant Professor, College of Science Trivandrum.
Balarama Kurup, N. K, B. A., M. SC, Economic Botanist, Nagercoil.
Baker, M. A. Sub Engineer, Munnar.
Bhagavathiperumal Pillai V. S., L. M. S., Assistant Surgeon, Sreepadom, Trivandrum.
Bhagavathisubramonia Aiyar S. B. A., B. L., District Superintendent of Police, Trivandrum
Bharathi Amma (Sry.) D. B. A., L. T., Assistant Inspecting Officer, Haripad
Bhaskara Pillai P. B. A., Tahsildar, Karthigappally (Ag.)
Bijili K M., B. SC., (Aligar) B. L. Teacher, S L. B. E. H. School, Nagercoil.
Cama J. R. H. Major, Staff Officer, State Forces, Trivandrum.
Cameron, T. H. Commissioner, Devicolam.
Chako, A. K. B E. Assistant Engineer, Nagercoil (Temporary)
Chacko, E. I., B. A., B. L., Deputy Commissioner of Income Tax.
Chacko, C. M., B. A., L. T., Teacher Model School, Trivandrum.
Chacko, I. C., B. SC., (Edin.) Executive Engineer, Irrigation Division, Quilon (Ag.)
Chacko J. W. Superintendent, Workshops, Trivandrum.
Chacko, M. P., L. M. & S. Assistant Surgeon, Thiruvalla
Chacko M. V., B. A., Hons., Lecturer in Physics, College of Science, Trivandrum.
Chakrapani Aiyar. S, B. A, B. L., District Judge, Kottayam (on leave)
Chandrasekharan C. V. M. A., (Oxon) Pro-Vice Chancellor, Travancore University, Trivandrum
Chandrasekharan Nair, N., B. A, B. L., Assistant Superintendent of Police, Alleppey
Chandrasekhara Pillai, G. B A., B L, Tahsil dar, Mavelikara

Chandrasekhara Pillai, M. G., B. A., B. L., Tahsildar, Trivandrum

Chandrashkhara Pillai, P. B., Com., Income Tax collector, Quilon.

Chandy, Mrs. Anna, M. A., B. L., District Munsiff, Nagercoil, Principal.

Chandy Mrs. Anna, Teacher, H. G. T. S. for Women, Trivandrum.

Chandu Nair, U. B. E. Assistant Engineer, Electric Sub-Division, Alwaye.

Charles Joyce, E. (Mrs.), Teacher, E. H. S. for Girls, Trivandrum.

Chellam Aiyar K. S. M. A., L. T. Teacher, E. H. S. Chala, Trivandrum

Chummar A., M. A., L. T., Lecturer in Natural Science, Training College, Trivandrum

Chandy, T., B., A. B. L., Division Peishkar, Kottayam. (Ag.)

Chelladura J. E., B. A., (Hons.) Asst. Professor in Zoology, College of Science, Trivandrum.

Cherian, A., M. A. Teacher, English High School Kayamculam.

Cherian, A., B. A., B. L., District Munsiff, Tiruvalla.

Cherian, K. J., B. A., B. L., Chief Account Officer, Trivandrum. (S. P. T.)

Cherian, Miss Mary B.A., L.T., Head Mistress, E. M. S. Chenganoor.

Chidambara Aiyer, R., B. A., B. L., L T., Headmaster, S L. B E. H. S., Nagercoil.

Chidambaram S., Private Secretary to the Dewan.

Christian S., L. M & S, Deputy Surgeon, General Hospital, Trivandrum.

Clement, A. M., L. R. C. P. S., L. R. F. P, S., D S. L. D. S., Assistant Surgeon, Trivandrum.

Connell Mc.Dowell, Lieut. B. E. A. Commandant, 1st Nayar Infantry, Travancore State Forces (on leave.)

Damodaran Asan A. S., B. A., B. L., Conciliation Officer, Quilon.

Damodaran Nambisan, T., B. A., (Hons.), Assistant Professor, College of Arts, Trivandrum.

Damodaran Pillai, K. R., B. A., B. L., Tahsildar, Minachil.

Damodaran C. O., B. SC., Protector of Backward Communities.

Daniel, M. A. B. A., L. T., Teacher, S. L. B. E. H. S. Nagercoil.

Dasanachar, B., M. B. & C. M. Deputy Surgeon, Fort Hospital, Trivandrum.

D'Cruz, Henry, P., Government Photographer, Trivandrum (on leave.)

Devasikamoni, Mrs. E., B. A., L T., Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Trivandrum.

Devasikhamony S., B. A., B. L., District Munsiff, Nedumangad.

Dhanukoti Pillai, R., B. A., Honors (Oxon), Conservator of Forests, Trivandrum. On leave.

Dogar Singh Sardar, Ceramic Expert, Trivandrum.

Doraswami Aiyangar, M. S., B. A., B. E., Executive Engineer, Kottayam.

Doraswami Aiyangar P., Sub-Engineer, Peermade (Ag.)

Eapen Ittyerah, M. A., Lecturer, College of Science, Trivandrum

Eapen, J., B. A., B. L., Chief concilition Officer, Kottayam

Eapen, K. B. A, B. L., District Munsiff, Muvattupuzha.

Eapen, P., L. M. & S., Assistant Surgeon, Nagercoil.

Easwari Amma, K. B. A., (Hons), Lecturer in English, College of Arts, Trivandrum

Fenn J., B. Sc., Teacher, S. M. V. S. Trivandrum.

Gaiuneos D., B. A., B. L., Senior Assistant Account Officer. (Ag.)

Ganapathi Aiyar, H., M. A., M. L., Professor, Law College, Trivandrum.

Ganapathy Aiyar, R., B. A., L. T., District Munsiff, Shencotta.

Ganesa Aiyar, S. B. A. Assistant Superintendent of Police, Alwaye.

George C. K., M. B., B. S., Asst. Surgeon, Lalom.

George Mariyam, Miss P., B. A., L. T., Head Mistress, E. H. S. for Girls, Alleppey.

George, A. K., B. A., D. L. M., District, Registrar, Quilon.

George C. T., L M. S, Health Officer, Trivandrum Municipality (Ag.)

George K., B. A., Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner, Trivandrum. (O Special duty.)

George. Kurien M., B. B. S. (Madras) L. R. C. P. S., L. R. F. P. & S, D L. C. R. C. S, Assistant Surgeon, Kottayam.

George, K. M., B A., Superintendent, Account Office, (Ag.)

George, M. M., B. A., B. L., Inspector of Police, Kottayam.

George Thomas, B. A., B. L., Tahsildar, Vilavankod.

Gnanaprakasi Miss R., B. A., (Hons) L. T. Teacher, E. H. S. for Girls, Trivandrum.

Goda Varma, B. A., (Hons.) Principal, Sanskrit College, Trivandrum.

Gomez, J. I., L. M. & S. Deputy Surgeon, (On leave.)

Gomez Miss Eunice, M. A., Lecturer in English, College for Women, Trivandrum.

Gopala Aiyar, K. S., B. A., B. L., District Munsiff, Trivandrum.

Gopala Kammath N., M. B. B. S., Assistant Surgeon, Thycattussery.

Gopala Menon, A., M. A., B. Com., Director of Public Instruction, Trivandrum.

Gopala Menon K. P., Bar-at-law, Judge, High Court, Trivandrum. (On leave.)

Gopala Panikar C. P., B. A., B. L. President, Municipal Council, Trivandrum.

Gopala Pillai K., Assistant Conservator of Forests, Quilon. (Ag.)

Gopala Pillai, K., B. A., B. L., Assistant Account Officer. (On leave.)

Gopala Pillai, K., P. W. Officer, Municipality, Trivandrum.

Gopala Pillai, K. K., B. A., B. L., District Munsiff, Pathanamthitta.

Gopala Pillai, M K., M. R. C S, etc., Director of Public Health. Trivandrum.

Gopala Pillai, P., B. A., B. L, District Munsiff, Kuzhithurai. (Ag.)

Gopala Pillai P. K.. B. A., Asst. Superintendent of Police, Chengannoor.

Gopala Pillai, P. N., B. A., Superintendent, Secretariat. Trivandrum

Gopala Pillai V., S. B. A., B. L., Tahsildar, Vilavancode. (Ag.)

Gopalan Nair, M. P., Textile Expert, Trivandrum.

Gopalan Nair T. K., B. A., B. L., Assistant Secretary to Government. (Ag.)

Gopalakrishna Aiyar, G., M. A., Professor of English, H. H. the Maharaja's College of Science, Trivandrum.

Gourikutty Amma, K., B. A., L. T., Teacher, Pettah V. H. S. for Grils, Trivandrum.

Govinda Kartha, K., B. A. Superintendent of Survey, Trivandrum.

Govinda Menon N., B A., B. L., District Court Government Pleader, Kottayam (Temporary.)

Govinda Pillai, K., B. Sc., L. C. E, Executive Engineer, Trivandrum. (On leave).

Govinda Pillai, K. N., B. A., B. L., District Munsiff, Nagercoil (Additional.)

Govinda Pillai, K. N., B.E., Assistant Engineer, Nagercoil Irrigation (Ag.)

Govinda Pillai, K., B. A., B. L, Assistant Excise Commissioner, Excise Commissioner's Office, Trivandrum.

Govinda Pillai, K. S. 2nd and Additional Sessions Judge, Trivandrum.

Govinda Pillai, M., B. A, Financial Secretary to Government.

Govinda Pillai, M. K., B. A., Assistant Devaswom Commissioner, Ambalapuzha.

Govinda Pillai, T. K., Veterinary Inspector, Kottayam.

Govindan, K. N., B. A., Division Peishkar, Quilon. (Ag).

Govindan Nair, G., B. A. B. L. District Munsiff, Kottarakara.

Govindan Pandalai, N., M. A., M. L., Temporary 2nd and Additional Sessions Judge.

Gram M E. (Mrs.) M. A., L. T., Lecturer in Physical Education, College for Women.

Gulam Hussain, Assistant Excise Commissioner, Quilon.

Gunamani, A. M. A., M. L, Assistant Secretary to Government.

Habeeb Mahommed, M. A., B. L., District Judge, Parur. (Ag.)

Harihara Aiyar, N., B. A., B. L., District Munsiff, Quilon. (Principal.)

Harihara Aiyar, S., B. A., L. T., Teacher, E. H. S. Vaikom. (On leave.)

Harihara Aiyar, V., B. A., B. E., Executive Engineer, Nagercoil.

Hariharan, N. P., Director of Information, Trivandrum.

Harris T. Y., M. A. (Hons.) L. T. Lecturer, Training College, Trivandrum.

Irvine, W. M., Superintendent, Guest House, Trivandrum.

Isaac, D. W., L. M. & S. Deputy Surgeon, Kottayam.

Isaac, Miss Siromany, B. A., L. T., Teacher E. H. S. for Girls, Trivandrum

Jacob, A. O., B. A., M. B., & B. S. (Madras) L. R. C. P. London, M. R. C. S. (England) D. M. R. E. (Cantab.) Radiologist, General Hospital, Trivandrum.

Jacob, Mrs. Catherine, Assistant Surgeon, Trivandrum.

Jacob Jacob, B. A., L. T., Headmaster, E. H. S. Kottarakara.

Jacob, L. H., Executive Engineer, Quilon.

Jacob Mrs. Mary, B. A., L. T., Teacher. E. H. S. for Girls (S. P. T.)

Jacob, P. G., B. A., B. Com., (Bombay) Head Master, Government School of Commerce, Alleppey.

James, A. V., Sub Engineer, Peermade.

Janardhana Aiyar, S. B. A., B. E., Assistant Engineer, Nagercoil (Ag.)

Janardhana Aiyar, S. B. A., Assistant AccountOfficer, Trivandrum, (Ag.)

Janardhana Aiyar, T. P., B. A., B. E., Sub Engineer, Changanacherry (Ag.)

Janardhanan Pillai, N., Sub Engineer, Pallom.

Jayaram Cousins, Head of the Department of Fine Arts.

John, A. E, B. A., M. B. & C. M. Assistant Surgeon, (On leave)

John, C. C., Professor of Marine Biology and Fisheries.

John K., M. B. B. S., Assistant Surgeon, Parasala.

John, Miss Mary, B. A. B. Sc., A. R. C. S. (London) Assistant Professor of Physics Science College, Trivandrum.

John M. G., B. A., B. L., District Munsiff, Thodupuzha.

John Miss Sosah, P., M. A., Lecturer in Natural Science, College for Women.

Jivanayakom, D., M. A., Lecturer, Training College, Trivandrum.

John, Samuel, L. M. & S. etc., Deputy Surgeon, General Hospital, Trivandrum.

John, Joseph P., B. E., M. E., Excutive Engineer, Trivandrum (Ag.)

Johnson, A. S., B. A., M. B. B. S. (Mad.) M. R. C. P. (Edin.) Assistant Surgeon, Oolampara.

Joseph C. K. B. A., L. T., Teacher, E. H. S. Chenganur.

Joseph Ittyerah M. A., A. I. I. Sc., Lecturer, College of Science, Trivandrum.

Joseph K. Mathen, B. A., L. T. etc., Teacher, S. M. V. S. Trivandrum.

Joseph, M. P., B. A., B. L., Excise Commissioner, Trivandrum, (Ag.)

Joseph, P. K., M. B. B. S. Assistant Surgeon, Public Health Laboratory, Trivandrum. (On leave.)

Joseph, Panjikaran B. A., B. L., Government Pleader, Trivandrum.

Joseph, T. J., B. A., B. L., District Judge, Parur. (Ag.)

Joseph Saramma, M. B. B. S., Assist. Surgeon, Kottayam.

Joseph Theresa, (Miss) B. A., L. T., Head Mistress, H. G. T. S, Trivandrum.

Joseph T. K, B. A., L. T., Headmaster, E. H. S. Thuckala.

Joseph V. I., B. A., B. L., Elective Lecturer, Law College, Trivandrum.

Joseph S, General Superintendent, Carpentery and Smithery School, Trivandrum.

Kamalamma Sry. B., M. B., B. S., Assistant Surgeon, Alleppey.

Kamesam S., B. E., M. E., Director of Development, Trivandrum.

Kartha K. K. B. E., Assistant Engineer, Alleppey (Temporary.)

Karthiayani Amma V. K., B. A., (Hons.) Junior Lecturer, College for Women Trivandrum.

Karunakaran C. O., M. B., B. S., (Mad.) D. T. M. and H. D. P. (Cant.) D. B. (Lond., Superintendent, Public Health Laboratory, Trivandrum.

Kassim P. A., B. A., B. L., Assistant Secretary to Government.

Kerala Varma Raja P., B. A., B. L., Mathilagom Kariakar, Trivandrum

Kesava Menon, T., B. A., Devaswom Asst, Commissioner (on leave.)

Kesava Aiyar, S., B. A., B. L., Account Officer, (Ag.)

Kesavan Nair. R., M. B. B. S., Deputy Surgeon, General Hospital, Trivandrum.

Kesavan, Namburipad, K. N., B. A., B, L.. Conciliation Officer, Mavelikara.

Kesava Pillai, K., M. B. & B. S, Assistant Surgeon, Chirayinkil.

Kesava Pillai G., B. A., B. L.. Assistant Peishkar, Chengannur.

Kesavan Tampi N., Personal Assistant to the Chief Engineer.

Kesava Pillai, M. K., M. Sc., (Benares and London) D. I. C., Divisional Treasury Officer, Trivandrum. (Under training.)

Kesava Pillai, T., B. A., B. L., Second and Additional Sessions Judge Quilon (Ag.)

Kochukrishna Pillai, K. V., B. A., B. L., Tahsildar, (On leave.)

Kochukrishna Pillai, S., B. A, B. L., Tahsildar, Quilon (Ag.)

Kochunni Pillai, T. C., Agricultural Inspector (on other duty.)

Kolappa Pillai, S, B. A., B. L., Assistant Peishkar, Quilon (Ag.)

Korah C. M, B. A., B. L., Tahsildar, Kalkulam

Korah M. Mani, B. A (Hons.) Teacher, (On leave.)

Koshi K. C., B. A., B. L., Tahsildar, Kunnatnad.

Koshi, M., L. M., & S., Assistant Surgeon, Kozhencherry.

Koshi T. K. M. A. (Madras) P. H. D. (Lond.,) F. R. M. S., F. L. S. Professor of Botany, H. H. The Maharaja's College of Science, Trivandrum.

Koshy Mariam A. (Mrs.) B. A., L. T., Assistant Inspecting Officer, Tiruvalla.

Kovoor G. I. B. Sc., (Wales) Marketing Officer, Trivandrum. (Temporary.)

Krishna Aiyangar L, B. A. L. T., Teacher, E. H. S. Muvattupuzha.

Krishna Aiyar, B., B. A., B. L., District Munsiff, Devicolam.

Krishna Aiyar, C. B. A., Manager. Excise Commissioner's Office, Trivandrum.

Krishna Aiyar, K. R., M. A., Professor of Chemistry, H. H. The Maharaja's College of Science, Trivandrum (Ag.)

Krishna Aiyar, A. R., Sub Engineer, Pallivasal (Ag)

Krishna Aiyar, P. G., B, A. L. T., Headmaster, E. H. S. Eraniel.

Krishna Aiyar, N., B. A., B. L., Conciliation Officer, Trivandrum.

Krishna Aiyar, S., B. A., B. L., Assistant Excise Commissioner, Nagercoil.

Krishna Aiyar V. S., B. A., Head Master, E. H. S. Kayancolam.

Krishna Menon, P., B. A., B. L., District Supt. of Police, Quilon.

Krishna Pillai, A., B. A., Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

Krishna Pillai G. Engineer, Assistant to the Director of Development.

Krishna Pillai K., B. A., B. L., Tahsildar, Chirayinkil.

Krishna Pillai, N. K., L. M. & S. Principal Medical Officer, Travancore State Forces.

Krishna Pillai, N., L. M. & S., Deputy Surgeon, Quilon.

Krishna Pillai, P., B. A., B. L., Tahsildar, Agastisvaram.

Krishna Pillai P., B. A., Inspector of Police, Kottayam.

Krishna Pillai P. K., B. A., (Hons.) Lecturer in Physics, College of Science, Trivandrum.

Krishna Pillai S. Puthupally, Legal Remembrancer.

Krishna Pillai, V. N., B. A., B. L., District Munsiff, Quilon. (Addl.)

Krishna Wariar, M. R., B. A., L. T., Personal Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction.

Krishna Kammath, N., B. A., B. L., District Court Government Pleader, Alleppey (Temporary.)

Krishnan Nair M. K., B. A, B. L, District Munsiff, Kanjirapally.

Krishnan Namboodripad P., B. A., (Hons) Headmaster, Kulakada Special School.

Krishnan Pandala, N., M. A., Superintendent, Account Office (Ag.)

Krishnan Potti, G., B. A., B. L., District Munsiff, Perumpavoor

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Sankara Aiyar, T. G., B A., B. L., Divisional Treasury Officer, Trivandrum.

Sankara Aiyar, V., B. A., L. T. Headmaster, E. H. S. Parur (Ag.)

Sankara Kumar S. B. A., Government Pleader. Nagercoil.

Sankara Marar, K., B. A., B. L., District Munsiff, Ambalapuzha.

Sankara Menon, M., L. M. & S., Deputy Surgeon, Vaikom.

Sankara Pillai, A., M. A., Headmaster, S. M. V. S., Trivandrum.

Sankara Pillai, R., B. A., Assistant Excise Commissioner, Mavelikara.

Sankara Pillai, P., B. A., B. L., District Munsiff, Adoor. (Ag.)

Sankaran, K., B. A. B. L. Second Additional Sessions Judge, Quilon. (Ag.)

Sankaran Nair, T. K. B. A., B. L. Assistant Devaswom Commissioner, Suchindram.

Sanku Aiyar, S., B. A., B. L., Asst. Account Officer, Trivandrum

Sankaranarayana Iyer, R., B. A., L. T., Superintendent, Reformatory (on other duty in the Palace.)

Sankaranarayana Aiyar, R. B. A., B. L., 2nd and Addl. Sessions Judge, Nagercoil.

Sankaranarayana Aiyar, R., B. A., L. T. Teacher, S. M. V. S. Trivandrum.

Sankaranarayana Aiyar, T., B. A. B. L., Assistant Peishkar, Alleppey. (Ag.)

ankaranarayana Aiyar, V. V., Asst. Account Officer, Ag. (on leave)

Sankaranarayana Pillai, L., B. A., Asst. Secretary to Government. Ag.

Sankaranarayana Pillai, V. R., B. A., B. L.. Assistant Peishkar, Kottayam

Sankararamiah, K. S., M. A., L. T., Headmaster, E. M. S. Nedumangad.

Sankarasubba Aiyar, K., B. A., B. L., High Court Judge.

Sankarasubba Aiyar, R. B. A., Asst. Superintendent, Government Press.

Sankarasubramoniya Aiyar, H., M. A., L. T., Teacher, E. H. S., Muvattupuzha.

Sankara Rao, P., Sub-Engineer, Muvattupuzha.

Sankunni Nair, K. V. (Capt.) Commandant 3rd Infantry, Travancore State Forces.

Sarada Amma, K., Sry., B. A. (Hons.) Lecturer, College of Arts.

Sathianesan, S. I., M. A. B. L., District Judge, Kottayam (Ag.)

Sathiavageswara Aiyar, S., B. A. (Hons) B. L., Lecturer in English, College of Science, Trivandrum.

Sathiavageswara Aiyar, K. K., B. A., L. T., Teacher, E. H. S., Nagercoil.

Sawyer, Mrs, Deputy Surgeon W. and C. Hospital Trivandrum.

Sebastian, P. X., B. A., B. L., Government Pleader, Alleppey.

Sesha Iyer, S., B. A., B. L., District Munsiff, Shertallay.

Sesha Aiyar, S., B. A., B. E., Deputy Chief Engineer, Trivandrum.

Solomon Russell, M. Sc. (London) Lecturer, College of Science.

Sesha Aiyangar, S., G. M. V. C. Veterinary Inspector, Mavelikara.

Sesha Aiyangar, N., B. A. L. T., Teacher, E. H. S. Chalai

Seshagiri Rao, S., B. A., G. D. A., Income Tax Collector, Kottayam (Temporary.)

Simon, P. I. B. A., B. L., Government Pleader, Trivandrum.

Simpson James., M. B. CH. B, Surgeon General, Trivandrum. (on leave)

Sivarama Pillai S., B. A, (Hons), Assistant Professor of English, H. H the Maharajah's College of Science, Trivandrum.

Sivarama Panicker, K. B. A., L. T., Teacher, E. H. S., Quilon.

Sivarama Pillai, G., Agricultural Inspector, Kottayam.

Sivaraman Nair, E., Assistant Engineer, Kottayam.

Sivaraman Nair, U., M. A., Assistant Professor of Mathematics, College of Science. Trivandrum.

Sitarama Aiyar, K. M. A., Asst. Professor of Chemistry, College of Science, Trivandrum.

Sitarama Aiyar, S., B. A. (Hons.) Lecturer, College of Science, Trivandrum.

Sivaramakrishna Aiyar, R., B. A., L. T., Division Inspector of Schools, Tiruvalla.

Sivaramakrishna Aiyar, S., M. A., Assistant Superintendent of Survey, Trivandrum

Sivaramakrishna Aiyar, V., M. A., Professor of Physics, College of Science, Trivandrum.

Sivaramasubramonia Aiyar, A., B.A., (Honors), Assistant Professor of English, College of Arts, Trivandrum.

Sivarama Pillai, P. P., B. A., B. L., Income Tax Collector, Trivandrum.

Sivasankara Pillai, V., B. A., B. L., District Superintendent of Police, Kottayam.

Sivathanu Pillay S., M. B., B. S., Assistant Surgeon, Trivandrum.

Sivaswami Aiyar, P. S., B. A. L. T., Headmaster, E. H. S. for Boys, Shencotta.

Smith, C. A., Director of Music, Travancore State Forces.

Sreedharan Nair, W. P., B Sc. Assistant Engineer Electric Division.

Sreedharan Pillai, M., B. A., Chemical Assistant, Trivandrum.

Sreekanta Pillai, R., B. A., Deputy Conservator of Forests, Kottayam.

Sreenivasachari, R., M. A., Lecturer, College of Science, Trivandrum.

Sreenivasa Aiyar, A. M., B. A., L. T., Headmaster, English High School, Marthandam.

Sreenivasa Gopalan, R.. B. A., L. T., Teacher, E. H. S. Attingal.

Sreenivasa Aiyar, P. S., Sub-Engineer, Muvattupuzha.

Sreenivasan R., Professor, H. H. the Maharaja's College of Science, Trivandrum.

Sreenivasan, J., B. A. (Hons.) Asst. Professor in Botany, H H. The Maharaja' College of Science, Trivandrum.

Sriranganatha Sastri, C. N., B. A., B. L., Devaswom Commissioner.

Subbarama Aiyar, C. V., B. A. (Hons.) Assistant Professor of Mathematics, College of Science Trivandrum.

Subbiah, P. S., B. A., L T, Teacher, S. M. V. S. Trivandrum.

Subrahmanya Aiyar, H., M. A., Ph. D. Professor, H. H. The Maharaja's Colleg of Science, Trivandrum.

Subrahmanya Aiyar, C. P., M. A., L. T., Headmaster, English High School, Chavara.

Subrahmanya Aiyar, A. R., B. A., B. L., Assistant Secretary to Government (on leave).

Subramania Aiyar, K. R., Supervisor, P. W. D., Vaikom.

Subrahmanya Aiyar, S., B. A., B. L., Second and Additional Sessions Judge, Nagercoil. (Temporary.)

Subrahmanya Aiyar, K. P., B. A, B. L., Assistant Devaswom Commissioner, Vaikom.

Subrahmanya Aiyar, P. S., B. A., L. T., Teacher, E. H. S., Marthandam.

Subramanya Pillai, E., Assistant Superintendent of Police, Nagercoil.

Subramonia Pillai, K. Agricultural Inspector, Kottarakara.

Subramanya Pillai, S., B. A., B. L., District Munsiff, Changanacherry.

Subramonian, S., B. A. B. L., Tahsildar, Kunnathur.

Sundaram Aiyar, K., B. A., L. T. Teacher, E. H. S., Chalai.

Sundaram Aiyar, R., B. A., L. T., Headmaster E. H. S. Alleppey.

Sundaram Aiyar, R., B. A., L. T., Headmaster, E. H. S. Neyyattinkara.

Sundararaja Naidu, V., M. A., B. L., Head Master, Model E. H. S. Trivandrum.

Sweet, W. C., M. D. B. Sc., Dr. P. H., Honorary Adviser Public Health Department.

Thaliath Joseph, B. A., BAR-AT-LAW., Judge, High Court, Trivandrum.

Thaliath Jacob F. R, C. S. (London) Deputy Surgeon, General Hospital, Trivandrum

Thanu Aiyar, S., M. A. (Hons.) Lecturer, College of Science, Trivandrum.

Thanu Aiyar S., B. A. B. L., Prosecuting Inspector of Police, Thuckalai.

Thanu Aiyar, S., B. A., L. T. Teacher, E. H. S. Nagercoil.

Thanu Pillai, K., B. A., Assistant Excise Commissioner, Arukutty.

Thanu Pillai, M., Motor Engineer, H. H. the Maharaja's Garage and Stables.

Thanu Pillai, P., B. A. Sub-Engineer, Mavelikara. (Ag.)

Thandaveswara Aiyar, M, G. M. V. C., Veterinary Inspector, Tiruvalla. (on leave.)

Thomas Chachy, Miss., B. A., L. T., Teacher, E. H. S, for Girls. Trivandrum.

Thomas, E. T., M. A. L. T., Professor of English, College of Arts Trivandrum.

Thomas, V. I, B. A., B. L., Tahsildar, Parur.

Thomas, P. J., B. Sc. (London) Resident Engineer, P. H. E Scheme Civil Works Munnar.

Thomas, C., B. A., L. T., Teacher, E. H. S., Muvattupuzha.

Thomas, K. C., Water Works Executive Engineer, Trivandrum.

Thomas, M. C., B. A. L. T., Teacher, S. M. V. S. Trivandrum.

Thomas M. C., B. A., B L. Tahsildar, Muvattupuzha.

Thomas, P. M., B. A., L T., Headmaster, E. M. S., Pathanamthitta.

Thomas T. T., M. A., (Madras) Ph. D. (Lond.) Lecturer, College of Science, Trivandrum.

Thirumal Rao, K. T., Sub-Engineer, Water Works, Shencotta.

Titus C. J, L. M. S., Assistant Surgeon, Trivandrum.

Trivikraman Tampi, N., B. A. Assistant Conservator of Forests, on special duty as Sales Forest Officer, Trivandrum.

Trustcott G. B. E., Chief Engineer, Trivandrum.

Umamaheswar, S., B. A. (Hons) Lecturer, Science College, Trivandrum.

Unnithan G. N., B. A., M. R. C. S., L. R. C. P. (Lond.) D. T. M. & H. (Lond.) Asst. Surgeon, Devicolam.

Ure S. N., Tutor to His Highness The Elaya Raja.

Usuf Sait, Muhamed, B. A., B. L. Tahsildar, Tovala.

Varadaraja Aiyangar N., B. A., M. L., Lecturer, Law College, Trivandrum.

Varadaraja Aiyangar, V., B. A., B. L., Secretary to the Public Service Commissioner

Varadaraja Sarma, S., B. E., Industrial Engineer and Chief Boiler Inspector.

Varghese E. P. M. A. B. L. District Court Government Pleader, Parur (Ag.)

Varghese, A. Rao Bahadur, Rajanithinipuna B. A., B. L., Chief Justice, High Court, Trivandrum.

Varghese, Mrs. Aley, B. A., L. T., Teacher, E. H. S. for Girls.

Varghese C. O., B. A., B. L., District Munsiff, Karunagapally (Ag.)

Varghese, C. P. B. A., L. T., Teacher, S. M. V. School, Trivandrum.

Varghese M. O., M. A. (Hons.), Secretary E. D. Board, Trivandrum.

Varghese M. K., B. A., B. L., Mycologist, Kayankulam.

Varghese P. C., L. M. S., Assistant Surgeon, Noornad.

Varghese, T. G., B. A., Ag. Assistant Peishkar, Alleppey.

Varghese P. M., B. A., L. T., Ag. Headmaster, E. H. S. Kanjirapally.

Varghese Abraham, Supervisor P. W. D. Shertala.

Varghese George, B. A., B. L., Temporary Second and Additional Sessions Judge, Trivandrum.

Vasudeva Kurup, P., B. A., B. L., Senior Assistant Account Officer. (on leave).

Vasudeva Puduval, R., B. A., Director, Archaeological Department Trivandrum.

Vasudeva Panickar, S, B. A., Assistant Excise Commissioner, Devicolam.

Vasudeva Panikar, K. N., B. A., (Hons.) Lecturer in English, College of Science, Trivandrum.

Velayudhan, P. S., B. A, Assistant Peishkar Perumbavoor (Ag.)

Velayudhan Nair, P., B. A., Assistant Conservator of Forests, Konni,

Velayudhan Pillai, P. A., Assistant Surgeon, Ophthalmic Hospital, Trivandrum.

Velu Pillai K., B. A., Superintendent, Secretariat

Velu Pillai, M., Superintendent, Secretariat.

Velu Pillai, V. B. A., B. L. District Munsiff, Neyyattinkara.

Venkatachalam Aiyar, A., B. A., L. T., Teacher, E. H. S., Parur.

Venkitachalam Aiyar, A., M. A., Lecturer in Chemistry, College of Science, Trivandrum.

Venkitarama Aiyar K. C., Income Tax Adviser (Temporary).

Venkiteswara Aiyar A. R., B. A. Divisional Treasury Officer, Quilon (Ag.)

Venkiteswara Aiyar, N., B. A., L. T., Division Inspector of Schools, Muvattupuzha.

Venkiteswara Aiyar, V., Maramath Circle Officer, Nagercoil.

Venkiteswara Iyer, H. B. A., Manager, State Forces, Head Quarters.

Watkis, H. L., Lieut col. M. C., Commandant, Travancore State Forces.

Watts, Miss. D. H., Raja Kariya Kusala, B. A., Directress, State Guests Department.

Yesudian, S., B. A. L. T., Teacher, E. H. S., Eraniel.

Zainuddin, M. B. A., B. L. Tahsildar, Devicolam.

PART II.

RETIRED OFFICERS OF THE STATE DRAWING Rs. 100 AND ABOVE.

Name.	*Designation.*
Abrahrm A. T.	Registrar High Court
Abraham P. K.	Sub Assistant Surgeon
Alagappa Pillai S.	District Superintendent of Police
Alwyn V. S. Mrs.	Assistant Surgeon
Ananthakrishna Iyer R.	Sub-Engineer P. W. D.
Ananthakrishna Iyer L.	Inspector of English Schools
Ananda Row R	Head Sirkar Vakil
Andrew Manuel	District Sanitary Officer
Appadurai Iyer	Assistant Division Peishkar
Arumanayagam A.	Dist. Judge
Arumugam Pillai A.	First Grade Inspector of Police
Atchuthan Nair P N.	Manager Land Mortgage Bank
Aundy Pillai V.	Division Assistant
Azariah S. A.	Registrar, High Court.
Balakrishna Rao	Water Works and Drainage Engineer
Barker S. G.	Director of Industries
Bensely O. H.	Superintendent of Police
Bhoothalingom Iyer P. N.	Puisne Judge
Campbell Perkins	Darbar Physician
Carrapiet E. C.	Inspectress of Girls' Schools
Chandamiah V.	District Superintendent of Police
Chakko V. T.	Assistant Superintendent of Police
Chacko I. C.	Director of Industries.
Chackko K. K.	Puisne Judge
Chacko P. O.	Divisional Treasury Officer
Chandrasekara Pillai P.	Sub Engineer
Chatfield H. S	Chief Justice
Cheriyan P.	Puisne Judge
Cheriyan O. M. (Rao Sahib)	Inspector of Vernacular Schools
Chidambara Vadhiyar K.	Head Translator
Chandy J. J.	Superintendent, Government Press
Chandy J. J.	Sanitary Commissioner
Chandy K. C.	Surgeon
Daniel P. I.	Assistant Account Officer
Devasikhamony S.	District Munsiff
Dharmaraja Iyer S.	Head Master
Dravyam	Deputy Surgeon
Easwara Pillai R.	Inspector of Schools
Everard R.	Chief Engineer
Gallyot W.	District Superintendent of Police
George A. A.	Deputy Surgeon
Gomathinayagam Pillai P.	Excise Commissioner
Gnanasikamoney A.	District Munsiff
Gopala Menon R.	District and Sessions Judge
Gopalaswami Iyer S.	Sub-Engineer
Gopalaswami Pillai S. V.	Assistant Superintendent of Police
Govinda Panicker N.	Asst. Division Peishkar
Govinda Pillai B.	Inspector of Police
Govinda Pillai K.	Division Assistant
Govinda Pillai K.	Assistant Excise Commissioner
Govinda Pillai M. K.	Principal, Law College
Govinda Pillai N.	Assistant Account Officer
Govinda Puduval R.	Acting Division Assistant
Govindan M.	Acting District Judge
Govinda Menon V. K.	Deputy Conservator
Gunther R. V.	Excise Circle Officer
Hunt F. J. R. V	Puisne Judge
I. Itty	**Head Master E. H. S.**

Name.	*Designation*
Ittyarah M. E.	1st Class Magistrate
Jacob A. M.	Surgeon
Jacob M. P.	Deputy Conservator of Forests.
Jacob F. J.	Chief Engineer
Jacob K.	Puisne Judge
Janardanan Pillai K.	Headmaster
John K.	Assistant Excise Commissioner
John Kurian	Executive Engineer
John Owen Surrao	Personal Assistant to the Conservator of Forests
John Mammen	Assistant Peishkar.
Jesudasan, J. T.	Divisional Insspector of Schools
Joseph M. Dr.	Surgeon
Joseph Roymond Dias	Deputy Surgeon
Joseph J	D. T O.
Joshua K. C.	Second Judge
Justus J Daniel	D. S. P.
Kerala Varma Thampan K.	Manager, Chief Engineer's Office
Kesava Iyer, T. R.	Assistant Excise Commissioner
Kesava Pillai C. E.	Do.
Kesava Pillai K. N.	Secretary to Government
Kolappa Pillai P. V.	Second Judge
Krishna Menon, P.	Assist. Surgeon
Krishna Pillai Dr.	Surgeon
Krishna Pillai C. K.	Tahsildar
Krishna Pillai R. K.	District Superintendent of Police
Krishna Pillai R.	Land Revenue Commissioner
Krishna Pillai. G.	Veterinary Superintendent
Krishna Pillai G.	Assistant Engineer.
Krishna Pillai, G.	District Registrar
Krishna Aiyangar N.	Dewan Peishkar
Krishna Aiyangar S. S.	Maramat Engineer
Krishna Pillai P. N.	Secretary to Government.
Krishna Pillai P.	Tahsildar
Krishna Aiyar P.	Headmaster
Krishna Pillai K. R.	Head Translator
Krishna Pillai C. R.	Headmaster, E. H. S.
Krishna Pillai K. R.	Superintendent Survey
C. S. Krishnaswami Aiyar	Ag. Account Officer
Krishnan Oonnithan N.	Palace Assistant Sarvadikariakar.
Kumaran N.	Ag. High Court Judge
Kumara Pillai A.	Secretary to Government
Kuriyan P. P.	Division Assistant
Kuruvila, K.	Deputy Surgeon
Kunjunni Paniker	Maramath Sub Engineer
Kunjunni Puduval R.	Asst. Excise Commissioner
Kuttalalingom Pillai T. S.	Sessions Judge
Lakshmanan Pillai T.	Divisional Treasury Officer
Lakshmanan P.N. Dewan Bahadur	Darbar Physician
Lakshmana Aiyar N.	Deputy Surgeon
Lepper R. S.	Professor of English
Luke K, I.	A. S. P
Captain Leverett G.	Principal Port Officer
Lopez A. J.	Librarian, Public Library
Madhavan Nair T. K.	Director of Registration
Madhavan Pillai N.	District Judge
Madhavan Pillai K.	Senior Surgeon
Mahadeva Aiyar S. K.	Dewan Peishkar
Mani K. M.	Assistant Account Officer

Name.	*Designation.*
Mani M. P.	Executive Engineer
Mathen K. M.	Assistant Account Officer
Mathen C.	Director of Registration
Mathew George P.	Deputy Surgeon
Mathen C. K.	Dewan Peishkar
Mathew, A. T.	Deputy Surgeon
Manavaliah T. J.	Deputy Surgeon
Mathew, E. I.	Director of Registration
Moses Sathiadas	Ag. District Judge
Mitchel A. C. Dr.	Director of Public Instruction
Muthunayagom Pillai A. M.	Puisne Judge
Nagamony Pillai C.	District Munsiff
Nagan Pillai C. K.	Anchal Superintendent
Nanoo Pillai P. V.	District Registrar
Nanoo Pillai R.	Temporary 2nd Judge
Narasimha Aiyar A. V.	Assistant Account Officer
Narayana Aiyangar K. S.	Deputy Conservator
Narayana Menon K	Dewan Peishkar
Narayanan Pandalai K.	Chief Secretary to Government
Narayana Aiyar A.	Inspector of English Schools
Narayana Aiyar P.	Headmaster.
Narayana Pillai M. R.	Second Judge
Narayana Row N. G.	Puisne Judge
Narayanaswami Rao S.	Assistant Secretary to Government
Natesa Aiyer K. V.	Chief Engineer
Neelakanta Puduval R	Assistant Commissioner of Devaswoms
Neelakanta Pillai T. N.	Asst. to the Addl. Head Sirkar Vakil
Neelakanta Pillai N.	Settlement Special Officer
Neelakanta Pillai N.	Principal, Sanskrit College
Netto W. D.	District and Sessions Judge
Oomman C. T.	Assistant Excise Commissioner
Owen Joseph	Inspector of Police
Padmanabha Pillai E.	Tahsildar
Padmanabha Pillai G.	District Registrar
Padmanabha Pillai K.	Headmaster
Padmanabha Row T Udarasiromoney	Anchal Superintendent
Padmanabha Aiyar R.	Personal Assistant to Executive Engineer
Padmanabha Aiyar T.	Division Assistant
Padmanabha Pillai P. N.	Second Judge.
Padmanabhan Tampi K.	District Superintendent of Police
Padmanabhan Tampi K.	Division Assistant
Palpoo Pillai T.	Puisne Judge
Palpu P.	Deputy Surgeon
Parameswara Aiyar S. Mahakavi	Dewan Peishkar.
Parameswaran Pillai K	Sanskrit Lecturer
Parameswaran Pillai N.	Assistant Dewan Peishkar
Parameswaran Pillai K. Changanachery	Puisne Judge
Paramesvaran Pillai Kayalam	Law Member
Paochapa Kesava Rao T S.	Assistant Account Officer
Parameswaran Pillai K.	Director of Registration
Parameswaran Pillai V. N.	Sub-Engineer
Parratt H. E.	Executive Engineer
Paulose P. V.	Assistant Account Officer
Philipose A.	Ag. District Judge
Ponnuswami Pillai P.	Ag. Assistant Secretary to Government
Ponnuswamy Pillai S. T.	Surgeon
Pryde James.	Principal and Professor of Natural Science, Science College

Name.	*Designation.*
Quinless Mrs. P.	Head Mistress
Rajaraja Varma K.	D. S. P.
Rajaraja Varma M.	Devaswom Commissioner
Raman Pillai N.	Prl. District Munsiff
Raman Pillai G.	Brigade Medical Officer
N. S. Raman Pillai	Division Peishkar
Rama Aiyar K. S.	District Munsiff
Ramachandra Aiyar G.	Tahsildar
Ramachandra Iyer N.	District Judge
Ramaswamy Iyer S.	Surgeon
Ramakrishna Iyer I.	Headmaster
Ramakrishna Iyer S.	Professor of Physics
Ramakrishna Pillai K.	District Munsiff
Ramanatha Iyer S.	Headmaster
Ramakrishna Iyer	Jailor
Ramalingom Pillai T.	Head Translator
Regunatha Iyangar	Head Sirkar Vakil
Raman Menon M.	District Munsiff
Ramasubba Sastri R.	District Judge
Ramasubba Iyer K. N.	Account Officer
Ramakrishna Kukilaya U.	Inspector of English Schools
Ramakrishna Iyer T. V.	Senior Asst. Excise Commissioner
Rama Varma Thampan	Vice Principal
Rama Varrier E.	Assistant Account officer
Ramaswami Iyer S.	Surgeon
Raman Tampi K.	Inspecting Medical Officer
Raman Pillai, P.	District Munsiff
Ramaiah Sastri C. N. A.	Superintendent of Studies of Dravidian Languages, Arts College
Raman Thampi C.	High Court Judge
Ratnam Iyer T. R.	Account Officer
Rengaswami Iyengar K. V. Rao Bahadur	Principal, Arts College
Robinson S. C. H.	Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner
Sankaran Pandala	District Judge
Sankara Menon K.	Director of Ayurveda
Sankara Pillai G.	Puisne Judge
Sankaranarayana Iyer	Lecturer, Training College
Satianesan P.	1st class Magistrate
Samuel P. V.	Assistant Secretary to Government
Sankunni Pillai K.	Tahsildar
Seetharama Iyer S.	District Munsiff
Seetharama Iyer P. N.	District Judge
Sivasankara Pillai	Ag. Puisne Judge.
Srinivasa Row, K.	Division Assistant
Sreenivasa Kukilaya U.	Lecturer Training College
Subramonia Iyer, V. S. Dewan Bahadur	Dewan
Subramonay Iyer E.	Principal, Law College
Subramonia Iyer	Headmaster
Subramonia Iyer, N.	Senior Dewan Peishkar
Subba Iyer, V.	Additional Head Sirkar Vakil
Subramonia Sastri	Professor of Philosophy
Subramonia Iyer S.	Headmaster, E H. S.
Subramonia Iyer M.	Tahsildar
Subramonia Iyer G.	Division Assistant
Sundaram Iyer P. S.	Headmaster E. H. S.

Name.	*Designation.*
Subba Iyer P. R.	Deputy Surgeon
Swaminatha Sastri C. S.	Sirkar Vakil
Taylor T.	Director of Music
Thomas A. T.	Deputy Surgeon
Thomas K.	Surgeon
Thomas K. I.	Do.
Thomman T. C.	Secretary to Government
Ukkandan Unni Nair	Vice Principal, Training College
Varghese T. K.	Deputy Surgeon.
Varghese Chandy, K.	Munsiff
Veloo Pillai K.	District Munsiff
Veloo Pillai. N. P.	Ag. Assistant D. P.
Venkitarama Naidu	Surgeon
Venkitarama Dekshithar, R.	Devaswom Commissioner
Venkitaramana Iyer S.	Ag. Account Officer
Venkitarama Aiyangar K.	Assistant Secretary to Government
Veeraraghavachari S. T.	Puisne Judge
Veeraraghava Aiyar, M. H.	Division Peishkar
Viswanatha Iyer, P.	Division Peishkar
Viswanatha Iyer P. G.	Head Master
Vythialingom Pillai R.	Division Peishkar
Miss Watts E.	Music Mistress
Miss Watts D. H.	Lady Principal
Miss Yardly L. M.	Lady Doctor.

TRAVANCOREANS ABROAD.

A.

Mr. A. M. Abdul Kadir, B. A., Assistant Lecturer in Languages, Mahomedan College, Madras.

Mr. K. M. Abraham, B. A., I. F. S., Deputy Chief Accounts Officer East Indian Railways, 105, Clive Street, Calcutta.

Mr. K. S. Abraham, B. A., B. T., Mazagon Terrace, Mazagon, Bombay.

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ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO LIST OF ROADS AND CANALS.

A

	Road No.	*Length in miles*
Achencoil Mekkara-Pamblipattanam	125	17
Adoor Mannady	178	4
Adoor-Pattazhi	179	5
Adoor-Punalore	150	18½
Adoor-Punalore Road 31st mile to Kanugumcherry	136	3
Adoor-Thumpamon	192	6¼
Adoor Sasthankotta	154	11¼
Adoor-Sasthankotta Road 10th mile to Kottarakara	129	10⅞
Alencholay-Kuzhithurai	51	12¾
Alencherry Meenkulam	127	5½
Allencode-Kilimanur	104	6¾
Allencode-Meerankadavoo	105	5⅝
Alleppey-Aroor (*via* Shertallai)	146	28 15/16
Alleppey-Quilon	142	53¼
Alleppey-Road No. 3	145	1½
Alleppey-Sherthalai	215	13
Alwaye-Angamalai	296	6¼
Alwaye-Edapalli	295	8¼
Alwaye-Kizhakkambalam Road—Perumbavur Puthencruz	292	8⅝
Alwaye-Kottayam (*via* Vaikom)	324	53
Alwaye Parur	294	10
Alwaye Munnar road	285	71¾
Alwaye-Munnar Road 18th mile to Muvattupuzha-Kothamangalam Road 3rd mile 6th fug.	315	3
Alwaye-Vengola	287	9⅜
Amaravila-Ottasegaramangalam	66	9
Amaravila-Ravanachira	64	4⅜
Amaravila Ottasekaramangalam road 8th mile to 10th mile Amaravila Anapara road	68	6½
Ambalapuzha-Quilon	142	45⅝
Ambalapuzha Temple Approach road	143	¾
Ambara-Mankombu	233	7
Ammayanakkanur-Mannar (*via* Bodimettu)	319	81
Do. (*via* Top Station)	322	22½
Ammayanayakkanur-Kottayam (*via* Kumili)	228	146
Anachady Estate road	139	1
Anchalpetty--Kadambanad	310	4
Anchal-Punalore	134	7¼
Anad Branch Road	99	3⅝
Anapara Amaravila road 10th mile to Ottasekaramangalam Amaravila road 8th mile	68	6½
Angamali-Alwaye	296	6¼
Angamali-Kalady	300	7
Anjugramam road	8	6⅝
Anthinad- Melkavu	236	6
Anthinad-Melkavu(4th Mile)-6th mile Thodupuzha Arakulam	313	1¼
Aracozha road	280	7¾
Areekal Thodu-Karingalchira	290	2½
Arakulam-Thodupuzha	274	12
Arakulam Erattupetta Trace	253	10
Araboly-Thittivilai	22	6⅝
Aramboly-Trivandrum	2	50½

	Road No.	Length in miles.
Aranmula-Pandalam	187	7
Arasayarkal Bank road	25	1
Aroor-Alleppey	215	28 15/16
Arukutty-Shertallay	218	14 m. 7½ fur.
Arumanur-Pulluvila	73	2¾
Arumanai-Panachamood Road and Trace	57	6
Arumana-Atoor road	52	3½
Aruthangal-Shertallay	220	4⅞
Aruvikara-Katchani	109	3½
Aruvikara Temple to 4th mile Balaramapuram Kattakada road	71	1½
Aruvikara road 2nd mile-Kachani 3rd mile	108	¾
Aruvikarai-9th mile T. S. road	107	2
Aruvikara Road	46	½
Aryanad-Palode	97	14¾
Aryanad-Vellanad	96	3¼
Athirampuzha-Lalom (Ettumanur to Palai)	225	12⅜
Athikathukulangara-Thonalloor	186	3¾
Attingal-Chirayinkil	103	4⅛
Attingal-Trivandrum	4	21
Attingal-Venjaramood	102	6½
Attoor-Arumana road	52	3¼
Ayoor-Ithicarai	117	14⅜
Ayoor-Kulattupuzhai	118	16½
Avaneeswaram to Pattanapuram	131	5⅛
Auayaramnarooil road	19	1
B		
Balamore-Nagercoil	24	23¾
Balamore road 9th mile-Puthukulam	[illegible]0	3¼
Balaramapuram-Kattakadai	78	6⅛
Balaramapuram Kattakada road 4th mile to Aruvikara temple	71	1½
Balaramapuram-Poovar	76	7⅞
Balaramapuram-Vizhinjam	77	4⅞
Bastow road (Valen kari to Kzhumattur)	203	3⅞
Bharananganam-Wazhamattom road	244	3½
Bhoothapandi-14th mile M. S. road	16	5
Bonaccord-Vithurai	111	12½
Bramore-Palode	110	9¾
C		
Cape-Nagercoil	5	13
Cape-Trivandrum (*via* Nagercoil)	326	53⅞
Cape road 48th mile-Thamarakulam	7	3⅞
Do. 47th mile-Anjugramam	8	6⅞
Do. 46th mile-Marungoor	9	3 1/16
Cape road 44th mile-Manakudi	13	6¾
Do- 43rd mile-Dharmapuram	14	5⅞
Cape Comorin-Panagudi Frontier	6	4⅜
Cardamom Hill road (Bridle path)	224	58
Cavanal-Rajampara	173	12⅜
Chakkuvalli-Kulasekarapuram	145	7¼
Chadayamangalam-Pallikkal	114	6⅜
Chandanapalli-Konni	193	7¼
Changanacherry-Kavioor	206	8½
Changanacherry-Trivandrum	1	84⅞
Changanacherry-Wazhur	207	19⅜

	Road No.	Length in miles
C		
Changanacherry-Wazhur road 7th mile mamood to Mallapally	208	5¼
Charummood-Mankankuzhi	182	4½
Chathannoor-Paravoor	116	6
Charumood-Sasthankotta	153	9½
Chavara-Pattacadavu	147	5⅜
Cheekalkadavu-Kadambanad	177	4½
Chempagaramanputhoor road	17	3 1/16
Chengal-Pallipot thodu road	299	3½
Chengannoor-Eraviperur	198	4¾
Chengannur-Mavelikara	162	7¼
Chengannur-Trivandrum	1	74
Chengannur-Venohithara	165	7⅜
Chennampally-Vallachira	180	5
Cherupungal-Marangathapally road	229	4¾
Cheruvaraconam road	62	2⅞
Cherukunnam-Vettiyoor	183	5
Cherukolpuzha-Poovanacadavu	203	13½
Cherukolppuzha-Kozhencherry	169	1⅝
Chinnar-Munnar (Northern Outlet road)	323	36¼
Chirakay road	48	2⅛
Chirayinkil-Attingal	103	4¼
Chithrapuzha-Kizhakkambalam	288	6⅛
Chittar-Mannarkulanji	172	14¾
Church Hill road (Cardmom Hill road)	222	5
Church Hill road 3rd mile-Pambanar	223	5½
Cochin Frontier-Kambathukadavu	291	5¼
Cochin Frontier-Puthenvelikara	289	1¼
Colachal-Eravipudoorkaday	43	8¼
Colachal-Mulagumood	42	7
Colachal Sea Port-Nagercoil	32	14¼
Colachal-Rajakkamangalam road 9th mile-Nagercoil (via Friday Market)	28	7 5/2
Colachal Port-Nagercoil via Rajakkamangalam and Manavalakurichi	27	14¼
Kulasegaram-Mayoode	38	4¾
D		
Danapadical-Karthigapally	159	1⅜
Darsanamcope-Shorlacode	21	6¾
Devicolam Cutcherry-Munnar	309	5¼
Devicolam-Periakanal	320	9⅛
Devicolam Cutcherry to Devicolam Periakanal Road	321	1¼
Dharmapuram road	14	5¾
E		
Eathenkattumadam road	10	7⅜
Eattapadappu road	120	12
Edacode road	54	6
Edamon-Yeroor	187	9
Edapalli-Alwaye	295	8¼
Edapalli-Muvattupuzha	293	7⅜
Edapumon-Erumakuzhi	181	4⅞
Elamballur (Kundara)-Quilon	143	7⅛
Elanji-Piravom	270	5
Elanthaymbalam-Meykode	37	4¼
Elathoor-Achemputhur-Puthukulam Pambilipattanam	123	5½
Endayar-Kutticol	232	5⅝

	Road No.	Length in miles.
Eraniel-Muttom	31	6
Eranakulam-Munnar (*via* Kothamangalam Perumbavoor and Alwaye)	328	82 3/4
Eraniel-Rajakamangalam road	30	7 3/4
Erattupettah-Kanjirapally	231	10
Erattupetta-Arakkulam Trace	242	10
Eraviperoor-Chengannur	205	4 5/8
Eravipudoorkaday-Colachel	43	9 3/8
Erumakuzhi-Edapamon	181	4 1/4
Erumeli-Kanjirapally	227	9 3/4
Ettumanoor-Trivandrum	1	103
Ettumanur-Vaikom	244	17 1/2

H

Haripad-Quilon	142	32 1/4
Haripad to Nelpura Landing road	160	3/4
Hereford Estate road	121	6
Hill Side road (Marthandom Pachipara)	44	13 1/2

I

Ithikarai-Ayoor	117	14 7/8

K

Kadakad-Kaipathur	166	5 5/8
Kadambanad-Cheekalkadavu	177	4 1/2
Kadanad road	237	2 1/2
Kadavazha-Sasthankottah	176	3
Kaduthuruthy-Meenachil	252	14 3/4
Kaipathur-Kadakkad	166	5 5/8
Kalady-Angamali	300	7
Kaliankaud road	23	3 3/4
Kaliar Estate 3rd mile Thodupuzha Udumbanoor road	276	6
Kaligasam-Ponmanai	41	7 1/2
Kalikavilay-Parasala road	62	2 3/8
Kalloor-Muvattupuzha Thodupuzha road	312	2 1/8
Kallambalam-Warkalai	106	7
Kallarkode-Pazhaveedu	222	1 1/4
Kaluthuruthy estate road	138	5
Kamankulangara Kozhithottam	146	3/8
Kamanathichamputhoor Road	12	1·52
Kambathukadavu-Cochin Frontier	291	5 1/4
Kamugamcherry-Adoor Punalore road 31st mile	136	3
Kanjirapalli-Erattupettah	219	10
Kanjirapalli-Erumeli	220	9 5/8
Kanjirapally-Kottayam	228	24 1/8
Kanjirapalli-Kunnumbhagom	225	9 5/8
Karamana-Thiruvallam	86	3 1/4
Karimannur market-Vandamattom	314	3 1/2
Karingal-Marthandom	45	4 1/4
Karingal-Thengapattanam	49	5 1/8
Karingalchira-Arakalthodu	290	2 1/2
Karikode-Velliamattom	282	7
Karikode-Sankarapilly	311	6
Karthigapalli-Danapadical	159	1 3/4

	Road No.	Length in miles.
Karugachal-Mallapally	209	3
Karugachal-Kottayam	212	10¾
Karugachal-Kunnumbhagom	210	9¾
Ka chani-Aruvikara	109	3½
Katchani Aruvikara road 2nd mile	108	¾
Kattakadai-Balaramapuram	78	6⅝
Kattakadai-Veeranakavu	79	4⅞
Kaviyur-Changanacherry	198	8½
Kayenkulam-Mannar	155	10½
Kayenkulam-Punalore	150	35
Kayenkulam-Quilon	142	24
Kayenkulam Adoor road-Mavelikara (Kuttitheru)	156	6
Kazhakuttam-Shearem	89	4¼
Kazhanad-Nedumangad	92	4¼
Kidangannoor-Mulakuzha	190	3
Kidangoor-Mannarkad	204	5¼
Kidangoor Trace 6th Mile to Punnathara Tile Factory road	214 A	2
Kilimanoor-Alencode	104	6¾
Kizhakkambalam-Chithrapuzha	288	6⅛
Kodaikanal (from Kottayam *via* Kumili)	211	146
Kodanad road	297	6
Kodukulanji road	163	5¾
Kodukulanji-Pulacadavu	164	3½
Kollencode-Parassalai	61	5 1/7
Kollakadavu-Kulanadai	185	7
Konni Market Agricultural School	194	2¾
Konni-Estate road	171	3½
Konni-Chandanapally	193	7¼
Koodallur ryots road	228	4
Kootical-Kurumppampadi	286	6
Kothamangalam-Muvattupuzha	302	7¼
Kothamangalam-Perumbankuttu	303	21⅞
Kothamangalam river to 7th mile 4th furlong Muvattupuzha Kothamangalam road	318	¾
Kothamangalam-Vazhakulam	308	11
Kottapuzhakkal-Thazhava	152	8⅜
Kottar-Dh rmapuram	14	5¾
Kottarakara-Sasthankottah road	129	10⅞
Kottarakara-Quilon	124	15⅝
Kottarakara-Trivandrum	1	46⅛
Kottarakara-Velinallur	128	9⅜
Kottayam-Alwaye (*via* Vaikom)	324	53
Kottayam-Kanjirapalli	228	24⅝
Kottayam-Karugachal	213	10¾
Kottayam-Kumili	228	69⅛
Kottayam-Mundakayam	228	33⅛
Kottayam-Peermade	228	46⅛
Kottayam-Trivandrum *via* Kottarakara and Kottayam (Kundara)	327	103⅛
Kottayam-Trivandrum	1	95½
Kottoor-Pappanamcode	85	18¼
Kottiyam Mayanad Ry. Station	123	3¼
Kozhencherry-Mannarkulanji	175	9¼
Kozhencherry-Kumbazha	168	10
Kozhencherry-Thiruvella	195	10¼
Kozhencherry-Cherukolpuzha	169	1⅜
Kozhithottam-Kamankulangara	146	⅝

	Road No.	Length in miles.
Krishnan Nayar road(Pullad to vennikulam)	200	$2\frac{3}{8}$
Kulanadai-Omallur	188	$7\frac{5}{8}$
Kulanadai Kollakadavu	185	7
Kulasekharapuram-Chakkuvalli	145	$7\frac{3}{4}$
Kulathupuzha-Ayoor	118	16
Kulathupuzha Chowkey road	141	$5\frac{1}{8}$
Kulathurchavady-Udayankulangara	65	5·06
Kumbanad-Ranni	204	5
Kumbazha-Kozhencherry	168	10
Kumili-Kottayam	228	$69\frac{1}{4}$
Kumili-Kodaikanal-Ammayanayakkanur	228	76
Kundankadavu-Malayinkil	83	$3\frac{5}{8}$
Kundara-Vadakkekara	122	$7\frac{1}{4}$
Kunnathukal Perumkadavila road	70	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Kunnumbhagom-Karugachal	212	$9\frac{3}{4}$
Kunnumbhagom-Kanjirapally (Manimala)	217	$9\frac{3}{8}$
Kuruvilangad Kuruppanthara	261	$4\frac{5}{8}$
Kuruppampady-Koottical	286	6
Kuruppanthara-Kuravilangad	261	$4\frac{3}{8}$
Kuruppankulam-Sherthalai Muttathangadi	223	1 m. 2350 ft.
Kuthattukulam-112th mile M. C. road *via* Uzhavur	265	8
Kuthattukulam-2nd mile Palacozha Piravom road	266	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Kuthattukulam-Ramapuram	264	7
Kuthattukulam-Thalayolaparambu	256	$13\frac{3}{4}$
Kuttical Endayar	221	$5\frac{7}{8}$
Kuttitheru road	156	6
Kuzhikandom-Varapatty	306	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Kuzhithurai causeway road	58	$\frac{3}{8}$
Kuzhithurai-Alencholay	51	$12\frac{3}{4}$
Kuzhithurai-Thengapattanam	47	$7\frac{1}{4}$
Kuzhithurai-Trivandrum	2	$23\frac{1}{2}$
L		
Lalam-Athirampuzha	240	$12\frac{1}{4}$
Lalam-Ponkunnam	230	13
Lalam-Poonjar	232	$10\frac{1}{8}$
Lalam-Ramapuram	231	$7\frac{1}{8}$
Lalam-Thodupuzha	234	$17\frac{3}{4}$
M		
Madathurai-Paripally	113	$20\frac{3}{4}$
Madathurai-Pinnamannar to Invercauld estate	115	$12\frac{3}{4}$
Main Central Road	1	155
Do. 112th mile to Kuthattukulam *via* Uzhavoor	265	8
Do. 114th mile to Muthulapuram	271	$1\frac{5}{8}$
Do. 137th mile to Vengola	284	7
Do. 145th mile to Malayattur (Kadanad road)	297	6
Do. 145th mile to Vallom landing	298	$\frac{3}{4}$
Main Southern road	2	93
Do. 48th mile to Thazhakudy	18	$3\frac{1}{4}$
Do. 44th mile to Bhoothapandy	16	5
Do. 41st mile to Cape road	5	13
Do. 6th mile to Ouruttambalam	81	$2\frac{1}{4}$
Do. 5th mile to Vellayani	82	$1\frac{1}{4}$
Malayattur 144¾th mile M. C. road (Kodanad)	297	6
Malayinkil-Kundankadavu	83	$3\frac{5}{8}$
Mallapally-Changanacherry Wazhur road 7th mile	211	$5\frac{1}{8}$

	Road No.	Length in miles.
Mallapally Karugachal	201	3
Mallapally-Thiruvella	197	8¾
Malapally-Thottabhagom	202	5
Manakudi 4th mile Cape road	13	6¾
Mangad road (Road to Minchirai)	55	5
Manimala-Ranni	218	10⅜
Mankankuzhi-Charummood	182	4¼
Mankombu-Ambara	239	7
Mannady-Adoor	178	4
Mannar-Kayenkulam	155	10½
Mannarakad-Kidangoor	214	5¼
Mannarkulanji-Chittar	172	14¼
Mannarkulanji-Kozhancherry	175	9¼
Mannathur Marady	307	6⅛
Marady-Mannathur	307	6⅓
Marthandam-Panachamood road	56	1
Marangathupally-Cherpungal road	242	4¾
Marthandam-Karingal	45	4¼
Marthandam (Thoduvatty)-Pachipara	44	13½
Marungur road	9	3 1/16
Mavelikara-Chengannur	162	7¼
Mavelikara Kayenkulam Adoor road (Kuttitheru)	156	6
Mavelikara-Pandalam	161	10¼
Mavelikara-Pulikeel landing	158	8¼
Mavelikara-Thiruvella	196	12
Mavelikara-Thrikunnapuzha	157	10⅓
Minachil-Kaduthuruthi	230	14¾
Meenkulam Alencherry	127	5½
Meerankadavu-Alencode	105	5⅝
Melkavu-Anthinad	273	6
Mayanad Ry. Station Kottiyam	123	3¼
Meycode-Colasegaram	38	4⅜
Meycode-Elanthayambalam	37	4¼
Monday Market-Puthukadai	35	11¼
Monday Market-Thiruvattar	33	10⅙
Monday Market-Thiruvattar road 8th mile to Martandam Pachipparai road	34	2·37
Moolaikonam-Neyyattinkara	75	4½
Midalam Road	50	2¾
Minchira to Mangad road	55	5
Muhamma-Thanneermukkom	217	3
Mulagumood-Colachal	42	7
Mulakazha Kidangannoor	190	3
Mulakazha-Puthencavu	189	2⅛
Mundakayam Kottayam	228	33⅛
Munnar-Ernakulam road (for Cochin Harbour) *via* Kothamangalam Perumbavoor and Alwaye	328	82⅝
Munnar-Ammayanayakkanur *via* Bodimettu	319	81
Munnar-Ammayanayakkanur *via* Top Station	322	22½
Munnar-Chinnar (N. O. road to Udamalpet)	323	36¼
Munnar-Devikulam Cutcherry	309	5¼
Muvattupuzha-Kothamangalam road 7th mile 4th fug. to Kothamangalam river	319	¾
Munnar-Alwaye road	285	71¾
Muvattupuzha-Kothamangalam road (3rd mile 6th furlong) to 18th mile Alwaye Munnar road	315	3
Murukampuzha-Pothencode	101	6

	Road No.	*Length in miles*
Muthiavila Ottasekaramangalam road (I section	69	1 1/2
Muthulapuram-114th mile M. C. road	268	1 5/8
Mutholy Ferry to Church road	238	1/2
Muttom-Eraniel	31	6
Muvattupuzha-Edapally	293	7 5/8
Muvattupuzha-Kothamangalam	302	7 1/4
Muvattupuzha-2nd mile Palacozha-Thodupuzha road	280	7 3/4
Muvattupuzha-Piravom	278	8 5/8
Muvattupuzha-Thodupuzha	277	13
Muvattupuzha-Thodupuzha road-Kaloor	312	2 7/8
Muvattupuzha-Trivandrum	1	130 1/2
Muvattupuzha-Western Frontier	279	16 1/8

N

Nagercoil-Balamore	24	23 3/4
Nagercoil-Cape Comorin	5	13
Nagercoil-Colachal Port	32	14 1/2
Nagercoil-Colachal port (*via* Rajakkamangalam and Manavalakurichi)	27	14 7/8
Nagercoil-9th mile Colachal Rajakkamangalam road	28	7 5/2
Nagercoil-Trivandrum	2	43 3/8
Nediyala-Parapuzha road	269	1 5/8
Nedungayom-Punalore	132	2
Nedungayom-Rock Barrier road	133	2
Nedumangad-Town road	91	1
Nedumangad-Kazhanad	92	4 1/4
Nedumangad-Shorlacode	63	39
Nedumangad-Vembayam	93	5
Neduvacad *via* Pothanikad-Varapetty	317	5 7/8
Nemom-Vizhinjam	84	5 1/4
Neyyattinkara Cutcherry road	80	1/2
Neyyattinkara-Moolaiconam	75	4 1/2
Neyyattinkara-Poovar	67	6 1/2
Neyyattinkara-Trivandrum	2	12
Neyyoor Hospital-Trivandrum	329	34 1/4
Northern outlet road (Munnar-Chinnar and thence to Coimbatore)	323	36 1/4

O

Oluganassery-Theroor	15	3
Omallur-Kulanadai	188	7 5/8
Omalloor-Peryaram	191	4 3/4
Oorattambalam-6th mile M. S. road	81	2 1/4
Ottasekaramangalam-Amaravila, 14th mile M. S. road	66	9
Ottasekaramangalam-Muthiavila	69	1 1/2

P

Pachallur-Venganur	88	4 3/8
Padanayarkulangara-Sasthanootta	148	6
Palacozha-Piravam	267	10 1/4
Palacozha Piravom road 2nd mile-Kuthattukulam	266	2 1/2
Palacozha-Thodupuzha	272	9 1/8
Palacozha Thodupuzha road 2nd mile-Muvattupuzha	280	7 3/4
Palamcottah (British)-Trivandrum	2	90
Palankadavu to Thalayolaparambu road	258	1 1/8
Pallikkal-Chadayamangalam	114	6 1/2
Pallikal Putheyakavoo	184	5 1/2
Pallipot thodu-Chengal road	299	3 1/4

	Road No.	Length in miles
Pallipuram-Vembayam	160	8
Palode-Aryanad	97	$14\frac{3}{4}$
Palode-Bramoro	110	$9\frac{5}{8}$
Pambanar-Church Hill road 3rd mile	234	$5\frac{1}{8}$
Pamblipattanam Makkara and thence to Achen coil	125	17
Pamblipattanam Puthukulam-Achenputhoor Elathoor	126	$5\frac{1}{2}$
Pachimood-Parassalai	60	$9\frac{1}{8}$
Panahemood Arumunai road and trace	57	6
Panachamood Marthandam road	56	1
Panagudi Frontier-Cape	6	$4\frac{3}{8}$
Paudalam-Aranmula	187	7
Pandalam-Mavelikara	161	$10\frac{1}{4}$
Pappanamcode-Kottoor	85	$18\frac{1}{4}$
Paraky road	13	$6\frac{3}{4}$
Parapuzha-Nediala road	269	$1\frac{1}{6}$
Parassalai-Kollencode	61	$5\frac{1}{2}$
Parassalai-Panachimood	60	$9\frac{1}{8}$
Parasala-Kalikavila road	62	$2\frac{3}{8}$
Paravoor-Chathannoor	116	6
Paravoor-Paripally	112	$6\frac{1}{4}$
Paripally-Paravoor	112	$6\frac{1}{4}$
Paraipally-Madathura	113	$20\frac{3}{4}$
Pariyaram-Omallur	191	$4\frac{3}{4}$
Parvathiagaram-Cape	5	13
Parur-Alwaye	294	10
Pathanapuram-Avaneeswaram	131	$5\frac{1}{8}$
Pathanapuram-Ranni	170	$24\frac{1}{8}$
Pathanamthitta-Yezhankulam	167	$10\frac{5}{8}$
Pattacadavu-Chavara	147	$5\frac{5}{8}$
Pattakadavu-Sasthankotta	149	$3\frac{1}{4}$
Pattazhi-Adoor	179	5
Payanam	59	1·37
Pazhaveedu-Kallarkode	144	1
Pachipara-Martandam (Thoduvatty)	44	13
Peermade-Kottayam	228	$46\frac{7}{8}$
Peermade-Trivandrum *via* Wazhur and Changanacherry	325	133
Periakanal-Devicolam	320	$9\frac{1}{2}$
Periakanal Devicolam to Devicolam Cutcherry Road	321	11/16
Periyar Dam and Lake-Thekkadi	231	$68\frac{7}{8}$
Periyar Estate road	214	$2\frac{1}{4}$
Perinad-Poovathamkadavu road	174	$1\frac{3}{4}$
Perumbankuthu-Kothamangalam	203	$21\frac{7}{8}$
Perumbaoor-Puthencruz	283	$11\frac{1}{4}$
Perumbavoor Puthencruz Road-Alwaye Kizhakkambalam road	292	$8\frac{3}{8}$
Perumbavoor-Trivandrum	1	$142\frac{1}{2}$
Perumkadavila Kunnathukal road	70	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Pinnamannar-Madathurai to Invercauld estate	115	$12\frac{1}{4}$
Piravam-Elanji	270	5
Piravam-Palacozha	267	$10\frac{1}{8}$
Piravam Peppattipara	268	2
Piravam-Muvattupuzha	278	$8\frac{3}{8}$
Pizhagu-Ramapuram	263	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Plasanal Privithanam road	241	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Ponkunnam-Lalom (Palai)	216	13
Ponmanai-Kaligasam	41	$7\frac{1}{8}$

	Road No.	Length in mile
Ponmanai-Valiattumugom	39	2 5/8
Ponmudy-Trivandrum	102	38
Privithanam Plasanal road	246	4 1/2
Privithanam Church road	235	7 1/8
Poonjar-Lalom	236	10 1/8
Poovanakadavu-Cherukolpuzha (Mallpaalli to Aiyroor via Ezhumatoor)	197	13 1/2
Poovar-Balaramapuram	76	7 3/4
Poovar-Neyyattinkara	67	6 1/2
Poovathumkadavu-Prinao Road	174	1 1/4
Poovar-Sengurity	74	4
Poovar-Trivandrum	87	17 1/4
Pothencode-Murukumpuzha	101	6
Pudukaday-Monday Market	35	11 1/4
Pudupally-Therganal	213	9 3/8
Puliakadavu-Kodukulanji	164	3 1/2
Puliannur-Wazhur	215	11 1/8
Pulkeel landing-Mavelikara •	158	8 1/4
Pulikeel-Puthiyakavoo	184	5 1/4
Pulikanakku road	151	2 1/2
Pulluvila-Thiruvattar	72	3 1/2
Pulluvila-Arumanoor	73	2 3/4
Punaloor-Adoor	150	18 1/2
Punaloor-Anchal	134	7 1/4
Punaloor-Kayenkulam	150	35
Punaloor-Nedungayam	132	2
Punaloor-Quilon	124	27 1/2
Punaloor-Saliakara Estate	135	4 5/33
Punathara Tile Factory road	227	1 1/4
Punathara Tile Factory to 6th mile Kidangoor Trace Road	255	2
Punnathara Church approach Road	226	2 5/8
Puthencavu-Mulakazha	189	2 1/8
Puthiyakavoo-Pulikeel	184	5 1/2
Puthencruz-Perumbavur	283	11 1/4
Puthenvelikara-Cochin Frontier	289	1 7/8
Puthukulam-Balamore road 9th mile	20	3 1/4
Puthoor-Yenady	130	4
Q		
Quilon-Alleppey	142	53 1/4
Quilon-Ambalapuzha	142	45 3/8
Quilon-Elamballur	143	7 5/8
Quuilon-Haripad	142	32 7/8
Quilon-Kayenkulam	142	24
Quilon-Kottarakara	124	15 5/8
Quilon-Punalur	124	27 1/2
Quilon-Shencottah	124	59 5/8
Quilon-Trivandrum	4	44 1/4
R		
Ramamangalam Road	281	3 1/2
Ramapuram-Kuthattukulam	264	7
Ramapuram-Lalom	237	7 1/8
Ramapuram-Pizhagu	245	2 1/8
Rajakkamangalam-Eraniel	30	7 3/4
Rajakkamangalam-Villikiri	29	6 1/4
Rajampara-Cavanal	173	12 1/8
Ranni-Kumbanad	210	5
Ranni-Manimala	238	10 5/8
Ranni- athanapuram	170	24 1/8
Ranni-Vennikulam	209	6 5/8
Ravananchira-Amaravila	64	4 3/4

	Road No.	Length in mil .

S

Saliakara Estate-Punalore	135	4 m 800 ft
Samboorvadakara-Shencottah	140	11
Sakarapilly Karikode	311	6
Sasthankotta-Adoor	154	$11\frac{1}{4}$
Sasthankotta-Charumood	153	$9\frac{1}{4}$
Sasthankottah-Kadavazha	176	3
Sasthankotta-Padanayarkulangara	148	6
Sasthankotta-Pattakadavoo	149	$3\frac{1}{4}$
Sendurny Estate-road	119	5
Sengurutty-Poovar	74	4
Shencottah-Quilon	124	$59\frac{5}{8}$
Shenottah-Samboorvadakara	140	11
Shenoottah-Trivandrum*	2	$54\frac{1}{4}$
Shearem-Pothencode	90	6
Shearem-Kazhakuttom	89	$4\frac{1}{4}$
Sherthalay-Alleppey	215	13
Sherthalay-Arukutty	• 153	14 m $7\frac{1}{4}$ fugs
Sherthalay-Aruthungal	155	$4\frac{7}{8}$
Sherthalay-Muttathangadi junction to-Kuruppan kulam	150	1 m. 2350 ft.
Sherthalay-Thannirmukkam	151	$4\frac{1}{4}$
Sherthalay 5th mile Arukutty road to Thavanakadavoo	154	$\frac{5}{8}$
Shorlacode-Darisanamcope	21	$6\frac{3}{4}$
Shorlacode-Nedumangad	63	39
Sri Mulavilasom road (road from Eraviperoor to Mallapalli	199	$6\frac{1}{4}$
Suchindram Vellamadom	11	$4\frac{3}{8}$

T

Tap Road	34	2·37
Teakoy Estate Road	243	$3\frac{5}{8}$
Thadikkarankonam-Thuckalay	36	$14\frac{1}{8}$
Thalayolaparambu-Kuthattukulam	256	$13\frac{3}{4}$
Thalayolaparambu Market loop road	257	$\frac{1}{2}$
Thalayolaparambu Market to Palankadavu	258	$\frac{1}{3}$
Thamarakulam-48th mile Cape road (Nagercoil P. W. D Division)	7	$3\frac{7}{8}$
Thamarakulam road Sastancottah-Charamood (Quilon P. W. D. Division)	153	$9\frac{1}{4}$
Thanneermukkam-Muhama road	152	3
Thanneermukkom-Sherthalai	216	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Thavanakadavu to 5th mile Sherthlay-Arukutty road	219	$\frac{4}{8}$
Thazhakudi-Thovala	18	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Thazhava-Kattapuzhakal	152	$8\frac{3}{4}$
Thelliyar-Vennikulam	208	$2\frac{1}{4}$
Thenganal-Pudupally	200	$9\frac{3}{8}$
Thngapattanam-Karingal	49	$5\frac{1}{8}$
Thengapattanam-Kuzhithurai	47	$7\frac{1}{4}$
Thenmalai	3 & 124	...
Theroor-Olugananssery	15	3
Thikkurichi road	53	3
Thiruvanchiyur road	214 B	$6\frac{3}{4}$
Thiruvarathur-Pulluvila	72	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Thiruvattar-Monday Markt	33	$10\frac{1}{8}$
Thiruvalla-Kozhencherri	195	$10\frac{1}{4}$
Thiruvalla-Mallapalli	205	$6\frac{3}{4}$
Thiruvalla-Mavelikara	196	12
Thiruvella Trivandrum	1	$79\frac{7}{8}$
Thiruvellam-Karamana	86	$3\frac{1}{2}$

	Road No.	Length in miles.
Thittavilai-Aramboli	22	$6\frac{5}{8}$
Thodupuzha-Arakulam	274	12
Thodupuzha-Arakulam road 6th mile Authinad Melkavu road 4th mile	313	$1\frac{3}{4}$
Thodupuzha-Kaliyar Estate	276	6
Thodupuzha Lalom	260	$17\frac{3}{4}$
Thodupuzha Muvattupuzha	277	13
Thodupuzha-Palacozha	272	$9\frac{7}{8}$
Thodupuzha-Udumbannoor	275	9
Thoduvetty-Pachipara	44	$13\frac{5}{8}$
Thonalloor-Athikattukulangara	186	$3\frac{3}{4}$
Thottabhagom-Mallapally	196	5
Thovala-Thazhakudy	18	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Thoovachi road	26	$2\frac{1}{4}$
Thumpamon-Adoor	192	$6\frac{1}{4}$
Thuckalay-Thadikaranconam	36	$14\frac{1}{8}$
Thukalai-Trivandrum	2	$32\frac{3}{4}$
Tinnevelly (Br.)-Trivandrum	2	93
Trikariyoor Loop Road	305	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Trikariyoor-Vettilapara	316	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Trikunnapuzha-Mavelikara	157	$10\frac{3}{4}$
Trivandrum-Aramboly (for Palamcottah)	2	$50\frac{1}{2}$
Trivandrum-Attingal	4	21
Trivandrum-Cape (*via* Nagercoil)	326	$53\frac{7}{8}$
Trivandrum-Changanacherry	1	$84\frac{7}{8}$
Trivandrum-Chengannur	1	74
Trivandrm-Ettumanur	1	103′
Trivandrum-Kottarakara	1	46
Trivandrum-Kottayam *via* Kottiyam (Kundara) and Kottarakara	327	$103\frac{7}{8}$
Trivandrum-Kottayam (M. C. road)	1	$95\frac{1}{2}$
Trivandrum-Kuzhithurai	2	$23\frac{1}{2}$
Trivandrum-Muvattupuzha	1	$130\frac{3}{4}$
Trivandrum-Nagercoil	2	48
Trivandrum-Neyyoor Hospital	329	$34\frac{1}{4}$
Trivandrum-Neyyattinkara	2	12
Trivandrum-Palamcottah (Br.)	2	90
Trivandrum-Peermade (*via* Changanacherry and Wazhur)	325	133
Trivandrum-Perumbavoor	1	$142\frac{1}{8}$
Trivandrum-Ponmudi	98	38
Trivandrum-Poovar (*via* Tiruvellam and Vizhinjam)	87	$17\frac{1}{4}$
Trivandrum-Quilon	4	$44\frac{1}{4}$
Trivandrum Shencottah	3	$64\frac{1}{4}$
Trivandrum-Shencottah 14/1—Venjaramood	94	$11\frac{1}{4}$
Trivandrum-Shencottah road 9th mile-Aruvikara	107	2
Trivandrum-Thiruvellah	1	79
Trivandrum-Tinnevelly (Br.)	2	$93\frac{1}{8}$
Trivandrum-Thuckalai	2	$32\frac{1}{2}$

U

Udhayakulangara Kulathoor Chavady road-Sengurity	65	5·06
Udayamperoor-Vaikom	262	$12\frac{1}{2}$
Udumbannoor-Thodupuzha	275	9

V

Vadakkekara-Kundara	122	$7\frac{1}{4}$
Vaikom-Ettumanoor	249	$17\frac{1}{2}$
Vaikom-Vetchoor road	301	$3\frac{1}{2}$

	Road No	Length in miles
Vaikom-Udayamperoor	262	12½
Vallachira Chennampally	180	5
Vallam landing-145th mile M. C. road	298	¾
Valliamattom-Karikode	282	7
Valiathumugom-Ponmanai	39	2⅝
Valiovankad Estate Road	40	1¼
Vanchithara-Chengannur	165	7¼
Vandamattom-Karimannur market	314	3½
Vandiperiyar-(K. K. Road)-Kottayam	228	60⅜
Varapatty-Kuzhikaudam	306	1½
Varapetty-Neduvacad-*via* Pothanikaud	317	5¾
Vazhakulam-Kothamangalam	308	11
Veeranakavu-Kattakadai	79	4¼
Veeranamangalam Road	16	5
Velinallur-Kottarakarai	128	9½
Velangaparacadavoo-Wazhamattom Road	240	3⅞
Vellamadom-Suchindram	11	4⅜
Vellanad road	95	7⅜
Vellanad-Aryanad	96	3½
Vellayani 5th mile M. S. Road	82	1¼
Vembayam-Nedumangad	93	5
Vembayam-Pallipuram	100	8
Vengaour. Pachallur	88	4⅜
Vengola-Alwaye	287	9⅝
Vengola-137th mile M. C. road	284	7⅝
Venjaramood-Attingal	102	6⅛
Venjaramood-14/1 T. S. road	94	11¼
Vennikulam-Ranni	202	6⅝
Vennikulam-Thelliyur	201	2¼
Vetilapara-Trikariyoor	316	4⅛
Vettiyoor-Cherukunnam	183	5
Villikiri-Rajakkamangalam	29	6¼
Vithurai-Bonacord	111	12¼
Vizhinjam-Balaramapuram	77	4⅞
Vizhinjam-Nemom	84	5½

W

Warkalai-Kallambalam	106	7
Wazhur-Puliannur	229	11⅞
Wazhur-Changanacherry	214	19½
Wazhamattom Bharananganam Road	239	3½
Wazhamattom Velangaparacadavoo Road	245	3⅞
Western Frontier Road	279	16⅛

Y

Yenady-Puthoor	130	10⅞
Yeroor-Edamon	137	9
Yezhankulam-Pathanamthitta	167	10⅛

Backwater and Canal Routes.

Alleppey-Ambalapuzha canal	346	7
Alleppey-Changanacherry (water route)	345	19
Alleppey-Commercial canal	356	2¼
Alleppey-Kottayam	344	17⅝
Alleppey-Palace canal	357	¾
Alleppey-Wadai canal	355	2
Alleppey to Thalavady	366	22
Alleppey West junction canal	348	3 fugs.
Alwaye Erankulam by river	341	20
Ambalapuzha-Alleppey canal	346	7
Ambalapuzha-Puracaud canal	332	3¼
Anchumanacanal	364	1½
Ananda Victoria Marthandom Canal	351	3
Arroothooty-canal	343	2½
Arukutty-Thannermukkom	338	18
A. V. M. Canal	337	8
Changanacherry Alleppey	345	19
Changanacherry Kottayam	347	12
Chenganda River	354	1
Chengannur-Kaipuzha	335	16
Commercial canal, Alleppey	356	2¼
Danapadical canal	333	7
Desutodu	362	8
Erakodikadavu (Ambalapuzha) T. S. canal 79 1/8 mile	349	1½
Ernakulam-Alwaye	341	20
Kakkazham canal	350	⅜
Kalpalakadavoo-Kovalam	331	6½
Kandanad-Vaikom	339	15
Karipuzha canal	334	5
Kuripuzha-Chengannur (by river)	335	16
Kayankulam-Salt Bank Shall canal	336	5
Kottayam-Alleppey	344	17⅝
Kottayam-Changanacherry	347	12
Kottayam-Vaikom	342	16½
Kovalam-Kalpalakadavu	331	6½
Kuthiyathodu canal	360	¾
Mannancherry-Vembanad Lake	353	1
Maramveettil canal	365	1¼
Meenachil river-Puthenthodu near Kottayam	343	2½
Mohamma canal	352	⅜
Muvattupuzha-Vaikom (by river)	340	41
Poochakkal canal	361	1½
Puracaud-Ambalapuzha (canal)	332	3¼
Puvar-Thengapattanam (A. V. M. canal)	337	8
Puthanthodu (near Kottayam) Meenachil river	343	2½
Quilon-Pattakadavoo	370	13
Salt Bank shall canal (Changanacherry)	363	¼
Thanneermukkom-Arukutty	338	18
Thanneermukkom-Puthenthodu canal	348	1
Thalavady to Alleppey	366	22
Thengapattanam-Puvar (A. V. M. canal)	337	8
Trivandrum-Trichur and Shoranur (by canal)	330	198
Trivandrum Shoranur 79 1/8 mile-Erakodikadavoo Ambalapuzha	349	1½
Vaikom-Kandanad	339	15
Vaikom-Muvattupuzha	340	41
Vaikom-Kottayam	342	16½
Velrthully canal	359	3
Vembanad lake-Mannancherry	353	1
Wadai canal, Alleppey	355	2

I. Main Central Road—Trivandrum to Northern Frontier *via* Kottayam—155 miles

Stages.	Distance in miles	Remarks.
Trivandrum (East Fort Gate Road to Nagercoil takes off)		Anchal office, and Police Station-Residency, Ist Class Traveller's Bunglow 1½ miles from here.
Road to Residency takes off	0	
Road to Nedumangad takes off	1⅝	
Road to Quilon branches off	3½	
Road to Oolamparai takes off	4	
Road to Perukadai takes off	6½	
Maruthu Stream (bridge)	7⅛	
Kazhanad Road to Nedumangad joins	9⅛	
Trace to Pereppancode starts	11¼	
Vempayam Road from Pallipuram and Nedumangad crosses	12⅞ 13	
Vembayam Road to Nedumangad joins	13	
Perappancode	15	Village Anchel office. Vembayam Proverthy Cutcherry
Village road to Pothencode starts	16¾	
Venjaramood road from Attingal from left and road from 16th and 14th miles of Trivandrum Shencotta road from right side joins	16⅞	
Vamanapuram	19	
Do.	19⅞	Approach road.
Vamanapuram	20¼	Anchal office.
Vemanapuram river (bridged)	20½	Police Station Proverthy Cutcherry.
Village road to Nagaroor and Chittar joins	20⅝	Chathram.
Kilimanoor river (bridged) road to Alangade joins	24⅛	
Road from Paripally to Madathoray crosses in 11th mile 3rd furlong	28⅞	Forest Watch Station. P. W. D. Rest House ½ a mile from here.
Nelamel	29	
Chadayamangalam V P. School	32¼	
Chadayamangalam Village	32⅜	Sub-Registrar's Office and Anchal Office.
Chadayamangalam Pallikkal village road (6⅛ miles) takes off	32⅞	
Stream bridged	32⅞	
Police out post and market	33¼	
Ithikara river iron girder bridge	34⅝	

1, Main Central Road-Trivandrum to Northern Frontier *via* Kottayam—155 miles—(*contd.*)

Approach road to Ayoor Satram (1 furlong) joins	34¼	P. W. D. Toll gate
Ayoor Junction	34⅜	
Road to Kulathupuzha (16 miles, on the right and road to Ithikara (16 miles) on the left takes off	34⅞	
Ayoor stream bridged	36	
Valagom Village	40½	Market.
Village road to Anchal takes off	40½	
Sadanandapuram	42½	Anchal office and Ayurveda High school.
Karkkam	44⅛	
Kottarakara Palamon junction	46⅜	Quilon Shencottah road 17th mile Pulamon junction Bus stand, Satram P. T. Offices ¾ mile and 2nd class T. B. Anchal Office 1 mile Railway station 1½ miles from here.
Bridge	46⅞	
Railway over bridge	47⅜	
Kalayapuram	50	Market and London Mission School.
London Mission Hospital	50¾	
Road from Puthur to Yenady (4½) miles) joins	51⅜	
Kulakada Village	52¾	
The Kallada river (Bridged)	53⅛	Yenadi bridge.
Yenathimangalom	5?⅛	
Yenady to Pathanapuram Village road and Eundi Pattazhi road joins	53¼	
Yonady to Kadampanad Village road joins	53¼	
Paracode to Yenady village road (4½) miles joins	53⅜ 56⅜	Bridge.
Ayerkala village road to 18th miles Adur-Punalur road joins	56⅝	P. W. D. Subsidiary Toll gate, Adoor.
——Road to Sasthancottah (11½ miles) leaves	57½	
Road to Punalur (17½ miles) joins	58	P. W. D. Toll main gate 2nd class T.B. 2 miles from here.
Valiathodu bridged	58¼	
Adur village	59	Taluk office, Dispensary, Munsiff's Court, Police Station-Post & Telegraph Office, Anchal Office and Schools.
Road to Kayankulam Road (15½ miles) branches left	59⅜	Main Toll gate and English High School.
Village road from Authicattukulangara (3½miles) joins	64½	

1. Main Central Road-Trivandrum to Northern Frontier *via* Kottayam—155 miles—(*contd.*)

Road to Mavelikara ($10\frac{1}{4}$ miles) and Kaipattur ($5\frac{3}{4}$ miles) joins .	65	Kurumthottam Motor Junction.
Pandalam village .	$65\frac{1}{4}$	Schools. Police Station and Anchal Office, Market.
Achenkoil River bridged ...	$65\frac{3}{4}$	Pakuthy Cutcherry.
Village road to Omallur, Aranmula (6 miles) and Kollakadavu (4 miles) takes off ...	$66\frac{5}{8}$	P. W. D. Campshed, Kulanda Market and Post Office.
Mulakazha-Kedanganoor ryots road ($3\frac{1}{2}$ miles) takes off ...	$70\frac{1}{4}$	
Road to Puthenkavu ($2\frac{1}{2}$ miles) joins ...	$71\frac{1}{2}$	
Kodukulanji road ($9\frac{3}{4}$ miles) to Mavelikara takes off on the left ...	$72\frac{1}{4}$	
Chengannur ...	$73\frac{5}{8}$	Post, Telegraph and other Public offices Motor Jun.
Road to Kozhencherry *via* Aranmula (8 miles) takes off ...	$73\frac{3}{4}$	
Road to Mavelikara *via* Puliyoor $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles and Village road to Sabarimala joins ...	74	
Village road to Munnar and Temple loop road joins ...	$74\frac{1}{2}$	
Illimalathodu bridged ...	$74\frac{1}{2}$	
Erapuzhai bridge R. C. Arch bridge over Pamba river ...	$75\frac{3}{8}$	P. W. D. Campshed 1 furlong from here.
Road to Kallupara joins ...	$75\frac{5}{8}$	
Thiruvamandoor Village road joins ...	$76\frac{3}{8}$	
Varattar River (bridged) ...	$76\frac{5}{8}$	
Road from 77th mile M. C. road to 3rd mile Kalloopara road ...	$76\frac{5}{8}$	
Manimala river (bridged) ...	$77\frac{5}{8}$	Thondara bridge.
Village road to Kattudu 2 miles ...	$78\frac{7}{8}$	Thirumulapurom Girls School
Road to 1st mile Thiruvella Kozhencherry road starts ($1\frac{1}{2}$ miles) ...	$78\frac{3}{8}$	
Kavumbhagam road ...	$78\frac{1}{2}$	Thiruvellah Taluk Cutcherry, Post and Anchal offices are $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from here
Thiruvella-Mavelikara road 12 miles ...	$79\frac{3}{8}$	
Road to Kozhencherry $10\frac{1}{4}$ miles ...	$79\frac{1}{2}$	S. C. S. E. H. School.
Thiruvellah P. W. D. camp-shed and Post office ...	$79\frac{1}{2}$	
Thiruvellah road to Kaviyur and Mallapally joins ...	$79\frac{3}{4}$	Salvation Army Head Quarters. $79\frac{3}{4}$
Muthoor village road $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles ...	$80\frac{3}{8}$	
Road from 22nd mile 5th furlong M. C. Road to 5th mile Changanacherry Wazhur road starts ...	$81\frac{1}{2}$	
Idinjillam Village road 3 miles and 230 ft. ...	$82\frac{5}{8}$	
Lappalam thodu bridged ...	$83\frac{3}{8}$	

I. Main Central Road-Trivandrum to Northern Frontier *via* Kottayam—155 miles—(*contd.*)

Changanacherry Pakuthi Cutcherry ...	$83\frac{3}{8}$	
Changanacherry road to Wazhur crosses ...	$84\frac{5}{8}$	Post and Telegraph office. Taluk Cutcherry and Anchal office are 1 mile from here. Changanacherry Landing 7 furlongs, Steam and Motor boat service to Alleppey.
St Berchman's College ...	85	
P. W. D. Toll gate ...	$86\frac{3}{4}$	
Cannamperoor river (bridged) ...	$86\frac{1}{2}$	
Kurichi Church Road joins ...	$88\frac{3}{4}$	
Old M. C. Road starts ...	89	
Kuzhimattam road joins ...	$89\frac{1}{4}$	
Kurichi road joins ...	$89\frac{5}{8}$	
Old M. C Road ends ...	90	
Lekshmipuram market ...	$90\frac{1}{4}$	Landing ¼ mile from here.
Village road to Panachikad joins ...	$90\frac{1}{2}$	
Old M. C road branches ..	$90\frac{1}{2}$	
Pakil road branches	91	
Village road to Parayil Girls School ..	$91\frac{1}{4}$	
Road from Pallam Landing to Velluthurithi joins ...	$91\frac{1}{2}$	These roads are motorable in the portions branching from M. C. Road.
Pallam Putupally road joins ...	92	
Pakil road joins ...	$92\frac{3}{4}$	
Village road to Mariyapally temple joins ..	$92\frac{7}{8}$	
Old M. C. road rejoins ...	$93\frac{5}{8}$	
Punnakkal Chungam road starting ...	$94\frac{1}{4}$	
Kodimatha river (bridged) ...	$94\frac{7}{8}$	
1st Class Travellers' Bungalow ...	$95\frac{1}{2}$	
Kottayam Executive Engineer's office ...	$95\frac{3}{4}$	
K. K. road crosses	$96\frac{1}{8}$	
Motor Transport Company's office ..	$96\frac{1}{8}$	
Road to Thazhathangadi ..	$96\frac{3}{8}$	
Nagampadam river bridged ..	97	
Road to Kodanalloor joins ..	$98\frac{5}{8}$	
Neelamangalam river bridged ..	$98\frac{7}{8}$	
Neelamangalam Paroor road branches ..	$99\frac{1}{4}$	
Road to Mannanam Convent joins ..	100	Ettumanoor P. W. D. Inspection shed ½ mile from here. Ettumanur Taluk Cutcherry ½ mile from here. Anchal office and Satram. Toll gate P. W. D.
Parolikal-Muttapally road $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles ..	$101\frac{7}{8}$	
Road to Athirampuzha; Road to Lallom; Ettumanoor ..	$102\frac{1}{8}$	
Road to Vaikom joins $17\frac{1}{4}$ miles ..	$103\frac{7}{8}$	Sub-toll P. W. D.

1. Main Central Road—Trivandrum to Northern Frontier *via* Kottayam—155 miles—(*contd.*)

Pattithanam Hill Scenery .	105¼	
Pattithanam deviation road joins .	106⅜	
Vempally Stream bridged .	106½	Satrom, Village Anchal Office.
Road from Koravalangad to Kurupunthara joins .	109⅝	
Road to Lalam joins .	110⅛	
Kozhai P. W. D. campshed .	110⅜	Proverthy Cutcherry 3 miles from here.
Road to Kattampakal branches .	111½	
Eloor Market Road branches } .	111⅞	Floor Market 3¼ miles.
Anikotta stream bridged } .	112	
Kottayam P. W. D. Division limit		
Piravam-Monipally road branches .	114	Piravom 10½ miles north-west.
Kuthattukulam-Thalayolaparamba road branches .	117⅝	Thalayolaparambu 13¾ miles to west.
Approach road to P. W. D. campshed .	119⅜	P. W D. campshed ⅛ mile.
Road to Ramapuram branches .	119½	
Kuthattukulam Loop road to Piravom branches.	119¾	Satrom, Police Station, Anchal Office and market.
Palakozha-Piravom road branches .	121⅞	
Palakozha road to Thodupuzha branches .	122¼	
Arur Ridge .	125⅜	
Marady Church road branches .	127⅝	
Muvattupuzha-Piravom road branches .	130	P. W. D Tollgate 1 furlong North.
Approach road to English School .	130¼	
Muvattupuzha—Road to Vazhakulam and Thodupuzha branches .	130¼	Anchal Office, Hospital, Toll-gate.
Approach road to P. W. D. campshed .	130½	Campshed ⅛ mile.
Muvattupuzha .	130⅝	Post and Telegraph Office.
Muvattupuzha-Pettah road branches .	130¾	Taluk Cutcherry, Munsiff and Magistrates' Courts and Police Station.
Muvattupuzha river bridged .	130⅞	R. C. bridge.
Muvattupuzha-Kothamangalam road branches .	131	
Western-frontier road to Mamala (16½ miles) .	131¼	Main P. W. D. Toll gate.
Veettur Valambur road to Edapally 19th mile.	131⅜	
Road to Alwaye *via* Vengola (14½ miles) .	136¼	
Kizhillam Kurichilakod road (8 miles) .	137¼	
Village road to Ayrupuram (4½ miles) .	139¼	
Village road to Kallil temple branches 3¾ .	140	
Perumbavoor road to Alwaye branches .	142⅝	Taluk Cutcherry, Police Station, Dispensary. Munsiff's Court, Anchal Office, P. W. D. campshed and Post and Telegraph Office ¼ mile away

1. Main Central Road—Trivandrum to Northern Frontier *via* Kottayam—155 miles—(*contd.*)

Road to Vallam branches ¾ mile; Road to Kodanad branches 6 miles	144⅜	
Thannipuzha ferry Periyar river un-bridged	147	Junghar and Ferry.
Road to Kalady and Pallipot Thodu branches	147½	Satrom and Out Post and Temple ½ mile away.
Tadicalcadavu road crosses	148¼	
Angamali Loop Road to Alwaye branches (6½ miles)	151⅛	
Road to Kalady *via* Manjapara branches (7½ miles) right and road to Alwaye branches to the left	151⅝	Anchal Office, Railway Station ¾ mile and P.W.D. Inspection shed ¼ mile Angamali market.
Village road to Kothakulangara Landing branches to left	151⅞	
Kothakulangara stream	152¾	
Road to Mukanur branches (1¾ miles)		
Village road to Elavoor branches (4 ⅜miles)	153⅜	
Karukutty	154	Railway Station.
Northern frontier—Road continues in Cochin territory	155	

2. Main Southern Road from Trivandrum (Fort) to Tinnevelly *via* Aramboly—93 miles.

Trivandrum (Fort)	0	Residency, 1st Class T. B., Post and Telegraph Office and Anchal Office.
Killiar river (bridge)	¾	Anchal Office, Railway terminus.
Karamanai river (bridge)	1¾	
Road to Thiruvallam joins	2⅛	
Do. Cottoor joins	2¾	
Vellayani road 1¼ mile joins	4⅜	
Nemom	4½	Anchal Office and Police Station.
Road to Ooruttambalam 2¼ miles joins	4¼	
6th mile M. S. road	5¼	
Road to Vizhinjam joins	6	
Balaramapuram	8¼	Police Station and Anchal Office.
Road to Vizhinjam joins (Right)	8¼	
Do. Cattacaday joins (Left)	8½	
Puvar road joins	8⅞	
Trace to Olathanni	10⅜	
Road from Neyyattinkara Taluk Cutcherry joins	11½	2nd class T. B. Taluk Cutcherry Police Station and Anchal Office.
Neyyattinkara	12½	British Post and Telegraph Office.

2. Main Southern Road from Trivandrum (Fort) to Tinnevelly *via* Aramboly—93 miles—(*contd.*)

Road to Puvar joins	$12\frac{1}{8}$	
Neyyar river (bridged)	13	
Road to Ottasegaramangalam joins	$13\frac{5}{8}$	
Amaravilay	14	Anchal Office.
Road to Anapara Ambalam joins	$14\frac{1}{8}$	
Road to Kulathoorchavady joins	$14\frac{7}{8}$	
Oothiancalangara	15	
Road from Idichakkapilamudu to Kulathoor Chavady road	$17\frac{3}{8}$	(Road from 4th furlong of Idichakka Pilamood road joins Parasalai Kollancode road—$2\frac{1}{8}$ mile)
Road to Kollancode joins right $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles	$18\frac{3}{8}$	
Parasala	$18\frac{4}{8}$	Proverthy Cutcherry and Anchal office.
Road to Panichamudu joins left $9\frac{1}{8}$ miles	$18\frac{5}{8}$	Parasala camp shed $\frac{1}{4}$ mile distant from here.
Kalliakavilay	20	Anchal Office
Road to Minchira joins right 5 miles	$20\frac{1}{8}$	
Padauthalamood village	$21\frac{1}{8}$	P. W. D. Toll gate.
Kuzhithura to Alencholay road joins left 12 miles and 6 furlongs	$22\frac{3}{4}$	Taluk Cutcherry. Police Station and Anchal Office $\frac{3}{4}$ mile away.
Kuzhithura River	$23\frac{1}{4}$	Bridged.
Kuzhithura	$23\frac{1}{3}$	T. . . 2nd Class.
Thengapattanam road joins right $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles	$23\frac{1}{2}$	
Marthandam	$23\frac{7}{8}$	Post and Telegraph Office
Road to Karingal joins right 4 miles	$24\frac{1}{2}$	Village Anchal Office.
Marthandam Panachamood Road joins left 1 mile	$24\frac{1}{2}$	
Thoduvetty (Martandam)	$24\frac{5}{8}$	
Marthandam Pachipara Road joins left $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles	$24\frac{5}{8}$	
Road to Payaram joins on the left 1·37 miles	$26\frac{3}{8}$	Colachel $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles from here.
Eraviputhurkadai road to Colachel joins on the right 8 miles and 4 furlong	27	
Road to Maycode and Thadicarenconam joins on the left	$27\frac{7}{8}$	Maycode $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from here.
Road to Valvachagostam $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles joins right	$28\frac{1}{2}$	
Road to Palliyadi 3 miles joins right	$29\frac{3}{4}$	
Mulakumudu—Road to Colachal joins	30	Anchal Office. Colachel 7 miles from here.
Tiruvancode—Road to Monday Market and Thiruvattar joins	$30\frac{5}{8}$	
Paracode-Tiruvancode channel crosses	$31\frac{1}{2}$	
Thackalay	$32\frac{1}{4}$	Hospital.
Do. to Tiruvancode road joins right	$32\frac{1}{2}$	

2. Main Southern Road from Trivandrum (Fort) to Tinnevelly *via* Aramboly—93 miles—(*contd.*)

Road to Thackalay Padmanabhapuram joins (Left)	32½	
Do. to Eraniel right and Thadicarenconam left joins	32⅞	Thadicarenconam 14 miles & Eraniel 2½ miles, Post Office.
Road to Kakkurichi joins (1 mile)	33⅜	
Valliyar bridged	33¼	
Udayagiri road to Padmanabhapuram joins left 1·17 miles	33⅞	2nd class T. B. 300 feet from here.
Road to Kumarakoil 1⅜ miles joins left	34⅜	
Thuvalar stream bridged	34½	
Road to Manakarai 2½ miles joins on the right	35½	
Villukeeri Erattakarakal Sub-way Road to Rajakamangalam joins	35⅞	Road to Pallam branches.
Road to Eraniel and Colachel joins	37⅛	Police Station. Colachel 8½ miles from here.
Do. Kallianoaud joins	39⅛	
Do. to Peruvilai joins on right	39⅞	
Do. Alampara joins on left	40	
Ananthankulam kal bridged	40	
Do. to Kottar joins on right	40	
Road from Vettoornimadam to Clock Tower Nagercoil joins	41⅛	
Road from Salvation Army School (1 furlong joins right)	41⅜	
Approach road to Krishnankoil (1 furlong) joins left	41¾	
Road to Catherine Booth Hospital (5 furlongs) joins left	41⅞	
Distillery approach road (4 furlongs) joins right	42	
Road to Bhutapandi and Balamore joins	42¼	1st class T. B. and Campshed 528 feet from here.
Nagercoil (Vadasery)	42¼	Post and Telegraph Office half a mile from here.
Road to Nagercoil Town joins on right	42¼	
Oluganacherry road joins on right	42½	Oluganacherry Chatram one furlong distant
Road to Nagercoil Town joins on right	42⅝	Nagercoil ¾ mile from here.
Pazhayar Bank Road 3 furlong joins left	42¾	
Pazhayar river (bridged)	42¾	
Theroor road (3 miles long) *via* Kothichapillayagaram joins on right	42¾	
Veeranamangalam road to Bhuthapandy *via* Thirupathisaram joins on left 5 miles	43⅜	
Therakal (bridged)	43¾	

2. Main Southern Road from Trivandrum (Fort) to Tinnevelly *via* Aramboly—93 miles—(*contd*)

Chadayankulam road to join Theroor road 1 54 miles joins on right	.	44	
Road to Thirupathisaram joins on left	.	44⅜	
Do. Bheemanagarry joins on left	.	44⅝	
Road to Thazhakudy *via* Nanjinad Puthanar bank joins on left	.	45⅛	Vellamadam.
Nanjenad Puthanar (bridged)			
Road to Suchindram *via* Therur 4⅝ miles long joins on right	.	45⅛	
Road to Chembagaramanputhur 3½ miles *via* Layam joins on left	.	45½	
Road to Eathencattu Madom 7⅝ miles joins on right	.	47⅝	Joining Cape road 48th mile.
Tovala Road to Tazhakudy 3½ miles joins on left	.	48	
Tovala Channel	.	48	Bridged.
Tovala	.	48½	Chathram and Anchal Office.
Road to Kurusady (1 mile long) joins on right	.	50	
Road to Thittivilay 6⅝ miles joins on left	.	50¼	P. W. D. Inspection shed, Police station Anchal Office and Chowkey.
Aramboly	.	50½	
Aramboly Toll-gate P. W. D.	.	50⅝	
Road to Kumarapuram 3 miles long Joins on right	.	50¾	
Travancore frontier	.	53⅝	
Panagudy	.	56¼	British territory.
Valliyur	.	62	
Nanguneri	.	72	
Palamcottah	.	90	
Tinnevelly Bridge (Railway Station)	.	91½	
Tinnevelly Town	.	93	

3. Road from Trivandrum (Fort) to Shencottah—64 1/4 miles.

Trivandrum	.	0	Travancore Government House, 1st class Travellers' Bungalow, Post and Telegraph office, Anchal office, Railway terminus Anchal Pillar letter box.
Road to 4th mile M. C. Road branches	.	4⅛	
Road to 7th mile M. C. Road branches	.	4½	
Road to Oolampara branches	.	4½	
Karakulam	.	6¾	
Karakulam river (bridged)	.	7¼	
Road to Vattiyoorkavoo joins	.	7½	
Road to Aruvikara Do.	.	8	
Road to Aruvikara Do.	.	8⅜	Aruvikara 3 miles from here.
Road to Kazhanad Do.	.	10¾	

3. Road from Trivandrum (Fort) to Shencottah — 64¼ miles—(*contd*).

Road to Ariyanad and thence to Coviloor joins.	11	P. W. D. Toll Gate.
Road to Nedumangad Town joins	11	Anchal Office, Police Station. Post office, 5 furlong distance
Do. Do.	11¾	Campshed and Chathram 3 furlong distance.
Road to Vembayakmam joins	11⅞	
12th mile stream (bridged) R. C. platform	11⅞	
13th mile stream (bridged) Do.	12¼	
Road to Venjaramood joins	13	
Killiyar (bridged)	13½	
Road to Ponmudy *via* Kallar joins	14⅞	
Road to Venjaramood-Anad branch joins	15⅜	
Road to Vithurai and Ariyanad joins	20	
Patcha	20½	Anchal office, Campshed and Chathram.
Pallode	21⅜	
Do. River bridged	21½	
Road to Bramore Estate joins	21⅞	
Chitar river (bridged)	24¼	
Road to Paripally (20¾ miles) joins	30½	
Madathoray	31⅜	Camp shed P. W. D. Palace and Chathram.
Road to Seenakal and Inveroaud (12¾ miles) joins	32	
Chendurnney Estate Road 5 miles	38⅛	
*Kulathupuzha—Road to Ayur (16 miles joins)	39½	2nd class T. B. Anchal Office, Chathram and Forest Range Office and Rest House.
Road to Ettappadappu and Hereford joins	41¾	
Meenmooty	42½	
Match Factory	43⅜	
Parapar river bridged	44⅞	
Junction with Quilon and Shencottah road 41⅜ miles	46	Thenmalai Railway Station, Thenmalai Forest Depot, and Forest Bungalow & Anchal Office.
Shencottah Travancore frontier *via* Quilon-Shencotta road (18¼ miles)	64¼	

4. Road from Trivandrum (Fort) to Quilon 44 1/4 miles.

Trivandrum-Road to Nagercoil takes off	0	Travancore Govt. House 1st class Travellers' Bungalow, 1½ miles from here.
Road to Nedumangad takes off	1⅛	Post and Telegraph Office, ½ mile from here.

4. Road from Trivandrum (Fort) to Qailon—44 1/4 miles—(*contd*)

Main Central road branches off	3½	
Oolloor river (bridged)	4	
Road to Fort takes off	4¼	
Road to Pothencode 5¾ and to Aukulam takes off	6	
Road to Thiruppappur takes off	6½	
Approach road to Kazhakuttom Railway Station joins	9⅜	Railway Station and Customs house ¾ mile from here.
Shearem to Kazhakuttom *via* Thripapur (4¼) joins	9⅝	
Kazhakuttom	9⅞	Police Station, Anchal Office.
Road to bridge on Chammankarai canal (1 mile)	9⅞	
V. Road from Vettithodu to 5th mile Shearem-Pothencode road takes off	11	
Road to Kaniapuram landing 1½ miles joins	11½	
Road to Vembayam joins	12	Vembayam 8 miles.
Branch Road of Pothencode to Murukumpuzha road joins	13	
Pallipuram	13¼	P. W. D. Camp Shed.
Road from Pothencode to Murukumpuzha crosses	14½	Police station Anchal pillar letter box and Mangalapuram market.
	15¼	British Sub-Post Office.
Road to 3rd mile Attingal-Chirayinkil Road (4½ miles)	17¼	
Mamam river (bridged)	19	Cattle market.
Road from Venjaramood joins and approach road to Attingal Hill Bungalow (Manomohana Vilasom Palace) joins	20	
Road from Kollenpuzha landing Attingal to Avanavancherry crosses	20¾	British Post and Telegraph Offices Taluk Cutcherry, Anchal Office, Police Station
Attingal	21	
Road to Chirayinkil joins	21⅛	Munsiff's Court P. W. D. Section Office Sub-Registrar's Office etc. Chirayinkil Railway Station and Customs house 3 miles from here.
Attingal	21⅜	2nd Class Travellers Bungalow (200 yards from here).

4. Road from Trivandrum (Fort) to Quilon —44¼ miles—(*concld.*)

Vamanapuram river (bridged)	.	22	
Alancode road to Anjango including branch to Nelakamukoo road joins	.	25⅝	Market.
Road to Kilimanoor joins	.	22¾	
Do.	.	23	Municipal Toll gate Attingal.
Road to Varkalay joins	.	26⅛	Varkalay Railway Station, and Customs house 6 miles from here. Anchal Office.
Road (6 miles) to Nagaroor } Kilimanoor Alenkod joins at 4¼ mile }	. .	26	
Road to Pallikal joins		27	
Navaikulam	.	27¾	
Road to Varkalai joins	...	30⅛	
Do. to Madathura (20¾ miles) } Paripally Do. to Paravur (7 miles) }	...	30½	P. W. D. Toll gate.
Kalluvathukal Village	...	32	Anchal Office and School.
Kalluvathukal quarries	...	32⅓	Do. Do.
Chathannoor Village	..	35½	
Road to Paravoor (6 miles) takes off	...	35⅞	
Ithikara river (bridged) } Road to Ayur 15 miles joins }	...	35⅝	
Kottiyam Road to Kundara (7¼ miles) Joins on the right and Road from Kottiyam to Mayanad Ry: station (3¼ miles) leaves on the left		31½	
Road to Eravipuram (1¾ miles) joins		41¼	
Viliage Road from Eravipuram to Ayoor *via* Ayathil, Mukathala and Kannanallor takes off	..	42	P. W D. Toll Gate.
Road to Messrs. Thomas Stephen and Co. Takes of	...	43	
Road to Kadappakkada takes off turning to right	.	43¼	
Road to English Church, Quilon Shencottah Road and Residency Take off turning to right		43½	Veterinary Hospital D. S. P's Office Travancore Government House P. and T Office. Anchal office, 1st class T. B. Chathram, Public Office etc. about 1 mile away.
Ry: level crossing	..	43⅞	
Quilon small bridge over T. S. canal	..	44¼	

5. Cape Road from 41st mile M. S. Road Parvathiagaram to Cape Comorin—13 miles.

Parvathiagaram village (69 Miles) ..	40	
Pinnakattuvilai road (69 miles) connecting Vetturnimadam Road joins on left	41	
Road connecting Kottar-Parvathiagaram road and 5th furlong of 1st mile Santhapuram road joins on right ..	$41\frac{1}{8}$	
Santhapuram road joins on right 7·4 miles ..	$41\frac{1}{2}$	
Ramavarmapuram palace Palace road, 5 fg. takes off, Left ...	$41\frac{3}{4}$	
Road to Rajakamangalam crosses ...	$42\frac{1}{4}$	
Cape road from Clock tower joins .	$42\frac{3}{4}$	
Road to Dharmapuram joins on right $5\frac{3}{4}$.	43	
Do. Parakay joins on right $6\frac{5}{8}$ miles .	$43\frac{1}{8}$	
Road to Kottar Tobacco Bankshal *via* Yezhagramam joins on left one mile .	$43\frac{1}{4}$	
Parakay Caul Bridged .	$43\frac{7}{8}$	
Anchal Office and Sub-Registrars office .	44	Police Station.
Suchindram tank begins .	44	
Do. end .	$44\frac{1}{2}$	
Approach road to Suchindram Car Street joins on right $\frac{1}{4}$ mile .	$45\frac{1}{4}$	Suchindram Satram P. W. D. Toll gate is in $44\frac{3}{4}$ miles.
Anchal Office .	$46\frac{1}{4}$	
Road to Kakkaud joins right Suchindram—Pazhayar river (bridged) .	$45\frac{1}{2}$	
Road to Maruugoor joins left 3 1/16 miles .	$45\frac{5}{8}$	Do. sub-gate
Kuthukallar bridged .	46	
Road to Anchugramam and frontier joins on left 6 3/8 miles .	$46\frac{3}{8}$	Frontier 6 miles.
Do. Thamarakulam joins on right $3\frac{7}{8}$ miles .	$47\frac{1}{8}$	
Road to Osaravilay joins on left (1 mile) .	$47\frac{1}{4}$	
Do. 48th mile M. S. road Ethankattumadom road Joins on left .	$48\frac{3}{8}$	
Kottayadi channel bank road $1\frac{3}{8}$ miles joins right .	$48\frac{3}{8}$	
Road to Alavakara Chowkey Maharajapuram road $2\frac{3}{8}$ miles joins on left .	$50\frac{1}{2}$	
Kottaram road to Agasteeswaram .	$50\frac{1}{2}$	Anchal Office and Dispensary.
Road to Agasteeswaram $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles joins right .	$50\frac{1}{2}$	
Travancore fortified lines .	$51\frac{1}{8}$	
Road from 52nd mile Cape to Panagudi road Mahadanapuram road joins on left $1\frac{1}{8}$ miles .	$51\frac{5}{8}$	
Agricultural fruit farm at Cape .	$52\frac{1}{8}$	
Road to Panagudy joins left .	53	
Panacudy road joins left $\frac{1}{8}$ mile .	$53\frac{3}{8}$	
Cape Comorin Travancore Government House .	$53\frac{7}{8}$	Anchal office, Chathram, Travellers Bunglow, Hotel and Travancore Govt House.
Cape Comorin Beach .	54	
Road to Thamaracolam *via* Kovilam ($4\frac{3}{8}$ miles joins right .	$53\frac{7}{8}$	

6. Panagudi Roadfrom Cape Comorin to Panagudi frontier —4 3/8 miles.

Leaves 53rd mile Cape road 1 mile from Cape .	54	Mahadanapuram ½ mile to west
Road to Mahadanapuram joins left .	55¼	Sreemulapuram ½ mile to east
Do. Srimulapuram joins right .	55¼	
Road to Variyoor Allom joins right .	55⅝	Maharajapuram 1 mile to west
Travancore old frontier lines .	56⅜	Alwarkarai Chowkey
Do. to Kottaram do. (2½ miles) joins .	56⅜	
Road to Vattakotia Fort (⅜ mile) joins right .	56⅜	
Do. to Variyoor Allom joins right .	57⅛	
Road to Variyoor Village joins right .	57½	
Road to Thattarippu Allom joins right .	57⅝	
Road to Kanagappapuram joins right (1 mile .	58	
Road to Punnarkulam (Anjugramom)Road joins	58⅛	Chowkey.
Travancore frontier .	58⅜	

7. 48th Mile Cape Road to Thamarakulam—3 7/8 miles.

Branches from 48th mile 1st Fg. Cape road .	0	
Thamaracolam Village .	⅜	
Do. Salt Pans and Circle Office .	2½	
Manakudi joins 4⅜ miles of Cape to Thamaracolam road .	3	
Ends at Beach .	3⅞	

8. Anjugramam Road from 47th mile Cape Road –6 3/8 miles.

Leaves 46⅜ mile Cape road .	0	
Milady Village .	1⅞	
Crosses Eathenkattumadam road 7⅜ miles à	2	Anchal & Post Offices.
Maruthuvamalay main Branch channel subway Road to Kottaram joins .	2⅞	
Punnakulam Chowkey .	3½	
Alagappapuram village .	4½	
Road to James Town ½ a mile joins on left .	5½	
Joins Anjugramom Chowkey 59th mile Cape-Panagudi road .	6⅜	

9. Marungoor Road from 46th mile Cape Road 3 1/16 miles

Leaves 45⅜th miles Cape road at Suchindram Bridge .	0	P. W. D. Toll gate.
N. P. Channel bridged .	2⅞	
Joins 4th mile Eathencattu madam Road at Marungoor .	3 1/16	

10. Eathenkattumadam Road—7 5/8 miles.

Leaves 47⅜ mile M. S. Road .	0	
Marungur road joins .	3⅞	
Milady .	4⅜	P. W. D. Camp Shed.
Nanjinad Puthanar (bridged) .	4⅞	
Crosses Anjugramam road 2nd mile .	5¼	Myladi village.
Road to Osaravilai Village joins .	6½	
Joins 48th mile Cape road .	7⅝	

11. Road from Suchindram to Vellamadam *via* Therur and Kulasekharampudur—4 3/8 miles.

Leaves Suchindram ½ mile Marungoor road	0	
Therur Village	1½	
Chadayankulam road to 44th mile M. S. road joins	2¼	
Meets N. P. channel	3⅝	
Meets M. S. Road 45½ mile	4⅜	

12. Kamanathichamputhoor Road—1·52 miles.

Leaves E. M. Road 3/5 to Thovala Channel 29/5 miles	1·52	

13. Parakay Road from 44th mile Cape road to Manakudi *via* Parakay—6 3/4 miles.

Leaves Kottar 43½th mile Cape road	0	Anchal Office.
Parakay village	2⅝	
Road to Mukilanvilai Pottal joins etc.,	3	
Tengampudur cause way	3⅜	
Road to Palcolam joins on left 1½ mile	3⅞	
Do. Do.	4⅜	
Puthalam road (1 mile) takes off	5	Puthalam 1 mile away.
Road to Sankara Allom 1½ Furlongs joins on left	5⅝	
Manakudi Granary	6¾	

14. Dharmapuram Road from Kottar 43rd mile Cape road to Dharmapuram—5 3/4 miles.

Leaves Kottar 43rd mile Cape road	0	
Kottar branch channel crosses	½	
Road to Irulappapuram joins on left	¾	
East main channel crosses	2	
Road to Pattal Pulluvilai etc. joins left	3⅜	
Road to Pozhikarai joins left	4	
Chambakulam Kaul crosses	4	
Dharmapuram village	5	
Sea beach Puthenthurai	5¾	

15. Oluganasery-Theroor Road *via* Kothichapillayagaram—3 miles.

Starts from 42¾ mile M. S. road	0	
Kothichapillayagram village	⅝	
Thathiyarculam begins left side	1¼	
Do. ends and Manickaputherry tank begins	1½	
Manickaputherry tank ends and Theroolam begins	1⅞	
Therur Suchindram-Vellamadam road 2nd mile crosses	2⅝	
Therkulam ends (Surplus)	3⅛	

16. Veeranamangalam Road (from 44th mile M. S. Road) to Boothapandy *via* Thirupathisarem—5 miles.

Leaves Main Southern Road 43⅜ miles	.	0	
Thirupathisaram village road from 45th mile M. S. road joins	.	⅜	
Veeranamangalam road to Erachakulam joins left	.	2¼	
Theraykal	.	2¼	Bridged.
Road to 45th mile M. S. road *via* Bheemanagary joins	.	2¾	
Road to Thovala joins right 3½ miles	.	3	
Thazhakudy village (Veerakeralappancrikulam	.	3¼	Anchal Office
Thazhakudy Periakulam	.	3⅜	
N. P. Channel bank begins	.	4⅛	
Ends in Thittuvilai-Arambly road 1st mile } N. P. Channel Head Works		5	

17. Road to Chembagaramanputhoor *via* Layam—3 1/16 miles.

Starts from M. S. Road 45½ miles	.	0
Layam Village	.	1¼
Thovala-Thazhacudy road crosses	.	1½
Thovala channel bridged	.	2⅜
Chembagaramanputhoor village	.	2¾
Joins with Thittuvilai-Aramboly road 4⅝ miles.		3 1/16

18. Thovala-Thazhakudi Road (from 48th mile M. S. Road) to Thazhakudy 3½ miles.

Leaves Main Southern road 48th mile	.	0	
Road from Layam to Chempakaramanputhur crosses	.	1½	
Road to Avayarammancoil (1 mile) Joins on right side	.	2¾	
N. P. Channel	.	3.	Bridged.
Thazhakudy joins Veeranamangalam road at 3rd mile	.	3½	Anchal Office.

19. Avayarammancoil Road—1 mile.

Leaves Thovala Thazhacudy road 2¾ miles	.	0	Puliyakurichy tank ¼ to ½ mile
Puliakurichy village	.	½	
Avayarammancoil road joins 2⅜ miles T. A. road		1	

20. Road from 9th mile Balamore Road to Puthukulam *via* Kadukarai—$3\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

Starts from $8\frac{1}{8}$ miles Balamore road	0	
Korathiarai village	$\frac{1}{4}$	
Keerangulam village	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Kadukarai village	$1\frac{3}{8}$	
Alathurayar bank road joins on rights (5 mile)	$1\frac{3}{8}$	
Naimarthope road to 14th mile / Thovala channel joins on right $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles	$1\frac{5}{8}$	
Varattar bridged	$1\frac{7}{8}$	
Thovala channel bridged	$3\frac{1}{8}$	
Puthucolam Camp shed	$3\frac{1}{4}$	Camp Shed.

21. Darisanamcope-Shorlacode Road—$6\frac{3}{4}$ miles.

Leaves Nagercoil-Balamore road ($7\frac{1}{2}$ miles)	0	
Cherumadm Village road $\frac{1}{2}$ mile joins left	$\frac{3}{4}$	Darisanamcope village.
Gnanam village	$1\frac{3}{4}$	
Viranalloor	$2\frac{7}{8}$	
Arumanalloor	$3\frac{1}{4}$	
Ananthanar bank road	$4\frac{1}{8}$	
Pannicode village	$4\frac{3}{4}$	
Anandanar bridged at $\frac{3}{8}$ mile	$6\frac{1}{8}$	
Shorlacode village	$6\frac{1}{4}$	
Ends in Thuckalay-Thadikarenconam Road $10\frac{5}{8}$ miles	$6\frac{3}{4}$	

22. Thittavilai-Aramboly Road—6 5/8 miles.

Leaves Nagercoil-Balamore Road $6\frac{1}{8}$ miles	0	Thuvarancaud village.
Boothapandy town road turns left	$\frac{3}{8}$	
Arasayar Kal crosses	$\frac{5}{8}$	
Arasayar bank road crosses in $\frac{1}{8}$ mile	$\frac{3}{8}$	
Pazhayar crosses (bridged)	$\frac{7}{8}$	
Nanjinad Puthanar Headworks	1	
Veeranamangalam road joins right 5 miles	1	
Alathurayar bank road crosses in $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles	$1\frac{1}{8}$	
Seethapal T. B. Approach road on right	$1\frac{1}{4}$	2nd Class T. B.
Avayerammancoil road branches right 1 mile	$2\frac{3}{8}$	
Thovala channel crosses (Bridged)	$3\frac{3}{4}$	
Layam Road joins right ($4\frac{1}{8}$ miles)	$4\frac{3}{8}$	
Aramboly Village	$6\frac{3}{8}$	P. W. D. Campshed $\frac{1}{2}$ mile away Anchal Office, Police Station Chowkey.
Joins Main Southern Road at $50\frac{1}{4}$ miles	$6\frac{5}{8}$	

23. Kalliankaud Road—$3\frac{3}{4}$ miles.

Starts from Balamore road $3\frac{5}{8}$ miles	0	
Peechathy Kaul bridged	$\frac{5}{8}$	
Ananthanar bank begins at $12\frac{3}{4}$ miles	1	
Do. ends at $12\frac{1}{2}$ do.	$1\frac{1}{4}$	
Alamparai Regulator	$2\frac{3}{4}$	
Channel bank road from Alampara to M. S. road *via* A. K. Kal joins on left	$2\frac{3}{4}$	
Kalliankaud village	$3\frac{1}{8}$	
Meets M. S. road $39\frac{1}{2}$ miles	$3\frac{3}{4}$	

24. Road from Nagercoil to Balamore—23¾ miles.

Nagercoil Town	0	P. and T. Offices, 1st class T. B. Anchal Office.
Approach Road to Post Office (230 ft.) joins on right	¼	
Road to Distillery joins on left	¼	
M. S. Road 42¼ mile crosses	⅜	
Vadaseri	⅞	
Aurat Road crosses	⅞	
Road to Puliadychery (1⅛ mile) joins on left	1¼	
Puthery tank begins	1¼	
Do. ends	2	
Road to Parayadi Paracherry (⅜ mile) joins on left	2¼	
Road to Putheri Quarry (¼ mile) joins on left	2⅝	
Road to Kalliankad joins right 3¾ miles	3⅜	
New Road to Veeranamangalam joins right	3⅜	
Road to Erachakulam (⅝ mile) joins on right	3½	
Road to Navalcaud and Anandaner (1⅓ mile) joins on left	4⅝	
Road to Esanthimangalam cattle farm (½ mile) joins on the left	5⅛	
Arasayarakal (bridged)	5¼	
Arasayarakal bank road joins right	5¼	
Road to Bhoothapandi and Aramboly joins right 6⅜ miles	6⅛	
Tittivila	6⅜	Post Office.
Road to Bhoothapandi joins right ½ mile	6½	
Road to Matual and Vembar along Ananthanar Bank joins (left) ¼ mile	6⅝	
Road to Vilankaud joins on right (½ a mile)	6⅝	P. W. D. Toll gate 7⅛ mile.
Pannikuzhicherry Road ⅛ mile starts left	6⅞	
Do. Shoralacode joins left 6⅜ miles	7½	Derisanamcope village.
Pazhayar river (bridged)	7¾	
Road to Kadukaray and thence to Thovala channel 4¾ miles joins right	8⅛	
Alagiapandipuram	8¼	Anchal Office.
Road to Thuvachi Dam joins right 2¼ miles	8¼	
Melkarai Road joins ¾ mile		
Ettamadai village	8⅞	
Olakkayaruviaur (bridged) R. C. platform	9⅝	
Erappayaur (bridged) R. C. platform	10⅞	
*Thadicaranconam—	11⅛	2nd Class T. B. and P. W. D. inspection Shed.
Approach road to Campshed and T. B. joins left	11⅛	
Thuckalay Thadicaranconam Road joins left 14⅛ miles	11½	
Thadavyar Syphon, Thovala channel crosses in 4¾ miles	11¾	
Road to Oliver's Estate joins right 3 miles	13	
Masapetty river (Bridged)	16¾	
Road to Coromoney Estate joins right 5⅛ miles	16⅞	
Caligesam river (causeway)	18¾	

24. Road from Nagercoil to Balamor— $23\frac{3}{4}$ miles.—(*contd.*)

Road to Ponmanai joins left $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles	$18\frac{3}{4}$	Ponmanai $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles away.
Balamore Tea Factory	$23\frac{1}{2}$	2nd class T B. 1 mile from here by bridle path.
Road to Sircar bungalow begins	$23\frac{1}{2}$	
Muthuculy Vayal Bridle path	$30\frac{1}{2}$	Muthaucly Palace.

25. Arasayarkal Bank Road—1 mile.

Leaves Boothapandy village at Arasayarkal $\frac{3}{8}$ mile	0	
Crosses $\frac{5}{8}$ mile Thittivilai-Aramboly road	$\frac{1}{8}$	
Joins Balamore road $5\frac{5}{8}$ mile	1	Arasayarkal.

26. Thoovachi Road—$2\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

Leaves Azhagiapandipuram—Balamore road $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles	0	
Azhagiapandipuram Periakulam begins	$\frac{1}{4}$	
Do. Do. Do. ends	$\frac{3}{4}$	
Crosses Devendrankal-Kattupudoor road $\frac{3}{4}$ mile begins on the right	$\frac{7}{8}$	
Thoovachi Dam	$1\frac{3}{4}$	
Thovala channel $9\frac{1}{8}$ miles	$2\frac{1}{4}$	Road ends.

27. Road from Nagercoil to Colachel Seaport *via* Rajakamangalam and Manavalakuruchi—$14\frac{7}{8}$ miles.

Nagercoil Division Office	$\frac{1}{8}$	
Kottar Parvathiagaram road crosses	$\frac{3}{8}$	
Ramanputhur village	$1\frac{1}{4}$	
Road to Kurusady takes off	$1\frac{1}{2}$	
East Main channel crosses	$2\frac{3}{4}$	
Karavilai branch crosses	$3\frac{1}{4}$	
Do. Do.	5	
Eraniel-Rajakamangalam road crosses	$5\frac{7}{8}$	
Road to Pillathope joins left 1 mile	$7\frac{3}{8}$	
Road to Nagercoil *via* Santhapuram joins right $7\frac{3}{8}$ miles	$8\frac{1}{2}$	
Eraniel-Muttam road crosses	$9\frac{1}{4}$	
Valliar River bridged	10	
Manavalakurichi village	$10\frac{1}{2}$	Post & Anchal Offices
Mankuzhi trace joins right $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles	$10\frac{7}{8}$	
Mandakad village on the right	$12\frac{3}{8}$	
Branch road to Colachel Hospital right $\frac{1}{2}$ mile	$14\frac{1}{8}$	
Road to Monday Market joins right	$14\frac{1}{2}$	
Colachel Port and beach	$14\frac{7}{8}$	

28. Road from Nagercoil to 9th mile Colachel-Raja kamangalam Road *via* Friday Market 72/5 mile.

Leaves Parvathiagarom Cape road 42nd mile 4th fg,	0	
Ananthancolam Kal	$1\frac{1}{4}$	Bridged.
Punnivaikal	$4\frac{1}{8}$	Bridged.
Villikiri Rajakamangalam road crosses	$4\frac{1}{4}$	
Santhapuram channel bridged	$5\frac{1}{8}$	
Santhapuram	$5\frac{1}{4}$	
Eraniel to Rajakamangalam road crosses	$5\frac{1}{2}$	
Rajakamangalam Branch channel crosses	$5\frac{1}{2}$	Bridged.
Friday Market (road to Thirunainarkurichi $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles long joins right)	$6\frac{5}{8}$	
Joins road from Nagercoil to Colachel *via* Rajakamangalam at 9/5 miles	7 2/5	

29. Villikiri-Rajakamangalam road-- $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

Leaves 36th mile M. S. road	0	
Road from 38th mile M. S. Road to Colachel *via* Parasseri crosses at 6 5/8 miles	$1\frac{1}{8}$	
Aloor Village	$2\frac{1}{8}$	Anchal Office.
Aloor Sub-Registrar's Office	$2\frac{1}{2}$	
Vembanoor Village	$3\frac{1}{4}$	
Vembanoor road joins right	$3\frac{7}{8}$	
Friday market road crosses	$4\frac{7}{8}$	
Eraniel Rajakamangalam road joins	$6\frac{1}{4}$	

30 Eraniel-Rajakamangalam road—$7\frac{3}{4}$ miles.

Leaves Nagercoil to Colachel Seaport road in the 1st furlong of 9th mile	0	
Erattakarakal bridged	$2\frac{1}{8}$	Kurunthanoode Tele phone Office.
Road to Manavilai joins right (1 5/8 miles)	$2\frac{1}{3}$	
Road to Aloor joins left $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles	$2\frac{5}{8}$	
Road to Vembannoor joins left 2 miles	$2\frac{7}{8}$	
Crosses Nagercoil to Friday Market road *via* Santhapuram	4	
Santhapuram Village	4	
Villikiri-Rajakamangalam road joins left	$5\frac{3}{4}$	
Crosses Nagercoil to Colachel road *via* Raja-kamangalam	6	Police out-post.
Passes by entrance to Rajakamangalam Salt pans	$6\frac{1}{4}$	
Pannivaikal, bridged	$7\frac{1}{4}$	
Ends near the sea	$7\frac{3}{4}$	

31. Road from Eraniel to Muttom—6 miles.

Leaves 9th mile 4th fur. Parasseri to Colachel road at Eraniel left	0	
Valliar river	1	Unbridged causeway.
Road to Vellimala *via* Kadiapattanam left	$2\frac{5}{8}$	
Road to Friday market 1 1/2 miles long joins on left	3	
Crosses the 10th mile of road from Nagercoil to Colachel *via* Rajakamangalam	$4\frac{5}{8}$	
Ends at Muttam Light House	6	

32. Road from Nagercoil to Colachel Seaport *via* Parassery—$14\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

Leaves Main Southern road at $37\frac{1}{8}$ miles (Thottycode) .	5	
Villikiri-Rajakamangalam road crosses .	$5\frac{5}{8}$	
Erattakara Kal (Bridged) .	$6\frac{1}{2}$	
Nattamcode road joins left .	$6\frac{7}{8}$	
Manakarai road joins on right .	$7\frac{7}{8}$	
Road to Rajakamangalam joins left .	$8\frac{1}{8}$	
Vulliar (bridged) .	$8\frac{1}{4}$	
Road to Muttom joins left 6 miles .	$8\frac{1}{2}$	
Eraniel-Road to Thuckalay joins right $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles.	$8\frac{5}{8}$	
Eraniel village Eraniel Branch channel crosses } .	$9\frac{3}{8}$	Post Office, Magistrate's Court and Police Station.
Monday Market—Road to Poothucaday joins right 11 1/8 miles .	$9\frac{1}{2}$	Anchal Office
Road to Thiruvattar joins right 10 1/4 miles .	$9\frac{1}{2}$	
Monday Market Road to Mankuzhi (2 miles). joins left .	$9\frac{3}{4}$	
Monday Market Road to Thalakulam 1 3/4 miles joins left .	$9\frac{5}{8}$	
Road to Neyoor village 1 1/2 miles joins right.	$9\frac{3}{4}$	
Mandakaud road (1 [illegible]/8 miles) joins left .	$11\frac{1}{2}$	
Neyoor road joins right .	$11\frac{7}{8}$	
Branch road to 14th mile Colachel-Rajakamangalam road left .	13	
Road to Mulakumud joins right 7 miles .	$13\frac{1}{8}$	
Colachel .	$13\frac{1}{4}$	2nd Class T. B., Post and Telegraph Offices, Anchal Office and Police Station.
Colachel road to Karingal joins right .	$13\frac{5}{8}$	
Do. Road to Rajakamangalam joins left .	$13\frac{7}{8}$	A.V M Canal bridge
Road ends at Colachel Seaport .	$14\frac{1}{4}$	

33. Road from Monday Market to Thiruvattar road 10 1/8 miles.

Leaves Monday market 10th mile 5th furlong of Nagercoil to Colachel sea-port road .	0	2nd Class Magistrate's Court, Police Station and Anchal Office.
Neyoor Hospital (L. M. S. Mission) .	$\frac{3}{8}$	
Neyoor Hospital Road joins right .	$\frac{7}{8}$	
Road to Alwarcoil (1 3/4 miles) joins right .	$2\frac{3}{8}$	
Thuckalay-Thiruvancode road joins right 1 3/4 miles .	$2\frac{1}{4}$	
Road between Mulakumud and Thiruvancode joins left 1-3 miles .	$2\frac{7}{8}$	
Crosses 31st mile of M. S. Road .	$4\frac{3}{8}$	
Padmanabhapuram to Mekemandapam road joins right 3 miles .	$5\frac{3}{8}$	
Maycode to Elanthayambalam road crosses in 2 3/8 miles .	$6\frac{1}{4}$	
Verakilamboo Market .	7	

33. Road from Monday Market to Thiruvattar road 10 1/8 miles—(*contd.*)

Kumarankudy road 1 3/4 miles joins right .	7⅝	
Tap Road branches left 2 3/8 miles .	7¾	
Aruvikara left bank channel crosses .	9	
Paraliyar Ferry unbridged .	9⅛	
Thiruvattar Temple road crosses .	9⅞	
Thiruvattar village .	10	Chatram, Anchal Office. Temple.
Joins Martandam Pachipara road 4th mile .	10⅛	

34. Tap road connecting 8th mile Monday Market—Thiruvattar road to hill side road near Thiruvattar bridge—2·37 miles.

Leaves 8th mile 6th furlong of Monday market-Thiruvattar road .	0	
Joins Martandam-Pachipara to Kulasegaram in the 4th mile 1st furlong near Thiruvattar Bridge .	2·37	Attoor village.

35. Road from Monday Market to Puthucaday *via* Karingal—11¼ miles.

Monday Market-Neyyoor .	0	Mission Hospital, Anchal Office and Police Station.
Pilakkod Village .	1	
Thikenencode Do. .	2⅛	
Crosses 3 3/4 miles Road from Mulakumud to Colachel *via* Thickerencod .	2⅛	
Eraviputhoorcaday road to Colachel leaves on left 4 miles 5 furlong .	5⅛	
Road to Eraviputhoorkaday and Karingal Market joins on right 3/4 mile .	5½	
Pootety Village .	5⅞	
Road to Midalam and Thengapattanam joins left 5 1/8 miles .	6	
Approach road to P. W. D. campshed (Karingal) .	6⅛	P. W. D campshed ½ furlong from here.
Palloor Village .	6½	Anchal office.
Mankara Village .	7¾	
Killyur Do. .	8¾	
Road to Chirakay joins right 2 miles .	9½	
Chadayankuly Village .	9¾	
Puthucaday Do. .	11⅛	Police Station and Anchal Office ⅛ mile away.
Joins 5th mile of Tengapattanam road .	11¼	

36. Road from Thuckalay 33rd mile Main Southern road to Thadicaranconam *via* Shorlacode 14⅛ miles.

Leaves Main Southern road 33rd mile .	0	
Road to Thiruvithancode (1⅛ miles) joins left .	¼	
Vulliar crosses (bridged) .	¾	
Padmanabhapuram Fort and Village .	⅞	Anchal Office.

36. Road from Thuckalay 33rd mile Main Southern road to Thadicaranconam *via* Shorlacode 14 1/8 miles—(*contd.*)

Road to Thiruvattar *via* Mekemandapam joins left	1 1/8	
Road to Moolachal joins ½ mile	1 3/4	
Muttacaud Village	3 1/8	
Road to Manalikara joins left	3 1/2	
Kumarapuram Village	3 3/4	
Road to Perumchelamboo joins	4 1/8	
Adayamadai Telephone Office	4 7/8	
Road to Elanthayambalam (28th mile Main Southern road joins)	5 1/8	
Road to Colasegaram (4⅜ miles) joins left	5 5/8	Forest Watch Station
Approach road to P. W. D. campshed joins (Maycode)	5 3/4	
Mayoode Acqueduct	6	Mayoode lake view.
Road to Darsanemoope right 6 miles	10 5/8	
Road to Colasegaram left 6¼ miles	10 3/4	
Shorlacode Head works and Pazhayar	10 7/8	Telephone Office.
Branch road to 12th mile Balamore road	13 3/4	
Approach road to Thadicarenconam Travellers' Bungalow joins	13 7/8	2nd class T. B. and P. W. D. Inspection Shed.
Joins 12th mile of road from Nagercoil to Balamore	14 1/8	

37. Meycode-Elanthayambalam road 4¼ miles.

Starts from M. S. road 28th mile 5th fur. at Kattathurai	0	
Paruthivoikal (Bridged)	3/4	
Crosses M. M. Thiruvattar road 7th mile 5th fur.,	2 5/8	
Manalikarai loop road starts	3 1/4	
Do. Do. joints	3 1/2	
Do. Market	3 5/8	
Do. Branch road *via* Poovangaparampoo Joins	3 3/4	
Meycode Joins 5⅛ miles of Thuckalai Thadikaranconam road	4 1/4	

38. Meycode-Colasegaram road 4⅜ miles.

Leaves 5¼ miles of Thuckalai-Thadikaranconam road	0	
Paralayar river Valiyathumugam Bridge and causeway	1/4	
Road to Ponmanai starts	1/4	
Pulla Village	1 3/4	
Undoor Village	2 1/2	
Vendalicode Village	3 1/8	
Colasegaram joins 7th mile stone Marthandom-Colasegaram road	4 3/8	

39. Valiathumugam-Ponmanai road 2⅝ miles.

Leaves 1¼ miles Meycode Colasegaram road	0	
Pallathoor village	2	
Ponmanajoins 2⅝ miles Colasegaram Shorlacode road	2 5/8	

40. Valiavankad Estate road 1 1/4 miles.

41. Ponmanai Kaligasam road 7½ miles.

Leaves 2¼ miles Kulasegaram-Shoralacode Road ...	0	Ponmana
Kodayar L. B. C. crosses ...	⅝	
Puthen Dam—Head works in Parali river ...	1½	
Ends in Balamore Road 10th mile at Kaligasam ...	7½	

42. Road from Mulakumud to Colachel 7 miles.

Leaves 30th mile M. S. Road at Mulakumud ...	0	Anchal Office.
Mulakumud campshed ...	1	P. W. D Inspection shed
Do. Tunnel in T. Code channel ...	1½	
Crosses 2¾ miles Monday Market to Puthucaday road at Thickanencode Village ...	3½	
Joins Nagercoil to Colachel Seaport road *via* Eraniel at 14th mile ...	7	

43. Road from Eravipudoorkaday (28th mile Main Southern road) to Colachel *via* Karingal 8½ miles.

Leaves Main Southern road at 27th mile Post ...	0	
Thripanicode Temple road joins left (5 furlongs) ...	2	
Kuzhicode road from Mulakumud joins left 2 miles ...	2	Anchal Office.
Palliyadi Village ...	2⅛	
Branch road to Marthandam Karingal joins right 4½ miles ...	2¾	
Road to Martandam joins right 4¼ miles ...	3	
Thipparamalai village ...	3⅝	
Approach road to P. W. D. campshed at Karungal joins ...	4	Campshed 1/2 furlong from here.
Karingal Market ...	4⅜	Anchal Office. Police Station.
Road from Monday Market to Puthucaday joins ...	4⅜	
Follows Monday Market to Puthucaday for ½ mile and leaves ...	4⅞	Anchal Office.
Village road to Karumpanai joins ...	8	2nd class Travellers Bungalow and Sea-Port.
Colachel ...	8½	

44. Road from Martandam or Thoduvetty (25th mile of Main Southern road) to Pachipara and Hill side *via* Colasagaram and Myloney 13½ miles.

Leaves 25th mile 5th furlong of Main Southern road, at Thoduvetty ...	0	
Oonamvileycaday Village ...	1	Anchal Office.
Payanam road joins on the right 1 mile ½ furlong ...	1	

44. Road from Marthandam or Thoduvetty (25th mile of Main Southern road) to Pachipara and Hill side *via* Colasagaram and Myloney 13½ miles.—(*contd.*)

Road to Payanam Village and Theckurichy separates 3 miles and 2 furlongs left ...	1	
Paruthivoikal (bridged) ...	1⅞	
Attoor Village	2	Mission Dispensary.
Aruvikara L. B C crosses ...	2⅜	
Road from Arumanay joins on the left ...	2⅞	
Tap Road from 6th furlong 8th mile of Monday Market to Thiruvattar road joins ...	3⅛	
Aruvikara L. B. C crosses ...	3¼	
Arat road crosses ..	3⅜	
Paralayar river (bridged) —	3½	
Thiruvattar village road from Monday Market to Thiruvattar joins —	3⅝	...achal Office. Office, Chathram and Palace.
Aruvikara R. B. C crosses —	3⅞	
Thiruvattar H. G. V. School for boys ..	4	Police Station. H. G. V. School for boys and girls and Sub-Registrar's Office
Trace to Kesavapuram market from left Road to Aruvicaray from right joins ...	4⅛	
Aruvicaray road ...	4⅜	
Puthencaday Village ...	4½	
Serupalay Village ..	6	
Kulasegaram Market, Road to Thiruvaramboo...	6½	
*Colasagaram Village and road to Meycode joins ...	7	Forest Depot, Watch Station
Road from Shorlacode joins on the right Approach road to P. W. D. buildings take off on the right ...	7⅜	Anchal Office, Police Station, (quite close) C. E's bungalow and T B 3/8 mile from here, Telephone office.
Road from Nedumangad joins on the left ..	7⅞	
Thoombode Village ...	8¼	Colasagaram Dispensary 1 furlong from here.
Approach road to Hospital joins ...	8½	
Thirunanthikaray L. G. V. School ...	8¾	
Kothayar left bank channel (bridged) ...	9¼	
Approach road to Thirunandikarai temple joins ...	9⅜	
Chenancode Village ...	9¾	
Kakachel Village ...	10¾	
Myloney cattle pound ...	11⅞	
Kadombamood Market ...	12⅜	
Approach road to Dam Superintendent's quarters joins on the left ...	12¾	
Road to Telephone Office branches ...	13	
P. W. D. campshed, joins on the right ...	12⅞	
Main Dam ...	13½	

45. Marthandam-Karingal road—4¼ miles.

Leaves Main Southern Road 25th Mile 4th furlong at Marthandam Thoduvetty ...	0	Thoduvetty Market.
Kanjiraoode Village ...	1	
Nattalam Village ...	2⅜	
Road to Nattalam Temple joins right 3 furlongs ...	3	
Thippramala Village ...	3⅝	
Meets Eraviputhuroaday Colachel road at 3rd mile stone ...	4¼	Road ends

46. Aruvikara Road ½ mile.

Leaves 5th mile 1st furlong Marthandam Pachipara Road and ends at Krishnaswamy temple 200 feet above Aruvikara Dam ...		

47. Road from Kuzhithura (24th mile Main Southern road) to Thengapattanam—7¼ miles.

Kuzhithura ...	0	2nd Class T. B.
Nalloor Village ...	⅝	
Road to Chirakey joins left 2⅛ miles ...	1⅝	
Vilathoray Village ...	1½	
Kunnattur Village ...	1¾	
Nattuviley Village ...	2¼	
Mankulam Village ...	3	
Road to Minchray joins right 5 miles ...	3½	
Puthucadai Village— Puthucadai Kollenoode Village road starts on the right	4⅜	Anchal Office and Police Station.
Road from Monday Market *via* Karingal joins left 11 miles and 2 furlongs ...	4⅛	
Pyncolum Village ...	5⅜	
Amsy Do ...	6	
Thengapattanam Village ...	6¼	
Kizhkulam Voical bridged ...	6¾	
Karingal Thengapattanam road joins left 5 miles and 1 furlong ...	5⅜	
A. V. M canal bridged ...	6⅞	
Sea beach —	7¼	

48. Chirakay road—2⅛ miles.

Branches from M. M. Puthucaday road at 9½ miles ...	0	
Iyranipuram Village ...	¼	English Middle School and Anchal Office.
Chadayankuzhi Village ...	2	
Meets Kuzhithura-Thengapattanam road at 1⅝ miles ...	2⅛	

49. Karingal-Thengapattanam road—5⅛ miles.

Starts at 6th mile stone Monday Market Puthukaday road ...	0	
Road to Midalam (2¾ miles) takes off ...	½	
Devikod Village ...	1¾	
Keezhkulam Village ...	4¼	
Ends in Kuzhithurai-Thengapattanam road 6¾ miles ...	5⅛	

50. Midalam Road—$2\frac{3}{4}$ miles.

Branches from Karingal-Thengapattanam Road in $\frac{1}{4}$ mile left ...	0	
Devikodu Village ...	2	
Sea Beach ...	$2\frac{3}{4}$	Road ends Beach 3 furlong from here.

51. Road from Kuzhithurai to Alencholai—$12\frac{3}{4}$ miles.

Leaves M. S. Road at $22\frac{3}{4}$ miles .	0	
Meets Kuzhithurai village road on to the right .	$\frac{1}{4}$	Anchal Office.
Taluk Cutcherry and Police station .	$\frac{3}{8}$	
Thicurichy road (3 miles) joins right .	1	
Road to Panachamood (Edakod road) joins left 6 miles .	$2\frac{1}{2}$	
Marthandom Panachamood trace joins on the right (2 miles) .	$2\frac{1}{2}$	
Manchalamood Village road joins left $1\frac{1}{8}$ miles .	4	
Arumanai Attoor road starts on the right $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles .	$5\frac{3}{4}$	Arumanai Village road joining 3rd mile of Marthandam-Pachippara road *via* Kulasekaram.
Road and Trace to Panachamood joins left (6 miles) .	$6\frac{1}{2}$	
Crosses Nedumungad-Shorlacode road 29th mile at Kalial village .	$8\frac{3}{8}$	100 feet to Kalial bridge in Kovillor Kulasegaram road Kaliel camp.-shed $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles.
Chittar river bridged .	$9\frac{1}{8}$	
Kadayal Pachippara road joins right .	$9\frac{3}{4}$	
Alencholai market .	$11\frac{1}{8}$	
Ends in Chakaranallur yellah .	$12\frac{3}{4}$	

52. Arumana-Atoor Road—$3\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Branches off from Kuzhithura-Alanchola Road in $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles .	0	
Panankara Kal .	$\frac{3}{4}$	Bridged
Vellaukode Village .	$1\frac{1}{8}$	
Chithara Village .	2	
Kuzhithura River .	$2\frac{3}{8}$	Ferry unbridged.
Ends in Marthandam Pachippara Road 3rd mile .	$3\frac{1}{2}$	

53. Thikkurichy Road—3 miles.

Branches from Kuzhithura-Alenchola Road $\frac{1}{4}$ mile .	0	
Kuzhithurai Town Road meets right .	$\frac{1}{4}$	
Village Road to Kuzhithura joins right .	$\frac{5}{8}$	Pakuthy Cutcherry
Crosses Marthandam-Panachamood Trace in 2nd mile .	$1\frac{7}{8}$	
Crosses Mullayar River .	$2\frac{1}{4}$	Bridged.
Kuzhithura River .	3	Ferry.

54. Edacode Road—6 miles.

Starts at 2½ miles Kuzhithurai Alencholai Road	0	
Andeukod	1½	
Edacode-jungle stream bridged	2½	
Cheruvellur Village	4½	
Ends in 6th mile 6th furlong Parassala Panachamood Road	6	

55. Mangad road—5 miles (Road to Minchira).

Starts from 20th mile M. S. road on the right	0	Kaliakkavilay market and village.
Cheravaracouam road crosses in 1 mile 6 furlongs		
Road to Ganapathiankadavu village (1⅜ mile) starts on the right	4	
Kuzhithurai river ferry	4⅛	Unbridged. No junghar.
Minchirai village	4⅜	
Ends in Kuzhithurai-Thengapattanam road 4th mile 4th furlong	5	

56. Marthandom.—Panachamood Road—1 mile.

Starts from 25/4 M. S. Road	0	
Kuzhithurai river (Marthandam crossing)	⅜	Ferry.
Ends in Thicurichy road ⅜ (2nd mile 3rd furlong)	1	

57. Arumanai—Panachamood Road and Trace—6 miles.

Branches off from 7/5 Kuzhithurai Alenchola road	0	Unmetalled.
Cartable portion ends	3	
Trace begins	3	
Karode village	3¼	
Mangode village	5	
Puliyoorsala village	5¾	
Ends in 7/3 Parassala Panachamood road	6	

58. Kuzhithurai Causeway Road—⅜ mile.

Starts from M. S. Road 24/4	0	
Ends in 1st mile 3rd furlong Kuzhithurai Alencholai road	⅜	

59. Payanom Road—137 miles.

Branches from M. S. Road in 26¼ miles	0	
Crosses Marthandom Kulasekaram Road 2nd mile 1st furlong	1⅛	
Ends at the Kuzhithurai river at Thicurichy crossing	1.37	

60. Parassalai to Panachimood Road—9½ miles.

Leaves Main Southern road 19th mile 5th furlong Parassalai	0	Anchal office.
Approach road to the Parassalai camp shed	¼	P. W. D. Campshed.
Meets Amaravilai to Anaparayambalam road 5th mile	3⅝	
Edakode Road joins right 6 miles	5¾	
Trace to Arumanai joins right 6 miles	6¼	
Panachamood market	7¼	
Vallaradi	8	Police out post.
Anaparayambalam joins		
2½ miles Nedumangad Shorlacode Road.	9½	

61. Parassala-Kollencode Road—5½ miles.

Leaves 18 3/8 miles M. S. Road	.	0	Parasala Hospital ½ fur.
Cheruvaraconam Road starts on the left 2 3/8 miles	.	⅜	
Road from Kaliakavilay joins left	.	⅞	
Road from Puvar joins right 3 miles	.	3¼	
Parakode	.	3⅜	
Kollencode	.	5	
End of road in A. V. M. canal	.	5½	

62. Parasala Kalikavilay Road—2⅜ miles (Cheruvaraconam Road).

Branches from Parassala-Kollenkode Road in 1/3 mile left	.	0	
Cheruvaikonam Village	.	¾	Mission School.
Mangaud Road crosses in 1/3 mile	.	1⅞	
Meets M. S. Road in 20th mile	.	2⅜	

63. Road from Nedumangad to Shorlacode *via* Kulasekaram—39 miles.

Nedumangad	.	0	P. W. D. Camp shed Police Station, Anchal office, Chathram and Post office, etc. 6 fg.
Road to Nedumangad Town joins	.	⅜	
Road to Vellanad joins	.	1⅜	
Neduuely stream (bridged)	.	4⅛	
Ozhamalakal	.	5¼	
Aryanad	.	7⅜	Proverthy Cutcherry and Anchal office.
Road of Palode Joins	.	7⅜	
Aryanad-Karamanay river (bridged)	.	7⅜	
Road from Vellanad Joins	.	7⅝	
Road from Pappanamoode to Kottoor crosses	.	9⅜	
Paruthipally	.	9⅞	
Do.	.	10	Camp Shed P. W. D. ⅛ mile from hero.
Road from Kattacadai *via* Veeranacavu joins	.	12½	
Moonaray Neyyar river (ferry)	.	12⅞	
Coviloor Road to Mandapathu Kadavu and thence to Ottasakaramangalom 3 miles	.	20	
Chittar Stream	.	20⅛	Bridged.
Road to Panichamudu and Amaravilay and Parassala joins	.	21½	
Chittar stream	.	24¼	Bridged.
Vyoundam Rubber Estate	.	26⅞	
Road to Alencholay joins	.	28¾	
Kalial Kothayar river bridged	.	28⅞	P. W. D, Camp shed and Forest watch stat on
Thripparappu	.	29⅛	L. G. V School.

63. Road from Nedumangad to Shorlacode—39 miles. (*contd.*)

Approach road to Thripparappu temple joins .	$29\frac{1}{4}$	
Colasegaram 7th furlong 8th mile of road from Thoduvetty to Pechipara joins .	$32\frac{1}{4}$	Colasagaram Dispensary $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from here.
Follows road from Thoduvetty to Pechiparai for $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile from 7th furlong to 3rd furlong 8th mile .	$32\frac{3}{4}$	
Colasagaram road to Shorlacode starts .	0	Anchal Office, Police Station, 2nd class T. B. and Chief Engineer's Bungalow $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from here.
Mangalam Village .	1	
Ponmanai Village branch road to Valiattoomugam joins .	$2\frac{3}{8}$	
Ponmanai Proverthy Cutcherry and L. G. V. School .	$2\frac{1}{2}$	
Kaligasem road joins .	$2\frac{7}{8}$	
Paralayar river Ponmanai causoway .	$3\frac{1}{8}$	
Crosses Padmanabhapuram Puthanar 1st mile 6th furlong .	$3\frac{3}{4}$	
Tellanthurithy Telephone Office, Thovala channel Head works .	$4\frac{7}{8}$	
Shorlacode joins 1st furlong 11th mile of road from Thuckalay to Thadikarankonam road.	$6\frac{1}{4}$	
Mile stones from Colasagaram to Shorlacode are numbered as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 .		Total 39 miles from Neduvangad.

64. Road from Amaravilai to Ravananchira—$4\frac{3}{8}$ miles.

Leaves Amaravilai 15th mile 1st furlong M. S. road .	0	
Road from Kunnathukal joins .	$3\frac{1}{4}$	
Road from 19th mile M. S. road joins at Ravananchira 3 miles and 1820 feet.	$4\frac{3}{8}$	

65. Udhiyankulangara-Kulathur chavady Road—and thence to Shungurutty Road—5·06 miles.

Udhiyankulangara .	0	
Road to Vilathankarai joins .	$\frac{1}{4}$	
Road from Idichakkaplavumood joins .	$2\frac{1}{2}$	
Kulathur chavady .	$3\frac{1}{2}$	Proverthy Cutcherry.
Joins ‡ Poovar-Shungurutty road .	5·06	

66. Amaravila 14th mile Main Southern Road to Ottasegaramangalam—9 miles.

Leaves M. S. road 14th mile 5th furlong .	0	
Cross road to Amaravilay joins .	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Crosses Ariyothuthodu (bridged) .	3	
Perumkadavilay village .	5	
Road to Neyyattinkara Moolaikonam starts $\frac{5}{4}$ at $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles .	$5\frac{1}{2}$	
Road to 10th mile Anappara road		
Ottasegaramangalam .	8	
branches .	9	

67. Road from Neyyattinkara to Poovar—6½ miles.

Leaves Neyyattinkara 12⅛ miles M. S. road	.	0	Post Office.
Maruthoor Thodu (bridged)	.	1⅝	
Trace from 11th mile M. S. road joins	.	2⅛	
Thiruvarathur	.	3	
Road from Thiruvarathur-Pulluvilai (3 miles 4 furlong 80 ft.) branches	.	3	
Road from Arumanur to Pulluvilai (2 miles 6 furlong 230 ft,) branches	.	4¼	
Poovar	.	6 3/16	Chowkey, P. W. D. Camp shed (2·5 miles from here) and Anchal Office
Poovar beach end of road	.	6½	

68. Road from 8th mile Amaravila Ottasekaramangalam to 10th mile Amaravila Anapara Road—6½ miles.

69. Road from Muthiavila to Ottasekaramangalam II Section—1½ miles.

70. Road from Perumkadavila to Kunnathukal—4½ miles.

71. Road from 4th mile Balaramapuram Kattakada Road to Aruvikara Temple—1½ miles.

72. Thiruvarathur Pulluvila Road 3½ miles.

Leaves 3rd mile Neyyattinkara—Poovar road	.	0	
Joins Vizhinjam-Poovar road at 5/5m.	.	3½	

73. Arumanur Pulluvila Road—2¾ miles.

Leaves 4¼ mile Neyyattinkara Poovar road	.	0	
Joins 5¾ mile Balaramapuram Poovar road	.	2¾	

74. Road from Poovar to Shungurity—4 miles.

Leaves Poovar	.	0	Anchal Office and Campshed 1 mile distant.
Neyyar crossing near Puvar	.	½	
Trace to Pozhiyur branches	.	1⅛	
Road from Kulathur chavady joins	.	2¾	
Shungurity (joins Kollencode road) 3¼ miles	.	4	

75. Neyyattinkara-Moolaikonam Road 4½ miles,

Neyyattinkara	.	0	District Hospital and Anchal Office.
Vazhuttur village	.	⅛	
Thozhukal Road	.	1⅜	
Vadakode Do.	.	1¾	
Perumpazhuthoor village	.	2	Village Anchal Office
Road to Amaravila Ottasekaramangalam	.	2½	
Vandanoor	.	2¾	
Road to 2nd mile Kattakaday road joins	.	2⅝	
Kulacherry Village	.	4¼	
Trace to Ooruttambalam joins	.	4⅜	
Joins Balaramapuram Kattakkaday road Moolaikonam	.	4½	

76. Road from Balaramapuram to Poovar Road—7¾ miles.

Leaves Balaramapuram 8¾ miles M. S. road	0	
Road from Olathani to Avanaculyumpalam meets	⅝	
Road from Thiruvarathur Pulluvilai orroses	4½	
Road 3 miles long from Arumanoor to Pulluvilai crosses	5¾	
Road to P W. D. Camp shed joins	7¼	P. W. D. camp shed ⅛ mile.
Poovar ends at Chakkriyar	7.729	Auchal Office and Ferry.

77. Road from Balaramapuram to Vizhinjam—47/8 miles.

Leaves Balaramapuram at 8½ miles M. S Road	0	
Road to Karichal Kayal	3	
Vizhinjam road to Poovar leaves	4⅛	
Road from Thiruvallam joins	4½	
Road ends near Vernacular School	4·85	

78. Road from Balaramapuram to Kattakadai—6⅝ miles.

Leaves 8¾ mile M. S. Road at Balaramapuram	0	
Trace from 6th mile M. S. Road to Ooroottambalam and thence to Colacheray joins	3	
Branch road to Aruvikara temple	4	
Trace from Neyyattinkara to Moolaikonam joins Ooroottambalam	4½	
Kulethummel	6	
Pappanamcode to Koottoor road joins Kattakadai	6⅝	Auchal Office, police Station and Proverthy Cutcherry.

79. Kattakada-Veeranakavu Road—4⅜ miles.

Leaves Kattakada	0	
Mandapathukadavoo road joins on the right	½	
Joins Nedumangad-Shorlacode road 12 miles	4⅜	

80. Neyyattinkarai Cutcherry Road—½ mile.

81. Road from 6th mile M. S. Road to Ooroottambalam—2¼ miles.

82. Road from 5th mile M. S. Road to Vellayani Lake 1½ miles.

83. Kundankadavu-Malayinkil 35/8 miles.

84. Road from Nemom to Vizhinjam 5½ miles.

Leaves Nemom 6th mile M. S. Road	0	
Meets Venganoor road from 8/1 M S. road	¾	
Meets Patchallur road from 4 miles Thiruvallam-Vizhinjam road	3¼	
Crosses 9th mile 4th furlong Thiruvallam Vizhinjam road	5	
Ends at Fishouring yard beach Vizhinjam	5¼	

85. Road from Pappanamcode (3rd mile Main Southern Road) to Kottoor $18\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

Pappanamoode	0	
Trace from 5th mile M. S. road joins	$1\frac{1}{2}$	
Road from Mukunnimalai joins	$1\frac{7}{8}$	
Soolattukottah	3	
Vilappoo	4	
Malayinkeel road from Kundankadavu and path from Ooroottambalam joins	$5\frac{1}{8}$	
Marukil	6	
Path from Thachottukavu joins	$6\frac{1}{2}$	
Kulathummal	8	
Road from Balaramapuram to Kattaoaday 6th mile joins	$9\frac{1}{8}$	
Forest Watch Station	$9\frac{1}{4}$	
Road from Moonaray to Kattakalay *via* Veeranakavu joins	$9\frac{1}{4}$	
Kattakaday market	$9\frac{1}{4}$	5 miles to Moonaray police Station and Anchal Office.
Perumoolam and road from Nedumangad 2nd mile Anapara road to 12th mile Kottoor road joins	$11\frac{5}{8}$	
Paruthipally	14	
Road from Neduvangad to Shorlacode 9 miles crosses	14	
Kottoor	$17\frac{1}{2}$	Forest Rest house

86. Karamana-Thiruvallam Road—$3\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Leaves M. S. road at 3rd mile 1st furlong	0	Neeramkarai Village Brickfield.
Edagramom Village	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Vellayani Thodu	$1\frac{1}{4}$	
Joins Trivandrum-Vizhinjam road at 4th mile 2nd furlong	$3\frac{1}{2}$	

87. Road from Trivandrum to Thiruvellam-Vizhinjam and Poovar—$17\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

Trivandrum East Fort	0	
Road on the right to Sreemulam lock and Poonthurai joins	2	
Karamanai River bridge	3	
Karamanai-Thiruvallam road joins on the left	$3\frac{1}{4}$	
Pachalloor-Venganoor road joins on the left	$4\frac{1}{4}$	
Road to Kovalam beach and Kovalam Palace joins on the right	7	
Road from Vellayani and Muttakad joins on the left	$7\frac{1}{4}$	
Nemom-Vizhinjam road joins	$8\frac{1}{2}$	Police Station.
Road to Vizhinjam beach ($\frac{1}{4}$ mile) joins on the right	$8\frac{1}{4}$	
Balaramapuram-Vizhinjam road joins	$9\frac{3}{4}$	
Karachal Backwater	$12\frac{1}{2}$	
Thiruvarathur Palluvila road joins on the left	$17\frac{1}{2}$	
Poovar	$17\frac{1}{4}$	

88. Pachallur-Venganoor Road—4⅜ miles.

Leaves (4¼ mile) Trivandrum Vizhinjam Poovar road	0	
Branch road to Vellayani Palace (1½ miles) joins on the left	1⅜	
Muttakad-Kovalam road (1 mile) joins on the right	2⅞	
Joins Nemom Vizhinjam road	4⅜	

89. Shearem to Kazhakuttom—4¼ miles.

Shearem leaves 6½ miles T. Q. road	0	
Branch road to Thrippapur temple	2	
Approach road to Ry station joins	4	
Joins on 9⅜ mile T. Q. road	4¼	

90. Shearem-Pothencode Road—6 miles.

Leaves (6 mile) Trivandrum Quilon road	0	
Joins Vembayam Pallipuram road (4½)	6	

91. Nedumangad-Town Road—1 mile.

92. Nedumangad-Kazhanad Road—4¼ miles.

Starts from M. C. Road 9⅜ miles at Kazhanad.	0	
Ends at Trivandrum-Shencotta road 10⅞ miles	4¼	Arch bridge

93. Vembayam-Nedumangad Road—5 miles

Vembayam begins from 13 mile M. C. road	0	
Road to Pallipuram begins	½	
R. C. Platform Bridge	2⅞	
Ends with T. S. Road 11⅞ miles at Nedumangad	5	Taluk Cutcherry, Police Station, Anchal Office Chathram and Post office etc., about a mile from here.

94. Road from 14th mile Trivandrum-Shencottah Road to Venjaramood—11¼ miles.

Starts from T. S road 14/1	0	
Killiar bridged	⅛	
Anad branch road (3 3/8 miles) long joins	3	
Ends at Venjaramood, M. C. road at 16 7/8 mile	11¼	

95. Vellanad Road—7⅜ miles.

Starts from Nedumangad-Shorlacode road 1 5/8 miles	0	
Karamanai river bridged	2½	
Vellanad-Aryanad road joins	4⅛	
Joins Pappanamcode-Kottoor road at 11½ miles	7⅜	

96. Vellanad Aryanad Road—3½ miles.

Starts from Vellanad road 4⅛ miles	0	
Joins Neduvangad Shorlacode road 7 5/8	3½	

97. Aryanad Palode road—14¾ miles.

Starts from Neduvangad-Shorlacode road 7 3/8 miles	0	Proverthy Cutcherry and Anchal Office.
Joins T. P. road at 19 3/4 miles	6½	
Leaves T. P. road at 20 3/4 miles	7½	
Branch road from Vithurai joins	8½	
Joins Trivandrum-Saenoottah road at 20th mile	14¾	

98. Road from Trivandrum to Ponmudy—38 miles.

Anad 15th mile T. S. Road	14¾	Ponmudi Road Branches off from T. S. Road.
Road to Aryanad joins	19¾	
Road to Palode joins	20¾	
Branch Road from Pallode joins	22⅛	Police Station and Anchal office.
	22⅓	P. W. D. Camp Shed 1/2 mile from here.
Vithurai	23	
Road to Bonacard Estate 12¼ miles joins	23¼	
Chittar river (bridged)	23⅝	
Trace from Frontier via Bonacard joins	27⅞	Chathram, Post Office and Market.
Kallar river (bridged)	27¾	
Merchiston river (bridged)	28½	
Erattapalam (bridged)	28¾	
Merchiston Estate	34	
Ponmudi Estate	35⅞	
Lower Sanitarium Bungalow	36¾	
H. H. The Maha Rajah's Kalukettu, Ponmudi	37¼	
Upper Sanitarium Bungalow	38	

99. Anad Branch Road—3⅜ miles.

100. Vembayam-Pallipuram Road—8 miles.

Starts from ½ mile Vembayam Nedumangad Road	0	
Kanniacolumkarai	½	Market.
Crosses M. C. Road at 13th mile	¾	
V. Road from 11¼ mile M. C. Road to Parappancode crosses	1⅞	
Pothencode	3⅞	Market.
Trace to Parappencode starts	3⅞	
Road to Murukumpuzha starts	3⅞	
Road to Sh̄earam crosses	4⅛	
Ends with Trivandrum Quilon road 12 miles at Pallipuram	8	P. W. D Camp Shed 1¼ miles from here

101. Pothencode-Murukampuzha Road—6 miles.

Starts from 3⅞ miles from Vembayam Pallipuram road	0	Pothencode Market.
Road to Shearam starts	⅛	
Branch Road to T. Q. Road 13th mile joins	3⅛	
Mangalapuram	3⅞	Market.
Crosses T. Q. Road 14½ mile	3⅞	
Approach road to Murukumpuzha Railway Station joins	5⅜	Customs house.
Murukumpuzha landing (12¼ mile) of canal from Trivandrum to Quilon	6	

102. Road from Venjaramood to Attingal—6½ miles.

Starts from M. C. Road 16½ miles at Venjaramood	0	
Chemboor	2⅝	
	3½	Municipal Toll gate.
Trace to 16th mile Trivandrum Quilon Road starts	4½	Attingal.
Ends with Trivandrum Quilon Road 20 miles	6½	Manomohanavilasam Palace (Attingal Hill Bungalow.)

103. Attingal to Chirayinkil Road—4¼ miles.

Starts from 21½ miles T Q. Road	0	Taluk Cutcherry, Anchal Office, Police Station P. W. D. Section office, Munsiff's Court, Sub-Registrar's office and Post and Telegraph office at Attingal.
Road to Kollampuzha landing crosses	⅜	
Road to Kozhimadai Village starts	3¼	Kunthaloor Pakuthy Cutcherry and Valiakadai Market.
	3⅜	Government Hospital.
Approach road to Chirayinkil Railway Station joins	3¾	Customs house.
Ends with Pulumuttu Kadavoo in Vamanapuram River	4¼	Anchal office, Police Station.

104. Kilimanoor to Allencode Road—6¾ miles.

Starts from 24½ miles M. C. Road at Kilimanur	0	Anchal office Mission Hospital and Market.
Kilimanur	½	
Trace to Madavoor starts	⅝	
Kilimanur Palace approach	1¼	
Trace to Vamanapuram starts at Nagaroor	3¾	
Road to Kallambalam begins	3¼	
Ends with T. Q. Road 22¾ miles at Allencode	6	Market.

105. Allencode to Meerankadavu—5⅜ miles.

Starts from 22¾ miles T. Q. Road at Allencode	0	Market.
Trace from Attingal to Dalavapuram crosses	2¼	
Nelakamukku	3½	
Kadakavoor	4½	
Kadakavoor customs house	4¾	
Approach road to Kadakavoor Railway Station joins	4¾	
Ends with Anjengo channel	5¼	

106. Road from Warkalai to Kallambalam 7 miles.

Warkalay		Palace.
Road to Arattu Kadavu starts	½	
Road to Chellakur landing starts	⅝	
Branch road to Chellakur landing starts	1	
Roads to Vettoor landing and parippally start	1¼	Sub-Registrar's Cutcherry, Railway Station and Customs house ½ mile distant.
Road to Rest house	1⅝	
Road to Aryattookunnoo Bungalow starts	2	
Trace to Dhalavapuram joins	2⅜	
Roads to Chiruneekadavoo and Nadayara join	3	
Nekkadu	5½	Market.
Ends with T. Q. Road 26 1/8 miles at Kallambalam	7	

107. Road from 9th mile T. S. Road to Aruvikara—2 miles

Starts from T. S. road 9/5 miles	0	
Road from 2nd mile Aruvikara to 3rd mile Katchani starts	1¼	
Joins 4/4 mile of Katchani Aruvikara Road	2	Anchal Office, Police Station and Hospital.

108. Road from 2nd mile Aruvikara to 3rd mile Katchani—¾ mile.

Starts from 2/2 miles of the road from 9th mile T. S. road to Aruvikara	0
Joins 3/6 miles of Katchani-Aruvikara road	¾

109. Road from Katchani to Aruvikara Rord—1½ miles.

Starts from Vattiyoorkavu road and 6/2 miles Katchani Junction	0
Meets Bavanikara loop road	1½

110. Palode Bramore Road—9⅝ miles.

Starts from T S. road 21 7/8 miles	0
1st mile bridged (stream) with R. C. Arch bridge	½
4th Do. Do.	3⅛
Ends at Bramore estate	9⅝

111. Vithurai Bonacard Road—12¼ miles.

Starts from 24/3 T. P road	0
Ends at Bonacard Estate	12¼

112. Road from Paravoor to Paripally - 6¼ miles.

Paravoor	0	Anchal Office, Railway station half a mile from the Railway Level crossing.
Paravoor	⅜	
Nedumgolam Boothakulam road 1¾ miles leaves Chathanoor Paravoor road 3⅜ miles and joins	2¼	
Kalluvathukkalpara road 2 miles *via* Meenambalam leaves Trivandrum Quilon road 32¼ miles and joins	5	
Paripally	6¼	Joins the Trivandrum Quilon road at 31st mile P. W. D. Toll-gate.

113. Road from Paripalli (30½ miles Trivandrum Quilion) to Madathurai— 20¾ miles.

Paripalli Leaves 30½ miles Trivandrum-Quilon road	0	P. W. D. Toll gate Market & Subsidiary Toll gate.
Road to Varkalai joins	½	
Kizhakkanalayi Village, old Paripally, Madathura Road 1½ miles branches left	1⅜	School.
Road to 26½ miles of Trivandrum-Quilon road joins	3½	
Pallikal Village	4½	Police Station and Market
Chadayamangalam-Pallikal road (6⅛ miles) takes off	4¼	
Village road from Madavoor to Kilimanur joins	5½	Forest Guard Station and school.
15ft. Span Bridge	5⅞	
Vekkal Village	8⅜	School.
Nelamel	9¾	P. W. D. Rest House ½ mile from here.
Crosses M. C. Road 29th mile	10⅜	Forest Watch Station.
Kadakal Village	13⅓	Police Station, Market and Forest Range Office.
		Anchal Office V. M. School ⅜ mile from junction in the Chengamanad Kadakkal village road
Kadakkal-Kummil, Village road begins	13¼	
Chengamanad-Kadakkal village road	13¼	
Chethera Village	17⅛	V. P School.
Madathurai. Joins 30⅛ miles Trivandrum Shenkotta road	20¾	Camp shed 1 mile from here.

114. Chadayamangalam-Pallikkal Road—6⅛ miles.

Starts from 32¾ mile M. C. road	0	Chadayamangalam
15 Ft. Span bridge	1⅛	
Poretam	2⅛	School.
Do.	3	Temple
Kalladathanny stream	3⅞	Ramp.
15 Ft. Span Bridge	5	
Joins Paripally-Madathura road at 4¼ miles	6⅛	Pallikal.

115. Madathura-Pinnamanar Road—9 miles, and continues to Invercauld estate—$12\frac{3}{4}$ miles.

Leaves Trivandrum-Shencotta Road in 32nd mile ..	0	
Invercauld Estate Road begins ...	9	River bridged two spans of 35 each Changalipalam.
Do. Estate ...	12	Forest guard Station
Do. Do. Road ends ..	$12\frac{3}{4}$	Not motorable beyond 9th mile.

116. Chathannoor-Paravoor Road—6 miles.

Chathannoor Leaves Trivandrum-Quilon Road $35\frac{1}{4}$ miles ...	0	
Nedumkulam-Boothakulam road ($1\frac{3}{4}$ miles) joins ...	$2\frac{1}{4}$	
Nedungalam Hospital ...	3	
Paravoor Railway Station approach road ..	$4\frac{1}{4}$	
Paravoor Bazar ..	4	Paripally road ($6\frac{1}{4}$ miles) joins.
Maniaoculam Bridge (33rd mile) T. S. Canal ..	5	
Paravoor Temple and Beach ..	6	

117. Ayoor-Ithikara Road—$14\frac{7}{8}$ miles.

Ayoor Leaves M. C. Road 35th mile ..	0	Toll gate.
Bridge (28 Ft. Span) ..	$1\frac{1}{4}$	
Bridge (20 Ft. Span) ..	$1\frac{3}{4}$	
Karingaum or bridge (18 Ft. Span) ..	$6\frac{1}{2}$	
Road to Vellinallur Temple joins ..	$7\frac{7}{8}$	
Oyoor Forest rest house and office ..	$8\frac{1}{8}$	
Oyoor Pakuthy Cutcherry and Primary School ..	$8\frac{1}{4}$	
Do. Market ..	$8\frac{3}{8}$	
Do. Village Anchal Office ..	$8\frac{1}{2}$	
Road to Velinallur River joins ..	$8\frac{3}{4}$	
Velinalloor ..	$8\frac{7}{8}$	Inspection shed.
Road to Kottarakara ($9\frac{1}{2}$ miles) joins ..	$9\frac{1}{2}$	
Chengulam bridge (28 Ft. Span) ..	$10\frac{7}{8}$	Wooden decking.
Ithikara joins (37th mile 7th furlong Trivandrum-Quilon road) ..	$14\frac{7}{8}$	Ithikara.

118. Road from Ayoor to Kulathupuzha—$16\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Ayoor—35th (mile, Main Central road) ..	0	Toll gate.
Ayoor P. W. D. Campshed (1 furlong) ..		Camp shed.
Changamcuad-Kadakal village road crosses ..	$3\frac{5}{8}$	
Vattamon Stream bridged ..	$3\frac{3}{4}$	
Anchal Village ..	$4\frac{1}{4}$	Police Station, Anchal Office, Market, Proverthy Cutcherry.
Road to Punalur ($7\frac{1}{4}$ miles) joins ...	$4\frac{5}{8}$	Forest Range Office.
Alencherry-Meenkulam road joins ..	$5\frac{3}{8}$	
Yeroor village ..	6	

118. Road from Ayoor to Kulathupuzha—16½ miles—(*contd.*)

Road from Yeroor to Edamon (9 miles long) joins ..	7	
Pazhaya Yeroor Stream (Bridged) ..	9½	
Forest Reserve begins ..	10	
Azhamculam stream bridged ..	12¼	
Marthandakara stream (Bridged) ..	12⅝	
Channanakavoo stream (Bridged) ..	14¾	
Reserve ends ..	15	
Kulathupuzha village ..	16	2nd Class T. B., Anchal Office, Chathram etc.
Meets 40th mile of Trivandrum-Shencottah road ..	16⅛	

119 Shenduruny Estate Road—5 miles.

Leaves Trivandrum-Shencotta road at 38¾ miles ..	0	
Crossing at Parappar river ..	⅜	Ferry and junghar.
Estate begins ..	4	Bridged at 3rd mile.
Do. ends ..	5	The factory.

120. Eattapadappu Road—12 miles.

Leaves Trivandrum to Shencotth road in 41¾ miles ...	0	
Parappar River bridged ..	⅛	Neduvannoor bridge.
Road to coupes Nos. 1 and 2 leaves ..	2	
Road to Hereford Estate 3 miles leaves ..	2¾	
Eattapadappu ..	9	Forest Rest House.
Sendurny ..	12	10 to 12 miles maintained by Forest Department.

121. Hereford Estate Road—6 miles.

Leaves Ettappadappu road 2nd mile 6th furlong ..	0	
Estate begins ..	4	
Do. ends ..	6	Factory.

122. Vadakkekara-Kundara Road—7¼ miles.

Leaves Trivandrum-Quilon road 38¾ miles ...	0	Kottiyam Convent ¾ mile from here and Mayanad Railway Station 4 miles. ...
Mukathala road joins ..	2¼	
Kannoly market ...	2¼	
Pooyapally road joins ...	5⅜	
Joins Quilon-Shencottah road 8¼ miles ...	7¼	Kundara Railway Station, L. M. S. Hospital, Anchal, Police, Post Office.

123. Road from Kottiyam to Mayanad Railway Station—$3\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

Takes off from Trivandrum-Quilon road 39th mile 5th furlong Kottiyam ...	0	Post Office 3 miles, V, School for boy and girls and Anchal office 1 furlong from here.
Mayanad Railway Station ...	$3\frac{1}{4}$	

124. Road from Quilon to Shencottah—$59\frac{5}{8}$ miles.

Quilon	0	Government House 1st Class Travallers' Bungalow. Post and Telegraph Offices, Anchal offices, Railway Station, Chathram, etc
Kadappakada ...	1	
Toll gate ...	$2\frac{3}{8}$	
Kilikollam Stream bridged ...	$2\frac{1}{4}$	Road to 44th mile Trivandrum-Quilon road joins.
1st Level crossing S. I. R. ...	$3\frac{5}{8}$	
Kilikolloore Railway Station ...	$3\frac{4}{8}$	
Pooyapalli road $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles begins ...	$6\frac{3}{8}$	Up to Vadakkekara-Kundara $5\frac{5}{8}$ miles.
Elamballoor. ...	$7\frac{1}{2}$	P. W. D. Campshed, Road to Perinad Thavelly & Quilon ($7\frac{5}{8}$ mile) joins.
Road to Kanjirakodu Backwater ($\frac{3}{8}$ miles) joins ...	$7\frac{7}{8}$	
Kundara Railway Station ...	8	
Vadakkekara road $7\frac{1}{4}$ mile joins ...	$8\frac{1}{2}$	L. M. S Hospital, Police outpost and Anchal Office.
Kundara-Chittumala road (4 miles) joins ...	$9\frac{1}{8}$	
Kundara Village ...	$9\frac{1}{8}$	Syrian Church.
Over bridge S. I. R. ...	$10\frac{3}{8}$	
Cheeraukavu to Puthur Village road (5 miles) joins ...	$10\frac{5}{8}$	
Ezhukone Railway Station ...	$11\frac{1}{4}$	
Ezhukone Pakuthy Cutcherry ...	$11\frac{5}{8}$	Market.
Cheerankavoo in Ezhukone to Neduvancavoo market road joins ...	$11\frac{5}{8}$	
2nd level crossing S. I. R. ...	$11\frac{3}{4}$	
3rd Level crossing do. ...	$12\frac{1}{4}$	
Over bridge do. ...	$12\frac{1}{2}$	
4th Level crossing do. ...	$13\frac{1}{2}$	
5th Do. do. do. ...	$15\frac{1}{4}$	
Kottarakara Railway Station and road to Palace ($\frac{1}{4}$ mile) joins ...	$15\frac{1}{4}$	Kottarakara temple
Kottarakara Village ..	$15\frac{5}{8}$	2nd class T. B. Anchal Office, Taluk Cutcherry. Palace and School

124. Road from Quilon to Shencottah—$59\frac{5}{8}$ miles —(*contd.*)

Road to Velianallur ($9\frac{1}{2}$ miles) and T. B. ($\frac{1}{4}$ mile) takes off ...	$15\frac{5}{8}$	
Road to 10th mile Adur-Sasthancotta road *via* Kunnathur ($11\frac{1}{8}$ miles) joins ...	$15\frac{7}{8}$	Post and Telegraph Office.
Kottarakara District Dispensary ...	$16\frac{1}{8}$	
Pulamon Junction ...	$16\frac{5}{8}$	Crosses ($46\frac{1}{8}$ mile M. C. Road Chathram Roman Church and Petrol Pump.
Village road to Pathanapuram *via* Thalavoor joins ...	$18\frac{1}{2}$	
Road to Vettikavalai temple (1 mile) Joins ...	$19\frac{5}{8}$	Melila Pakuthi Cutcherry.
Kunnicodu village ...	$21\frac{1}{2}$	Anchal office and Market.
Road to Avaneeswaram Railway Station ($\frac{7}{8}$ mile) and on to Pathanapuram ($5\frac{1}{8}$ miles) takes off ...	$22\frac{1}{8}$	
Kunnicodu stream (Bridged) ...	$22\frac{1}{8}$	
Elambal Village ...	25	
Western Branch of Nedumgayam Paper mill road (2 miles) takes off ...	$27\frac{1}{4}$	Toll gate Chemmanthur Village Road takes off on the right.
Punalur Village ...	$27\frac{1}{2}$	Railway Station ($\frac{1}{2}$ mile), Anchal Office, Post office, Taluk Cutcherry, Dispensary and Schools.
Eastern Branch of Railway Station road and Nedumgayam Road takes off ...	$27\frac{1}{2}$	
Road to Anchal ($7\frac{1}{4}$ miles) takes off ...	$27\frac{7}{8}$	Forest Depot.
Punalur Temple road, joins ...	28	
Suspension bridge over Kalladai river ...	$28\frac{1}{8}$	
Road to Adoor ($17\frac{1}{2}$) miles) and Kayankulam (35 miles) joins .	$28\frac{1}{8}$	2nd Class T. B. just opposite Section office, P. W. D.
Road to Edamon Railway Station ($\frac{1}{2}$ mile takes off .	$32\frac{7}{8}$	Chathram
V. Road to Yaroor (9 miles) joins .	$34\frac{1}{8}$	Forest Deputy Rangers, Quarters.
Ottakal falls .	$38\frac{1}{2}$	
Thenmala 46th mile Trivandrum—Shencottah road joins west and Railway Station approach Road .	$41\frac{3}{8}$	Railway Station Forest bungalow, Depot Anchal and Post Offices.
Eastern approach road to Thenmalai Railway Station takes off .	$41\frac{3}{4}$	
Kalthuruthey River Bridge .	43	Right side of road.
Kaldoorty river (bridged) .	$43\frac{7}{8}$	

124. Road from Quilon to Shencottah - 59 5/8 miles—(*concld.*)

Kaldoorty river (bridged) Coffee Estate road (⅝ miles) joins	.	44	Market, Post Office, 2 miles away.
Anachady stream (bridged)	.	44½	
Do. estate road (7 miles) joins	.	44½	
Muriapanjan river bridged	.	47⅝	
Forest Road to Palaruvi joins	.	48⅜	
Kulratty estate road (2 miles unmetalled) (joins maintained by Forest Department)	.	49⅛	Forest Range Office Temple and Palace.
P. W. D. camp shed.	.	49¼	
Aryankavu Village	.	49½	
Aryankavu Railway Station	.	49½	
Do. Pass	.	51	
Railway Under bridge	.	52½	
Puliyara Village road	.	54	School, Anchal Office and Temple.
Road to Bhagavathipuram Railway Station (1 mile) joins	.	54⅛	
Old road from Pudur to Puliyarah joins	.	55	
Pudur Village-road joins	.	55⅛	
Kesavapuram Thekkumedu road joins	.	55¾	
Eravi Dharmapuram road joins	.	55⅞	
Neeliammankoil Aur (R. C. Bridge) } Pulangudiyiruppu road joins }		56⅜	
Karkudy road joins	.	56⅝	
Kalangathacandy Anicut branch road joins	.	57	
Pamblipatnam road (3½ miles) joins	.	58⅛	Railway Station 1 mile from here.
Municipal toll-gate	.	58⅜	
Road to Shencottah taluk Cutcherry and T. B. takes off	.	58¾	2nd Class T. B, E. H. School. Taluk Cutcherry, Hospital and P. W. D. Sub-Division Office, ½ mile.
Ariyanallur street to Vallam road crosses	.	59	
Shencottah town	.	59⅛	West car street road joins Post and Telegraph offices and Palace.
Road to Kulathupuzha Chowkey (5⅛ miles joins)	.	59¼	Police Station.
Road to Samburvadagara (11 miles joins)	.	59⅜	Excise chowkey.
Kundar river bridge } Travancore frontier }	.	59½	3½ miles to Courtallum (Travancore Government House and 4 miles to Thenkasi.

125. Road from Quilon-Shencotta Road junction 58⅝ miles to Mekkara *via* Pambli and thence to Achencoil - 17 miles.

Branches from 58⅝ miles Quilon—Shencottah road	.	0	Municipal Toll gate and Forest Depot.
Hariharanadhi river bridged	.	⅛	
Excise Chowkay and Police outpost	.	¼	

125. Road from Quilon-Shencotta Road junction 58 5/8 miles to Mekkara *via* Pambli and thence to Achencoil —17 miles—(*contd.*)

Kalangathakandy channel bridged	1/2	Travancore Frontier.
Approach road to Shencottah Ry. Station (1/4 mile) branches	5/8	Through British Territory.
R. I. Railway Level crossing	5/8	Through British Territory.
Rock quarry	1 1/2	Through British Territory.
Pambli village	3 1/2	Through British Territory.
Pambli to Mekkara road takes off	3 1/2	Through British Territory.
Ramp	6 5/8	Through British Territory.
Road enters Travancore Territory	7	
Mekkara Forest and Watch Station	7 1/8	
Forest road to Achencoil begins	7 1/8	
Achencoil saddle	9	Forest road—Not fit for Motor Traffic.
Manala Stream Ramp	15 5/8	Forest road—Not fit for Motor Traffic.
Ramp	16 3/8	Chowkay. Forest road—Not fit for Motor Traffic.
Ramp	16 1/2	Forest road—Not fit for Motor Traffic.
Achenkoil Temple	17	Forest road—Not fit for Motor Traffic.

126. Road from Elathoor to Achenputhoor. 2½ miles, Puthukulam and Pamblipattanam—5½ miles.

Elathoor V. road leaves 4th mile of Samboorvadakara road	0	
Elathur temple and tank	1/8	
Achenputhoor village	2 1/4	
Travancore frontier	2 1/4	1 1/4 miles to Puthukulam joins the British road to Pamplipattanam 3 miles.

127. Road from Alenchery to Meenkulam—5½ miles.

Ayoor-Kulathupuzha road-5 5/8 miles	0	
Kadavazha thodu	1 1/8	
Mukkutil thodu	3 1/4	
Meenkulam	5 1/2	School and R. C. Church.

128. Kottarakara-Velinalloor Road - 9½ miles.

Leaves Quilon-Shencottah road at 15 5/8 miles; Anchal office, Excise Range Office, V. M. School for Boys, Public Offices and English High School	0	
Kottarakara T. B.	1/4	
Road to Agricultural Farm (5/8 mile) joins	3/4	
Vilangara Village	2 1/4	Ommannoor Pakuthy Cutcherry.
Kattayil stream bridged (25 span)	4 1/8	
Odanavattam stream bridged (18' span)	5	Primary School.
Viliyam Village	6 1/2	
Pooyapally Village	7 1/4	Market.
Village Road from Ayoor to Eravipurom joins	7 1/2	Viliyam Pakuthy Cutcherry.
Pooyapally stream bridged 13 1/2 span	7 3/4	
Maruthamanpally Village	9	Stream Bridged 18' span
Joins Ayoor-Ittikaray road miles 9 1/2	9 1/2	Cheriyavelinalloor Village.

129. Road from Kottarakara to 10th mile of Adur to Sasthancottah Road *via* Kunnathur (Kottarakara Sasthankotta Road—$10\frac{7}{8}$ miles.

Kottarakara leaves Quilon to Shencottah 15⅞ miles	0	Market.
Post and Telegraph Office	⅛	
Railway over bridge	⅜	
Village road to Munnady takes off	⅝	
Avanoor village	⅞	
Village road to Powthraswaram takes off	⅞	
Kottathala village	2¼	School and Temple.
Vendor village	3½	Temple.
Road from Puthoor to Yenadi (4¼ miles) joins	5⅛	
Village Road from Cheerankavu to Puthoor (5. m.) joins	5⅜	
Puthoor village	5½	Market, V. M. School and Temple.
Kuzhikkal Edavagi	6¾	Sanskrit School Pangadachira and Temple.
Kunnathur Inspection Shed (1 furlong)	7¼	
Kallada river Ferry	7⅞	Junghar and ferry. Not fit for Motors
Kunnathur	8½	
Village road from Kadambanad to Cheekkal kadavu crosses	9⅛	
Joins Adoor-Sasthancottah road (9⅛ miles)	10⅞	Sasthancottah market 2 miles from here Harijan colony.

130. Yenadi Puthoor Road—$4\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

Leaves 51⅜ miles M. C. Road	0	Yanady.
Village road from Kottarakara to Mannady crosses	⅞	
Kulakada Proverthy Cutcherry	⅞	
Poovathoor village	1	Temple and V. P. School.
Ryots road to Chettiyarazhikathu crossing takes off	2⅜	
Joins 5⅛ miles Kottarakara-Sasthancottah road	4¼	Pathoor.

131. Road from Avaneswaram 23rd mile (Quilon Shencottah Road) to Pathanapuram—5⅛ miles.

Kunnikodu (23 miles 1st furlong Quilon-Shencottah Road)	0	
Avaneeswaram Railway Station	⅞	
Kallada river crossing	4⅛	Junghar and ferry, not fit for motor.
V. Road from Yenadi joins	4½	
Pathanapuram Junction with Kayankulam Punalore road 26⅞ miles	5⅛	Forest Range Office. Market, 2nd Class T. B. (½ mile). Police out post and Anchal office and Pakuthy Cutcherry.

132. Road from Punalur to Paper Mills and on to Nedungayom including Branches—2 miles.

Western branch leaves Quilon-Shencottah road in 27¼ miles	0	
Railway station approach and level crossing	⅜	Market.
Eastern branch leaves Quilon-Shenoottah road in 27½ miles	0	Bus stand.
Joins western branch (3/8 mile)	⅛	
S. I. R. level crossing	⅛	
Paper Mills approach road	1¼	Paper Mills east gate.
Nedumgayam	1⅜	Paper Mills west gate. Rock Barrier road to river crossing 2 miles. Not Motorable.

133. Nedumkayam Rocky Barrier Road—2 miles.

Leaves Punalur Nedumkayam Road 2nd mile Stone	0	Not Fit for Motor traffic.
Kallada River ferry	2⅜	

134. Anchal—Punalur Road—7¼ miles.

Anchal	0	Starts from 5th mile Ayur to Kulathupuzha road.
Karavalur village	4	
Stream bridged	4¼	
Village Road from Venchampu joins	5⅛	
Punalur	7¼	Joins the Quilon-Shencottah road at 28th mile end. Forest Depot.

135. Road from Punalur to Saliakara Estate—4 miles and 800 ft.

Leaves Kayanculam Punalur road 35th mile 2nd fur.	0	
Vilakkuvettam	2½	
Saliakara Estate begins	3⅛	
Do. Factory	4½	Bungalow 1 mile further.

136. Road from 31st mile Adoor Punalur Road to Kamugumcherry—3 miles.

Leaves Kayanculam to Punalur Road 31st mile stone	0	Not fit for Motor traffic.
Makkulam Estate begins	1⅝	
Joins Village Road from Nedumkunnam to Kamugumcherry	3	

137. Road from Yeroor to Edamon—9 miles.

Leaves Ayoor Kulathupuzha road 7th mile	0	
Reserve begins	4	Yerur Ferry } Not Motorable 4 to 9 miles.
Kallada River crossing Reserve ends	8½	
Joins road from Quilon to Shencottah at 34 miles	9	

138. Kalthuruthy Coffee Estate Road—5 miles.

Kalthuruthy	0	Starts from 44th mile Quilon Shencottah road.
Ry. Level crossing	½	Market.
Nedumprai Estate Factory	2¼	Kalthuruthy Post Office.
Katthuruthy Club (½mile) turning	2½	
Isfield Estate begins	3	Achencovil Estate, 6 miles from here.
„ ends	5	

139. Anachady Estate Road 1 mile.

Anachady stream bridge	0	Starts from 45th mile 2nd furlong Quilon Shencottah road.
Anachady Estate	1	7 miles to Venture and Florence Estate from here.

140. Shencottah to Samboorvadakara—11 miles.

Leaves Quilon Shencottah road 59¾ miles	0	Kundar Chowkey.
Hariharanadi River bridge	¼	
Railway over bridged	1	
Tenkasi-Pambli road crosses	2½	
V. Road to Sivanallur joins	3⅜	
Elathur V. road joins	3⅝	
Elanthur to Tenkasi road (3¾ miles) joins	3⅞	
Tenkasi Kadayanallur road crosses	4⅞	
Road to Ananthapuram village joins	6¼	
Railway level crossing	6½	
Nainagraharam road joins	7¼	2 miles to Nainagraharam Ry. Station and 1 mile to Klangad.
Ayikudy Village	7¼	
Road to Ayikudi Village 1 Fur. and Periar joins.	7½	Camp shed, Dispensary and School.
Kambili village	9	
Samboorvadakara Brahmin Village	10¼	School, emple.
Road from Police station to Nadar street via. market (½ mile)	10½	River crossing Unbridged Police
	11	Station and Chowkey.

141. Kulathoopuzha Chowkey Road—5⅛ miles.

Leaves Quilon-Shencottah road 59¼ miles	0	Police Station
Shencottah Taluk Cutcherry and Public Offices	⅜	
Hospital and P. W. D. Sub-Division Office	¾	
Melur village	1	
Village road to Chathiyanmedu takes off (1¾ miles)	1¾	
Road to Paramenari	2⅛	
Mottaiaur Bridged	3¼	
Kurungal odai Road (3 miles) takes off	3⅞	Forest watch station and chowcky.
Kundar River crossing	4	Causeway
Road ends at British Frontier	5⅛	

142. Quilon-Alleppey Road, Quilon to Alleppey—53¼ miles.

Quilon (Chinnakada)	0	Railway Station, Post and Telegraph offices, Anchal office, 1st class T. B. and Chatram, Travancore Government House. (1 mile)
Do. (Valiakada)	½	
Crosses Trivandrum-Shoranur Canal at 41st mile (Big bridge)	⅝	
Road to Thangacherry 1 mile joins	⅞	
Road to Thevally Palace joins	1	
Crosses Cutcherry to Beach road	1⅝	
Thiruvallaram road (1 mile) joins	1¾	
Road to Cutcherry landing (1 mile) joins	1⅞	
Mulankadavu Temple	2⅛	
Road to cutcherry joins ⅞ mile	2⅜	
Ramankulangara Bazaar	2⅞	
Kavanad Police out-post	3⅞	
Saktikulangara temple	4¾	
Neendakaray Bar crossing, bridged	5½	Toll gate.
Neendakara North	6	School and Church.
Parimanan Temple	7⅜	
Trivandrum-Shoranoor canal (47½ miles) bridged	8½	
Chavara Police station	8½	Chavaray.
Kamankulangara road to Kozhithottam (⅝ mile) joins	10¼	Schools.
Sankaramangalam	10¼	Anchal office, Sub-Registrar's office.
Road to Sasthancottah (8 miles) joins	10¾	Road turns left for Alleppey.
Kuttivattom Arinalloor Road (3⅝ miles) joins	13⅛	Road turns left for Alleppey.
Kannetil bridge	14⅛	
Karunagapalli Padanayarkulangara to Sasthancottah road (6 miles) joins	15¼	Cutcherry, Anchal office. Schools, P. W. D. Camp-shed, ¼ mile away. Market Landing 1 mile.

142. Quilon-Alleppey Road, Quilon to Alleppay—$53\frac{1}{4}$ miles.—(*contd.*)

Road from Karunagapalli to Maruthunkulangara ($2\frac{1}{2}$ miles) starts	$15\frac{3}{8}$	Not motorable.
Kulasokharapuram V. road to Chakavally ($7\frac{3}{4}$ miles) joins	$16\frac{3}{4}$	Temple Road not motorable yet.
Puliankulangara	$18\frac{1}{8}$	
Road to Alumpedika ($2\frac{1}{4}$ miles) starts	21	Toll gate.
Ochira	$21\frac{1}{8}$	Market, Sub-Registrar's office.
Road to Kuttitheru *via*. Pullinkanakku ($2\frac{1}{4}$ miles) joins	22	Road to Mavelikara (8 miles) branches off.
Krishnapuram stream (bridged)	$22\frac{1}{4}$	
Kayankulam Town begins	24	Munsiff's Court Anchal Office, 2nd class T. B., Magistrate's Court, etc.
Road to T. B. and Post Office takes off	$24\frac{1}{4}$	
Road to Punalur (35 miles) takes off	$24\frac{1}{2}$	
Karipuzha Canal (bridged)	$24\frac{5}{8}$	
Kayanculam Bazaar	$24\frac{3}{4}$	
Keerikad	$28\frac{3}{8}$	Girls' School, Anchal Office.
Ramapuram	$28\frac{3}{8}$	School, Temple.
Cheppad	$29\frac{1}{4}$	Church, School.
Kanjoor	$30\frac{1}{4}$	Temple.
Nangiyarkulangara	$31\frac{1}{8}$	Crosses the Mavelikara-Thrikunnapuzha roads at $6\frac{5}{8}$ mile
Haripad	$32\frac{7}{8}$	Road to Campshed and Nelpura landing ($\frac{3}{4}$ mile) Branches.
Haripad	$33\frac{1}{8}$	Taluk Cutcherry, Munsiff's Court, Anchal Office, Police Station.
Deviation road begins	$33\frac{1}{4}$	Temple 2 furlongs from here.
Do. ends	$33\frac{7}{8}$	Do. Do.
Danapadical Canal bridged	$34\frac{1}{8}$	Road to Karthigapally branches left.
Karuvatta	$35\frac{7}{8}$	English School.
Turning to Thottapally	$37\frac{1}{2}$	
Kannalipalam (bridged)	$38\frac{3}{8}$	
Thottapally Lock	$39\frac{3}{4}$	Ferry and Junghar provided Crosses T. S. Canal $73\frac{5}{8}$ miles.
Purakad Village	$43\frac{1}{8}$	Temple
Ambalapuzha	$45\frac{3}{8}$	Police Station, Magistrates Court and English School. Ambalapuzha Temple approach road.
	$47\frac{1}{4}$	New Toll-gate.

142. Quilon-Alleppey Road—Quilon to Alleppey 53¼ miles—(*concld,*)

Punnapara school	48¾	
Punnapara Market	49	
Parur Market	50¼	
Branch road to Kallercode Temple	51¼	
Road No. 3 Joins	52¾	
Iron Bridge, Alleppey	53¼	T. B. Ist class Post Telegraph office, Anchal office Chatram.

143. Road from Quilon to Elamballur-Kundara *via* Perinad 7⅝ miles.

Thevally ferry, Quilon (South to North bank)	0	Catholic Church (North bank)
Peruvam Road to Prakkulam N. S. S. School	2¾	
Perinadu	3	Village road to Parakulam joins.
Elamballoor (Kundara)	7⅝	Railway Station ¼ mile. Sub-Registrar's Office P. W. D. Camp-shed

144. Road from Karunagapally to Maruthumkulangara—2½ miles

Starts from 15 3/8 mile of Quilon-Alleppey Road	0	
Temple	½	
Maruthumkulangara Ferry	2½	

145. Road from Kulasekharapuram to Chakkuvally—7¾ miles.

Leaves Quilon-Alleppey road in 17th mile	0	Temple.
Stream unbridged	½	
Thazhava Junction with Kottapuzakkal road	3⅝	Market.
Thodiyil bridge	5	
Meets Chakkuvally Malamel Kadavu Village road	5¾	
Meets Sasthancottah-Charumood *via* Thamarakulam road 2nd mile	7¾	Chakkuvally.

146. Road from Kozhithottam (49½ miles). Trivandrum-Shoranur canal to Kamankulangara Quilon Alleppey Road—10¼ miles ⅝ mile.

On the main canal route from Trivandrum to Shoranur	0	Foot bridge to beach side Church.
Kamankulangara—Quilon-Alleppey Road 10¼ miles joins	⅝	Sub Registrar's. office. School, and temple.

147. Chavara-Pattacadavu Road—5⅝ miles.

Leaves Quilon-Alleppey Road at 11 m 8 Fg	0	
Road to Kuttivattam (3½ miles) joins	3	
Joins at 2¼ miles of Sasthancottah-Pattacadavu Road	5⅝	½ mile to the Kayal landing.

148. Padanayarkulangara-Sasthankotta Road 6 miles.

Padanayarkulangara (Karunagapally) Quilon-Alleppey road 15¼ mile	0	Cutcherry School, Temple and Palace.
Karunagapally market approach road joins .	⅜	P. W. D. Camp-shed
Kallucadavu Stream .	2¾	Ferry and Vehicle punt.
Sasthankotta .	6	Joins Sasthancotta-Pattacadavu road 1st mile.

149. Road from Sasthankotta to Pattakadavu—3¼ miles.

Sasthancottan .	0	P. W. D. Camp-shed and Anchal Office.
Padanayarkulangara-Sasthankotta Road to Karunagapally (6 miles) joins .	1	
Road to Chavara joins .	2⅜	
Pattakadavu landing Astamudy lake .	3¼	

150. Road from Kayankulam to Punalur—35 miles.

Kayankulam 24¼ miles Quilon Alleppey road .	0	Police Station, Magistrate's Court, Anchal and Post offices, 2nd Class T. B and Dispensary, School, Markets, etc.
Road to Mannar and Mavelikara *via* Thattarambalam (5½ miles) joins .	⅛	Bus route to Alleppey turns left.
Road from Mavelikara (6 miles) and to Krishnapuram joins .	1¾	Kuttitheru Bridge.
Village road from Punnamood to Pallikal joins .	3	
Pallikal .	3¼	Pakuthi Cutcherry
Kottapuzhakal Road from Thazhava (8⅜ miles) joins .	3⅞	
Village road from Puthiacavu joins .	4⅜	Pallikal 2nd Class T. B. 1 furlong away.
Road from Mankankuzhi (4¼ miles) and road from Sasthancottah *via* Thamaraculam (9¼ miles) joins .	7½	Charumood, Church and School.
Noornad Government Leper Colony .	8½	
Nooranad Erumakuzhi to Edapamon Village road (4½ miles) joins .	9½	Police out-post Anchal Office, Chathram and Sub Registrar's Office
Village road from Thonnallur (M. C road 65th mile) joins .	10⅛	
Athikattukulangara .	11½	
Chennampally Road from Vellachira (5 miles) joins .	12¼	Catholic Church
M. C. road (59⅜ miles) joins .	15⅜	English School. Toll gate. Taluk Cutcherry,

150 Road from Kayankulam to Punalur
35 miles—(*concld.*)

Adoor (M. C. Road 59th mile)	16½	Pakuthy Cutcherry, District Dispensary. Police Station, V. M. School, Munsiff's Court. Post & Anchal Offices.
Valiathodu bridged	16⅝	
Toll gate junction	16¾	2nd Class T. B. 2 miles from here M. C. Road to Trivandrum branches.
Road from Adoor to Thumpamon *via* Anandanpally joins	16⅛	
P. W. D. Section Office, Adoor	17½	
Road from 57th mile M. C Road *via* Paruthipara joints	17¾	
Approach Road to T. B.	18	T. B. 1 mile from here.
Parakode	18¾	Market, Excise office.
Yezhencolam to Kaipathur Road (7 miles) joins	19⅛	Subsidiary Toll gate.
Road to Pattazhi (5⅛ miles) leaves	19⅞	Cart track only.
Road to Rani (24⅛ miles) leaves	26½	
Kalanjiyoor stream (bridged)	26⅜	
Road to Avaneeswaram (5 miles) joins	26⅞	Anchal Office, Market, Pakuthy cutcherry, Range office and Police outpost.
Pathanapuram village		
Pathanapuram V. Road from Kamugomcherry joins	27⅛	T. B. 2nd Class.
V. road from Saliakara joins	28	
Mukkulam stream bridged	29	
Puravanthur	31	
Road from Kamukancherry joins	31	
Mukkadavu-Nedumgayam Road joins	33⅛	
Saliakara Stream (bridged)	33½	Mukkadavu Bridge.
Road from Saliakara estate (4⅛ miles) joins	34⅛	
Toll gate	34½	
Punalur Junction with Quilon-Shencottah Road 29th mile 1st furlong	35	2nd Class T. B., Post and Anchal Offices Chathram ½ mile and Railway Station 1½ miles from here.

151. Pullicanakku Road—$2\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

Leaves Kayankulam-Adoor road at 1¾ mile	0	Kuttitheru.
Pullicanakku bridge	1⅞	
Meets Quilon-Alleppey road at 23/1	2¼	

152. Kottapuzhakkal Thazhava Road— 8⅜ miles.

Takes off from Kayankulam-Adoor Road 3⅞ miles	0	
Meets Ochira-Thamarakulam village Road	3	
Meets Manapally-Chathiara village Road	7½	
Road from Kulasekharapuram (3 miles and 3 furlongs) and on to Chakkuvally (4⅛ miles) joins	8⅜	Thazhava village, market and School.

153. Thamaracolam Road from Sasthankotta to Charumood 8th Mile Kayankulam-Punalur Road—9¼ Miles.

Adoor Sasthankottah Road 9⅜ miles joins	0	P. W. D. Camp Shed 1⅞ miles from here; and Anchal Office, Police out-post and Market.
Road from Kulasegarapuram to Chakkuvally (7⅜ miles) joins	2	Chakkuvally
Poruvazhi	3½	
Anayady bridge (across Valia Thodu)	4¼	
Vellachira to Chennampally Road leaves	5	
Ochira to Thamarakulam V. Road meets	7	Thamarakulam market.
Kayankulam-Adoor road 7½ miles	9¼	Charumood Roman Catholic Church.

154. Road from Adoor to Sasthankotta—11¼ miles.

Adoor leaves Main Central Road 57½ miles	0	2nd Class T. B. 3 miles from here 1½ miles, to Post Office, Anchal Office, market, Police Station, Toll gate, Taluk Cutcherry, District Dispensary and Munsiffs' Court.
Road to Mannady (4 miles) leaves	¾	Market.
Kadambanad Syrian Church	6	
Village Road from Kadambanad to Yanady Starts	6	Market.
Kadambanad to Cheekal Kadavu village Road starts	7	
Road to Kottarakara *via* Kunnattur joins	9⅛	Harijan Colony.
Road to 8th mile Kayankulam Adoor Road *via* Thamarakulam road and also Road to Kadavazha Joins	9⅞	Bharanicavu junction.
Sasthankotta	11¼	P. W. D. Campshed ¼ mile from here; and Anchal Office, Police out-post and Market.

155. Kayankulam-Mannar Road 10½ miles.

Kayankulam leaves from 1st furlong Kayankulam-Punalur Road	0	Post Office, Anchal Office, Magistrate's Court & 2nd Class T B. Dispensary and Police Station
Bhagavathipadikal Road *via* Pathyoor joins	$2\frac{3}{4}$	Toll gate
Chettikulangara Bhagavathi Temple	$3\frac{7}{8}$	
Kannamangalam Village	$4\frac{1}{2}$	School
Onattukara	$5\frac{3}{8}$	
Thattarambalrm Junction on 2½ miles Mavelikara-Thrikunnapuzha Road	$5\frac{1}{2}$	Turns Westward for Alleppey-Bus route
Achencoil river crossing Valiaperumpuzha	$6\frac{1}{2}$	Ferry No Juughar
Haripad-Elanjikal Village Road crosses	$7\frac{1}{2}$	Road to Elanjimel leaves ¾ miles to ½ Mavelikara Thiruvella Road.
Thriperunthura temple approach	$8\frac{5}{8}$	
Meets Mavelikara-Thiruvella Road at 6th mile 1st fug.	$10\frac{1}{4}$	Last 2 miles not fit for traffic.

156. Kuttitheru Road—6 miles.

Starts from Kuttitheru (1¾ miles of Kayankulam-Adoor Road)	0	
Village Road to Maujadithara	$\frac{7}{8}$	
Anchal Office(experimental, in hired building).	$1\frac{5}{8}$	Grant-in-aid Ayurveda Vydiasala.
Olakettiambalam	$1\frac{7}{8}$	
Thekkekara	3	Pakuthy Cutcherry
Punnamood Village (road from Pallikal joins)	$3\frac{1}{2}$	Toll gate
Pallikal Thodu (bridged) (Pullampilavil)	$4\frac{1}{8}$	
Electrical Power House	$4\frac{1}{2}$	Town Hall
Old Kuttitheru Road Starts	$4\frac{5}{8}$	
Road to Athicattukulangara crosses	$4\frac{7}{8}$	
Mavelikara (Krishnaswamy Temple)	5	Taluk Office, Police Station, Anchal and Post Offices, ½ mile
Crosses Mavelikara-Thrikunnapuzha Road at 1st mile stone	$5\frac{3}{8}$	Mitchel Culvert, P. W. D. Campshed ¼ mile and Hospital 1 mile from here
Arattukadavoo in Kulakada or Achancoil river	$5\frac{3}{4}$	C M. S. Church and landing.
Joins Mavelikara-Thiruvellah Road 1st mile	6	Munsiff's court in hired building.

157. Road from Mavelikara to Thrikunnapuzha—10¼ miles.

Road to Pandalam takes off	0	Junction with Savarimala Village Road.
Mavelikara Thazhakara Village	$\frac{1}{4}$	District Hospital.
Do Do Canal bridged	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Village Road from Pallikal (5 miles) Joins	$\frac{5}{8}$	Puthiakavu Market.
Road to Pullikeel crossing (8 miles) leaves	$\frac{3}{4}$	
Kuttitheru Road junction	1	5⅜ miles to Kuttitheru.

157. Road from Mavelikara to Thrikunnapuzha $10\frac{1}{4}$ miles.—(*contd.*)

P. W. D. Inspection Shed approach Road	1	P. W. D. Camp shed 1 fur. away.
Approach Road to English School	$1\frac{3}{8}$	Post Office.
Athikattukulangara Road takes off	$1\frac{1}{2}$	
Pulimoottil Bridge over Pallical Thodu	$1\frac{5}{8}$	
Kandiyoor Arattukadavu Road branches	$1\frac{3}{8}$	
Road from West of Mavelikara temple to Kandiyur *via* Kochikal joins	$1\frac{7}{8}$	
Neerozhukku Stream (bridged)	$2\frac{1}{4}$	
Thattarambalam junction with Kayamkulam-Mannar road at $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles crosses	$2\frac{1}{2}$	Temple.
Paduva Bridge	$2\frac{5}{8}$	
V. Road from Kannamangalam joins	$3\frac{1}{4}$	
Karipuzha canal bridged	$3\frac{5}{8}$	
Kannichanallur	$4\frac{1}{8}$	V. M. School
V. Road from Kayankulam *via* Ayoor joins	$4\frac{3}{4}$	
Pallipad Do from Kayamkulam to Muttam joins	$5\frac{3}{8}$	School.
Muttam	$5\frac{1}{2}$	Market.
Quilon-Alleppey Road crosses at $31\frac{1}{8}$ miles	$6\frac{5}{8}$	Nangiyarkulangara-Toll gate.
Karthigapally market	$7\frac{1}{4}$	Anchal Office, E. School.
Karthigapally Bridge across Danapadikal Canal	$7\frac{7}{8}$	
Pulikeel crossing	$9\frac{5}{8}$	Ferry and no junghar
Thrikunnapuzha 69th mile main canal route from Trivandrum to Shoranoor crosses	$10\frac{1}{8}$	Not fit for traffic.
Thrikunnapuzha	$10\frac{1}{4}$	Not fit for traffic.

158. Mavelikara to Pulikeel Landing—$8\frac{1}{4}$ miles and Thiruvella—12 miles.

Leaves Mavelikara—Thrikkunnapuzha Road $\frac{3}{4}$ miles	0	Puthiakavu market.
Kulakada river	$\frac{3}{4}$	Arattukadavu Ferry with junghar.
Chennithala	2	Road to Ennakad (3 miles) joins.
Karamma market	$2\frac{1}{2}$	
Road to Valiaperumpuzha *via* Madathumpady takes off	$3\frac{1}{8}$	Joins 9/3 Kayankulam Mannar Road.
Road to Puliyoor starts	4	First two miles not cartable as far as Ittinayarkadavoo Ferry.
Sub-Registry office at Mannar	$4\frac{7}{8}$	
Kayankulam-Mannar Road joins	5	Market, Police out post, English School Temple.
Chengannur-Mannar Road joins	$5\frac{1}{2}$	
Pannal crossing on Pamba river	6	Ferry with junghar and Boat jetty.
Road to Niranam church ($\frac{1}{2}$ mile) takes off	$6\frac{3}{4}$	A mile to school and church at Niranam.
Alanthuruthy River	$7\frac{1}{4}$	Bridged.

158. Mavelikara to Pulikeel Landing—8¼ miles and Thiruvella 12 miles.—(*concld.*)

Pulikeel crossing on Manimala River	8¼	Ferry with Junghar 3 1/5 miles to Thiruvella and M. C. Road 79th mile.
Thiruvella	12	

158. (a) Road from 79⅜ mile M. C. Road to Mavelikara 12 miles.

Leaves M. C. road at 79⅜ miles	0	Hospital, Public Office and Market.
Thiruvella	½	
Temple to Market road starts	¾	Landing on the North.
Pallipalam Bridge	1⅛	
Road to Muthoor (1⅜ miles)	1	
Road to Tholacherry (⅛ mile)		
79/6 M. C. road	1½	
Road to Idinjillam 3 miles 230 feet Manipuzha Crossing	2⅛	Bridged
Podiyadi Neerattupuram road	2½	
Road to Ambalapuzha (Neerattupuram)	2⅞	
Podiyadi Crossing	2⅞	
Pulikeel crossing	3¼	Jungher and ferry
Mavelikara	12	

159. Kartigapalli—Danapadical Road along Canal Bank Road—1⅝ miles.

Karthikapalli	0	8th mile Mavelikara Thrikunnapuzha Road.
Danapadical Bridge	1⅝	Quilon-Alleppey Road 34⅛ mile crosses.

160. Haripad to Nelpura Landing Road ¾ mile starts from 32⅞ mile Quilon-Alleppey Road.

Haripad to Anjilimuttukadavoo		
Road branches	⅛	
Haripad Campshed	⅜	
Nelpura Landing	¾	

161. Road from Mavelikara to Pandalam—10¼ miles.

Junction with Mavelikara-Thrikunnapuzha road and Savarimala Village Road (1 mile from Mavelikara)	0	Hospital 1 fur. away.
Road to Chengannur *via* Puliyoor (7¼ miles) starts	1	Toll gate.
Road to Kollakkadavu (loop road)	2¾	¾ mile to river.
Road to Charumood (4¼ miles) starts	3½	Mankankuzhi cross Road to the 8th mile Kayankulam-Adoor Road.
Vettiyar bridged	5½	Edappamon. This portion under submergence in flood season
Road from Erumakuzhi joins	6¼	
Iyranikudi bridge	7⅝	
Muttar stream bridged	9⅝	
Pandalam Junction with 65⅜ miles Main Central Road	10¼	Market. Road to Kaipathoor joins.

162. Road from Mavelikara to Chengannur *via* Puliyoor—$7\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

Starts from 1st mile 8th furlong of Mavelikara-Pandalam Road	0	Toll gate.
Kolakadavu river crossing	$1\frac{1}{8}$	Ferry and Junghar
Kodukulanji Road beginning	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$ miles to 73rd mile M. C. Road *via* Kodukulanji.
Kopai stream bridged	2	
Edamari wooden bridge	$2\frac{1}{2}$	
Cherianad	3	V P. School.
Athian bridge	$3\frac{5}{8}$	
Puliyoour temple	$4\frac{3}{4}$	
Road to Mannar leaves	$5\frac{1}{4}$	
Thulakuzhi bridge	$5\frac{1}{4}$	
Periseri Skew bridge	$5\frac{5}{8}$	
Periseri V. V. School	$6\frac{1}{8}$	
Kandanthottu bridge	$6\frac{3}{4}$	Village Road to Erappuzha joins Chengannoor.
Meets M. C. Road 75th mile 2nd furlong	$7\frac{1}{4}$	

163. Kodukulanji Road—5 3/4 miles.

Starts from 73rd mile 4th furlong M. C. Road.	0	Church.
Kodukulanji	3	Church and School Road to Pulakadavu takes off.
Kodukulanji Tile works	$3\frac{1}{8}$	
Alaramapuram	4	
Omallur village Road begins	5	
Meets Achancoil river	$5\frac{3}{4}$	Kollacadavu market and Anchal Office $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles to Mavelikara.

164. Kodukulanji to Pulacadavu Road—$3\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Kodukulanji Road 3rd mile stone	0	Kodukulanji church and English School
Kollakadavu Vennani Road 3 miles joins	$1\frac{7}{8}$	Stream not bridged.
Achankovil river crossing Pulakadavoo	$3\frac{3}{8}$	Vettiyar ferry.
Mavelikara Pandalam road joins	$3\frac{1}{2}$	South Bank of river.

165. Road from Chengannur to Aranmula and thence to Vanchithara $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Leaves M. C. Road 4th mile 6th furlong	0	Chengannur market $\frac{1}{4}$ mile to Division 1st Class Magistrates Court, Munsiff's Court, Police Station, Sub-Registrar's Office, Dispensary: $\frac{3}{8}$ mile English School for boys, Post and Telegraph office.

165. Road from Chengannur to Aranmula and thence to Vanchithara—7½ miles.—(*contd.*)

Road to Puthencavu Syrian Church (1 mile) takes off	¾	English School for Girls.
Puthencavoo begins	1	
Angadical Bridge	1¼	
Puthencavu street	1½	
Meets Malakazha-Puthencavu Road (2¼ miles)	1⅞	Puthencavu Syrian Church.
Aikad stream bridged	2	
Approach road to Arattupuzha ferry leaves (½ furlong) in Pamba river	2¾	
Edayaranmula Bridge	3¾	Malankara School.
Meets path to Anjilimoottil ferry in Pamba river ½ furlong	5	
Kozhithodu stream (unbridged)	5¼	Ferry and Junghar.
Aranmula	5½	V. P. School.
Do. Sub-Registry Office	5⅝	
Meets path from Sathrakadavoo Ferry in Pamba river	5¾	Sathram.
Approach road to Aranmula temple (1 furlong) leaves	5⅞	
Pandalam-Aranmula road meets	6	Temple deviation road leaves.
Temple approach road (3 furlong) joins	6¼	Police Station and Anchal Office (2 furlong).
Meets the path from Parapuzha ferry in Pamba river	6½	
Meets Periyaram V. Road takes off	6¾	Temple deviation road joins.
Kumbazha-Kozhencherry Road 9 miles joins	7½	Vanchithara 1 mile to Kozhencherryy market and Ferry.

166. Kadakad Kaipattur Road—5 3/8 miles.

Starts from 65th miles 8th Furlong of Main Central Road	0	Thonalloor.
Kadakad Village	½	Mosque, Kadakad Street Mahommedan School.
Stream Bridged	1	
Thumpamon	2½	Anchal Office, old Jacobite Church, Pakuthy Cutcherry, English School, Market and Dispensary.
Cart track from Adoor to Thumpamon and Village Road from Pariyaram joins	2¼	
Kaipattur meets Yozhenculam Kaipattur road in 7th mile and Village Road from Koni oegins	5⅜	Anchal Office, Police out post river crossing ferry and Junghar (3⅜ miles to Pathanamthitta).

167. Yezhaukulam to Pathanamthitta *via* Kaipattoor 10—5/8 miles.

Starts from Kayankulam-punalur road 19¼ mile	.	0	Toll gate and V, M· School.
Yezhenkulam Village commences	.	½	
Village road from Ananthapally to Kodumon joins	.	3⅛	
Kodumon	.	4	Pakuthi cutcherry.
Village road to Koni *via*., Chandanapally 7¾ mile starts	.	5	
Kaipattur Village	.	6¾	Anchal, Office, Police out-post, Ferry and Junghar.
Village road to Koni begins	.	6¼	
Road from Kadakad Achenkoil Ferry joins 5⅝ miles	.	6¾	
Achenkovil Ferry	.	7	
Thazhurkadavu Village road joins	.	7⅝	Market (Omallur)
pandalam Omallur road meets	.	8	
Omallur Village road to Mundakam	.	8¼	
Road from periyaram joins	.	8⅜	Temple
Road from Kadamthara joins	.	9⅛	
Approach road to Pathanamthitta camp shed	.	10⅜	P. W. D. Camp-shed ¼ mile from here.
Pathanamthitta Road from Kumbazha to Kozhencherry crosses at 2nd mile	.	10⅝	Magistrate's Court, Taluk Cutcherry and Anchal Office and Dispensary.

168. Road from Kumbazha to Kozhencherry *via* Pathanamtitta—10 miles.

Leaves Pathanapuram Ranni road 14¼ miles	.	0	
Vallanchuzhi Temple Village road (½ a mile) joins	.	1¼	Taluk Office, pakuthi
Pathanamthitta	.	1½	Cutcherry, Anchal Office, Police Station, Market, Dispensary and Branch Post Office. Camp-shed ¼ mile.
Thazhur Kadavu Village road joins	.	1½	
Road from Kaipattur joins 3⅝ miles	.	1⅝	
Turn to Camp shed ¼ mile from here	.	2	
Elanthur Village	.	6	pakuthy Cutcherry.
Periyaram	.	6¾	Omallur Village road joins
Road from Chengannur (7⅜ miles joins)	.	9	Vanchithara.
Kozhencherry	.	9	P. W. D. Camp-shed Anchal Office post and Telegraph Office and Hospital ½ a mile from here.
Mannarkulanji Ryots road (9¼ miles joins)	.	9⅝	
Road from Cherukolpuzha joins	.	9¾	English High School
Approach road to Hospital Leaves	.	9⅞	Kozhencherry Market Hospital 1 fur. from here.
Pamba river crosses	.	10	Ferry and Junghar

169. Kozhencherry to Cherukolppuzha—1 5/8 miles.

Kozhencherry	0	Starts from 9¾ miles Kumbazha Kozhencherry Road.
English High School	⅛	
V. M. School for girls	1	
Cherukolppuzha	1⅝	Ferry and junghar in Pumba river crossing Poovanikadavu 13 miles from here.

170. Road from Pathanapuram to Ranni -24⅛ miles.

Pathanapuram (8½ miles to Punalur and 10½ miles to Adoor)	0	2nd Class T. B and Anchal Office 1¼ miles from here.)
Leaves Kayankulam-Punalur road in 26¼ miles	0	
Village road to Padam 6 miles leaves	1⅞	
Stream bridged	2⅞	
Kalanjur	3	
Rajagiri estate road leaves	3¼	
Koodal	4	
Stream bridged	4⅛	
Village road to Kodumon leaves	4½	
Stream bridged	5⅝	
Stream bridged	8⅝	
Konni Estate road (3½ miles) joins	9⅛	
Konni village	9½	Branch Post Office Market, Divisional Forest Office ¾ mile, Anchal Office ½ mile and Pakuthy Cutcherry ¼ mile from here.
Village road to Chandanapalli (7¾ miles) and Konni River (½ mile) joins	9¾	Konni market to Agricultural School 2¾ miles and road to farm takes off.
Konni Dispensary	10¼	
Kumbazha Achancoil river crossing	14	Ferry Jungle and causeway.
Road to Kozhencherry (10 miles) leaves	14¼	
Mayalapara	16	
Mannarkulanji	18	
Chittar estate road (14¾ miles) and Rajampara road (17⅛ miles) leaves	18⅛	Lahal Estate 12 miles from here.
Kozhencherry-Mannarkulanji Ryots road (9¼ miles) leaves	18½	Not Motorable.
Vadaserikara village road (3½ miles) joins	22	

170. Road from Pathanapuram to Ranni—24⅛ miles—(contd.)

Cherukolpuzha village road (6 miles) joins	23¼	
Ranni	23½	Police Station. P. W. D. Campshed Pakuthy Cutcherry.
Ranni village	23⅝	Range Office and Anchal Office.
	24	Market and dispensary.
Pumba river crossing	24⅛	Junghar and Ferry.

171. Konni Estate Road—3½ miles.

Konni	0	Starts from 9⅛ miles Pathanapuram Ranni Road.
Vernacular Primary School	1⅜	Wooden platform bridge.
Kallali	3½	Estate begins. Factory 4 miles from here.

172. Mannarkulanji to Chittar road—14¾ miles.

Leaves Pathanapuram-Ranni road at Mannarkulanji 18⅛ miles	0	
Stream bridged	1⅛	
Road to Kumbazha Estate leaves (4½ miles) leaves	1½	
Vadaserikara Ferry (Kallar river)	2⅞	Junghar and Ferry
Vadaserikara village	3¼	Anchal Office. Branch Post Office; School.
Forest Campshed	3¾	
Road to Rajampara (12⅛) miles takes of	5½	Cavanal Junction
Maniar bridge	8½	Road to Perinar Rubber Factory (4 furlongs) joins.
Stream bridged	8⅝	
Padayanippara bridge	9⅞	
Chittar Estate	14¾	

173. Road from Cavanal to Rajampara—12⅛ miles.

Takes off from Chittar Estate road (5½ miles)	0	Cavanal Junction
Perinad River crossing	4	Ferry, Junghar and cause way.
Lahai Estate begins	5	
Lahai Estate Factory	7	
Rajampara Forest Campshed	10½	Estate ends.
Rajampara Forest road terminus	12⅛	Last 2 miles not cartable.

174. Perinad to Poovathamkadavu—1¼ miles.

Perinad	0	Starts from 4¼ miles Kavanal Rajampara Road.
Church	⅛	1 Furlong from here
Vernacular Primary School	¼	
Temple	¾	
V. M. School	1⅛	
Poovarthamkadavu	1¼	Ends in Pampa river

175. Mannarkulanji-Kozhencherry road—9¼ miles.

Leaves Pathanapuram-Ranni road at 8½ miles	0	Not open to cart traffic.
Maikuzur	2	
Kadambavitta	4	
Narayanaganam	7	Pakuthy Cutcherry.
Road from Kumbazha joins (9⅝)	9¼	

176. Sasthancottah to Kadavazha—3 miles,

Bharanikavu	0	
Charamood road *via* Thamaracolam road leaves and Adoor-Sasthancottah road meets at 10½ miles		
Kadavazha	3	Ferry across Kallada river 4 miles to Kundara,

177. Kadambanad to Cheekalkadvu—4½ miles

Kadambanad leaves from 7th mile Adoor-Sasthancottah road 6	0	
Crosses Kottarakarai-Sathancottah road not clear at 9th mile	1¾	
Cheekalkadavoo	4½	Do.

178. Adoor to Mannady road—4 miles.

Adoor, leaves from Adoor-Sasthancottah road at ¾ miles	0	
Mannady	3	School.
Mannady joins Kadambanad to Yenadi V. road and Kallada river	4	

179. Adoor to Pattazhi road—5 miles.

Yezhenkulam 20th mile Kayankulam Punalur road	0	
Elanchooranad	2½	
Mottakal Village	3	
Pattazhi river, village road orom Yenady to Pathanapuram joins	5	Kallada river Ferry.

180, Vallachira-Chennampally road—5 miles.

Vallachira, leaves 5th mile Thamarakulam road	0	
Stream	2½	Bridged.
Channampally, (12½ miles) of Kayankulam-Punalur road	5	Market.

181. Erumakuzhi to Edappamon—4⅛ miles.

Erumakuzhi, 9⅝ miles Kayankulam Punalur road	0	
Noornad	1½	
Kuthirakettumthadam	2⅞	Pakuthy Cutherry and Vernacular School.
Edappamon Mavelikara-Pandalam road 6¼ miles	4⅛	

182. Charammood Mankankuzhi Road —4¼ miles.

Charummood leaves Kayankulam-Punalur road at 7½ miles	0	Market and School.
Chunnakara	2	
Mankankuzhi joins Mavelikara-Pandalam road at 3½ miles	4¼	Market

183. Cherukunnam to Vettiyar Road—5miles.

Mavelikara Thrikunnapuzha road	0
Krishnaswami Temple, Mavelikara	⅛
Kuttithra road crosses	⅝
Cherukunnam	2
Kannattamudi market	3⅛
Arunootymangalam school	4
Mankankuzhi-Charumood road meets	5

184. Pallikal to Puthiyakavoo—5½ miles.

Pallical leaves Kayankulam Punalur road at 4⅝ miles	0	T. B.
Bhavanicavootemple	1¼	School
2nd mile stream unbridged	2	
Kurathioad market	2⅛	Road north of Vathikulam to Chunakara crossing.
Kurathiyad	2¼	Stream unbridged.
Do	3⅛	
Cherukunnom-Athicattukulangara road joins	4½	
Puthiyakavu	5½	Market.

185. Road from Kollakadavu to Kulanada—7 miles.

Kollakadavu	0	Old Ferry
Do. Market	¼	
Cheruvalloor	1¼	V. P. School.
Varambar (stone bridge)	2	
Crosses Kodukulanji Palakadavu road at 1⅞ mile	2½	
Venmony	3	V. P. Scool
English middle school	3⅛	
Stream unbridged	3⅝	
Chamakadavu wooden bridge	4⅛	
Stream unbridged	5	
Church and V. P. School	5⅜	
Punthala temple	5½	
Wooden bridge	6½	
do. do.	6¾	
Kulanada 67th mile M. C. Road.	7	

186. Road from Thonalloor to Athikattukulangara— $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles.

Starts from $64\frac{3}{4}$ miles of M. C. road	0	
Stream	1	
Temple	$1\frac{1}{2}$	
Stream	2	Bridged.
Athikattukulangara in 10th mile Kayankulam Punalur road	$3\frac{3}{4}$	

187. Pandalam-Aranmula Road—7 miles.

Kulanada, leaves from $66\frac{1}{2}$ miles M. C. road	0	Campshed and market.
Oolanuoor village	$2\frac{1}{8}$	Bridged.
Mulakazha-Kidanaganoor road joins	$4\frac{7}{8}$	Mafket
Nalkkalikal	$6\frac{1}{8}$	Forry only.
Aranmula meets Chenganoor-Aranmula road 6th mile	7	Temple $\frac{1}{8}$ mile and Stream.

188. Kulanada Omalloor road—$7\frac{5}{8}$ miles.

Kulanada $66\frac{1}{2}$ miles M. C. road	0	Pandalam Campshed market etc.
Bridge	$1\frac{1}{2}$	
Thumpamon North begins	2	
Bridge-village road to Perayaram joins	4	Thumpamon ferry.
Bridge	$5\frac{1}{4}$	
Bridge	$6\frac{3}{8}$	
Omalloor joins Kaipattoor Pathanamthitta road at 1st mile	$7\frac{5}{8}$	

189. Mulakazha-Puthenkavu Road— $2\frac{1}{8}$. miles.

Mulakazha	0	M. C. road $71\frac{1}{4}$ miles.
Puthenkavoo-Syrian Church road meet	$1\frac{7}{8}$	
Puthenkavu meets Chenganoor-Aranmula road at $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles	$2\frac{1}{8}$	

190. Mulakazha-Kidangannoor road—3 miles.

Mulakazha leaves from $70\frac{1}{2}$ miles M. C. road	0	
Kottu market	$1\frac{1}{2}$	
Kidanganoor $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles of Pandalam Aranmula road	3	Market.

191. Omalloor-Pariyaram Road—$4\frac{3}{4}$miles.

Omalloor $1\frac{5}{8}$ miles of Kaipathoor Pathanamthitta road	0	
Prakanam	2	
Thumpamon-Pariyaram road joins	$3\frac{1}{2}$	
Aranmula Pariyaram road crosses	$4\frac{1}{4}$	
Pariyaram, Kumbazha-Kozhencherry road joins at $6\frac{3}{8}$ miles	$4\frac{3}{4}$	$4\frac{7}{8}$ miles to Pathanamthitta

192. Adoor-Thumpamon Road—$6\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

Adoor	0	Leaves 17/7 Adoor Punalur road
Kannaukodu	$\frac{1}{4}$	Jacobite church.
Pannivizha	1	Bhagavathi temple.
Anandapally	$1\frac{7}{8}$	Road from Kaipathoor joins the Kodumon Anandapally road leaves
Mallika (Muri) V. P. School and V. M. School	$3\frac{3}{4}$	V. P. School for boys.
Thatta begins	4	Jacobite church.
Keerikuzhi	$4\frac{3}{4}$	Market V. M. School
Thumpamon begins	$5\frac{3}{4}$	Bridge and E. M. School.
Thumpamon junction joins Kadakad Kaipattoor Road 3rd mile 4th fur. and Thumpamon Pariyaram road leaves	$6\frac{1}{4}$	V. M. School for boys and V. P. School for girls. Dispensary, Pakuthy Cutcherry, Anchal Office Jacobite church and English School (Jacobite church Junction), joins $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles of Kadakad Kaipattoor road.

193. Chandanapally to Konni road—$7\frac{3}{4}$ miles.

Chandanapally 5th mile Yezhankulam-Pathanamthitta road	0	
Road from Chandanapally-Koodal leaves	$\frac{1}{4}$	
Market	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Moozhithodu	2	Ferry and Temporary bridge.
Vallikodu ends	..	Left side of Mozhithodu.
Vazhamuttam begins	..	Right side of do.
Pramadom to Poonkavu market road joins	$3\frac{1}{2}$	Poonkavu market.
Kizhavallor	6	
10ft. span W. P. bridge	$6\frac{1}{2}$	
Koni $9\frac{3}{4}$ miles of Pathanapuram—Rani road meets	$7\frac{3}{4}$	

194. Koni Market to Agricultural School—$2\frac{3}{4}$ miles.

Leaves Pathanapuram-Ranni road at $9\frac{3}{4}$ miles	0	Chandanapally-Koni road joins.
Police out-post, Forest Division Office and Rest House	$\frac{1}{4}$	
Kulakada river	$\frac{1}{2}$	Ferry and Junghar.
Kumbazha to Koni *via* Vettoor Village road joins	$\frac{5}{8}$	
Achenkoil trace joins	$1\frac{5}{8}$	
Koni Pepper Farm buildings	2	
Koni Agricultural School	$2\frac{3}{4}$	

195. Thiruvellah-Kozhencherry road—10¼ miles.

Starts from M. C. road 79½	0	
Branch to M. C. road (1⅛)	⅞	
Road to Meenthalakara (¾)	1	
V. road to Thirumalapuram (2 miles)	1¾	
Kattedu river bridged	2	P. W. D. Sub Toll Gate.
Road to Mallapally (8 miles) } Road to Changanacherry (8½ miles) }	3	
Manimala river crosses (Vallamoolam bridge)	3¼	
Padathodu streem bridged	3¾	
Road to Eraviperur (4⅜ to M. C. road 75⅞)	4⅜	
Srimulavilasom road starts (6 ¼ miles)	4¾	
Eraviperoor-Pullad road (2 miles)	5⅞	
Road to Kallupara Pakuthy Cutcherry 3	6⅛	Kumbanad.
Kumbanad-Arattupuzha road starts 3¼	6¼	
Memmala road starts	6⅝	
Kumbanad-Rani Road starts (5 miles)	7⅛	
Konathucadavoo Road starts (2 miles)	8	
Krishnan Nair road starts (3⅜ miles)	8	
Kizavarakadavoo road starts (2 miles)	8¼	
Mar Athanasius road from Kuriannoor-Marramon road to Parapuzha crossing (2¾ mile) crosses	9½	Chethmukku junction
Kurianoor-Maraman road 2⅛ miles	10	
Branch road to Chaliakarai landing starts	10	
Kozhencherry River (Pamba)	10¼	Ferry and Junghar.

196. Thiruvella—Mavelikara Road—12 miles.

Leaves M. C. Road at 79⅝ miles	0	
Thiruvella	½	Hospital Public office and Market.
Temple to market road starts	¾	Landing on the North
Pallipalam bridge	1⅛	
Road to Muthoor (1⅜ miles) to	1¼	
Road to Tholacheri (½ miles) 79/6 M. C Road	1½	
Road to Idilujillam 3 miles and 230 ft.	1⅝	
Manipuzha Crossing	2⅛	Bridged.
Podiyadi Neerattupuram Road	2½	
Road to Ambalapuzha (Neerattupuram)	2⅝	
Podiyadi crossing	2⅞	
Pulikeol crossing	3¼	Junghar and Ferry.
Mavelikara	12	

205. Thiruvella—Mallapally road—8¾ miles.

Leaves from M. C. Road 79¾ mile post	0	Salvation Army. Head Quarters
Paipad market	2¾	
Crosses Changanacherry-Kaviyoor road at 4¼ miles	2⅞	
Kallupalam (Chengaroor)	6⅛	Bridged.
Branch to Mallapally road 3¾ (2 m.)	6¾	
Mallapally Market	8¼	
Joins the road from 7th mile Changanacherry-Wazhoor road to Mallapally at 5th mile	8¾	Anchal office, Police Station, Mallapally Market.

206. Changanacherry-Kaviyur Road—8½ miles,

Starts from M. C. road 84⅞	0	
Crosses Iroopayi Thodu	1½	Unbridged Beyond 1¾ miles motor cars cannot pass but bullock carts can.
Paipad	3	
Crosses Thiruvella-Mallapally road at 2 7/8	4½	
Joins Kunnomthanam road	7	Bridge is collapsed.
Kaviyur Temple	7½	
Thottabhagam-Mallapally road starts 5 miles	8⅛	
Joins Thiruvella-Kozhencherry road 3rd mile		

199. Sreemulavilasam Road—6¼ miles.
(road from Eraviperur to Mallapalli.)

Starts from 4¾ miles Thiruvella-Kozhencherry road at Eraviperoor	0	
Eraviperoor-Parayathukadavu road ⅝ miles starts	⅛	
Puramattom-Kuzhikala-kadavoor road	1	Market.
Puramattom market	1	
Kallupara Pakuthy Cutcherry road crosses	1	
Odankot stream bridged	1⅜	
Kallupalam stream bridged	1⅝	
Vennikulam town road starts	2	
Krishnan Nair road joins	2⅛	Charumood junction.
Vennikulam-Ranni road starts 6½ mile	2⅜	
Charumudu Southern stream	2⅛	Vennikulam.
Do. Northern Do.	2¼	Bridged.
Valankara-Airur road starts 5½ miles	2⅜	Do.
Bastow road starts 9½ miles	3¾	
Paduthodu stream	3⅞	Bridged.
Paruthipalam stream	5⅞	Do.
Joins P. C. Road 1st mile	6¼	

213. Puthupally-Thenganal Road—9⅝ miles.

Starts from 5⅛ miles K. K. road	0
Vennimala road starts 3⅜ miles	1½
Kottayam-Karugachal road crosses	2
Puthupally Angady	3
Pallam Puthpally road crosses	3½
Pallam-Thottacad road crosses	5⅜
Joins in the 5th mile Changanacherry-Wazhoor road	9⅝

209. Karugachal-Mallapally Road—3 miles.

Starts from Changanacherry-Wazhoor road 9¼ miles	0
Joins at 4th mile Mallapally road	3

196. Thottabhagom-Mallappally Road—5 miles.

Leaves Changanacherry-Kaviyoor road $8\frac{3}{8}$ miles .	0	
Temporary bridge at Perumpadi .	$1\frac{1}{4}$	
Karathavadaserikadavoo to Puthenseri joins 2 miles .	$3\frac{5}{8}$	
Bishop A. C. road joins 2 miles .	$4\frac{1}{8}$	
Ends at Thiruvella-Mallapally road .	5	

197. Poovanacadavu-Cherukolpuzha Road—$13\frac{1}{2}$ miles. (Mallapalli Aiyroor via Ezhumattoor)

Starts from Mallapally-Poovanacadavu crossing.	0	Ferry and Junghar
Sreemulavilasam road joins $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles .	1	
Road from Nedumkunnam to Anikad and thence to Marany meets $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles .	$1\frac{5}{8}$	
Jacob's road starts 6 miles .	3	
Bastow road 1st section joins $3\frac{5}{8}$ miles .	$5\frac{1}{8}$	
Bastow road 2nd Section starts $6\frac{1}{8}$ miles .	$6\frac{7}{8}$	
Ranni branch road .	8	Perumpetty Camp-shed.
Road from Plankomon to Kumbalamthanam joins 2 miles .	$9\frac{1}{8}$	
Road from Ezhumattoor to Kumbalamthanam joins $2\frac{1}{8}$ miles .	$9\frac{5}{8}$	
Venniculam-Ranni road 2nd section joins .	$10\frac{1}{2}$	
Venniculam-Ranni road 3rd section starts .	$10\frac{1}{4}$	Theeadical junction.
Srimulapuram market .	$11\frac{7}{8}$	
Kumbanad-Ranni road 4th section starts .	$12\frac{5}{8}$	
Do. Do. 3rd Do. joins .	$13\frac{3}{8}$	
Cherukolpuzha crossing .	$13\frac{1}{2}$	Ferry and junghar

214. Manarkad-Kidangoor Road—$5\frac{1}{4}$ miles

Starts from $5\frac{1}{2}$ mile K. K. Road .	0	
Thiruvanchoor road starts $6\frac{7}{8}$.	$\frac{3}{8}$	
Amayannoor-Elakulam road 11 miles .	2	
Mattakara road starts 5 .	4	
Pannagam thodu .	$5\frac{1}{4}$	Unbridged.

198. Chengannur-Eraviperoor Road $4\frac{5}{8}$ miles.

Starts from M. C. Road 76th mile .	0	No Junghar.
Varattar River ferry .	$1\frac{5}{8}$	
Thiruvalla-Kozhencherry road meets .	$4\frac{5}{8}$	

200. Krishnan Nair Road—$3\frac{5}{8}$ miles. (Pullad to Vennikulam)

Starts from 8th mile 8th fur. of T. K. road at Pullad .	0	
Kumbanad-Ranni road crossing .	$\frac{3}{8}$	
Eraviperoor-Pulladu road joins .	$1\frac{1}{4}$	
Memmala road joins .	$1\frac{7}{8}$	
Vennikulam-Thelliyoor road starts .	$2\frac{1}{2}$	
Vennikulam Town Road joins .	3	
3rd mile 5th furlong at S. M. V. road	$3\frac{1}{4}$	Vennikulam camp-shed.
joins at Venniculam .	$3\frac{5}{8}$	

20?. Bastow Road—3⅜ miles.
(Valankarai to Ezumattur)

Starts from 4th mile 6th furlong S. M. V. road	0	
6/1 mile of Poovanakadavu-Cherukolpuzha road joins at Ezhumattur	3⅜	

201. Vennicolam-Thelliyur Road—2¼ miles.

Starts from 3rd mile 4th furlong of Krishnan Nair road	0	
Joins at Thelliyar in 3rd mile 3rd furlong of Vennicolam-Ranni road	2¼	

202. Vennicolam-Ranni Road 1st, 2nd & 3rd sections 6⅝ miles.

Starts from 3rd mile 5th furlong of Sreemoola Vilasom road	0	
Road from 2nd mile Vennicolam-Ranni road to Valankara-Ayroor road starts	1⅛	
Vennicolam-Thelliyoor road joins 2¼ mile	2⅜	
Edakad market	3⅜	
Vennicolam-Ranni road 1st section ends and 2nd section begins	3⅜	
Road from Thundiyilkadavoo Ezhumatoor crosses	3⅜	
Road from Edacad market to 13th mile P. C. road starts 1½ mile	3⅞	
Valankara- Ayroor road joins 5½ mile	5⅛	
Ends at 11th mile 2nd furlong of P. C. road 10¼ mile	5½	Theeadical junction.
Meets Peruchal road Kurudamannikadavu Kumbanad-Ranni road	6½	Plankaman junction

204. Kumbanad-Ranni Road—5 miles (1 to 3 sections).

Starts from 7⅛ miles of Thiruvella-Kozhencherry road crosses Krishnan Nair road	⅛	Pullad.
Kuriyanoor-Maraman road 2½ miles starts	1⅝	
Edacad Market 3⅜ miles to T. K. road 1 mile crosses	2	
Branch road to river Pampa ½ mile	2⅜	
Mathrampally stream bridged	2⅞	
Pulltlicadavoo road ½ mile starts	2⅞	
Crosses Thundiyilkadavoo-Ezhumattoor road	3	
Asan road joins	3⅞	
Panthrordy bridged	4	
Joins P. C. road	5	

208. 7th mile Changanacherry-Wazhur Road Mamood to Mallapally 5 1/8 miles.

Starts from Changanacherry-Wazhur road 6¼ miles	0	
Karugachal-Mallappally road meets 3 miles	3⅛	
Branch road to Kallupalam-Chengannoor 2 miles	3¾	
Thiruvalla-Mallapally road meets 8⅜ miles	5	

210. Karugachal-Kunnambhagam manimala Road—$9\frac{3}{4}$ miles.

Leaves Karugachal $9\frac{1}{4}$ miles Changanacherry Vazhur road	0	Anchal Office and Police Station.
Nedumkunnam	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Trigonometrical Station $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the south
Road from Nedumkunnam to Anicad and thence to Murney starts	$1\frac{5}{8}$	
Trace to Pambady and Attakulam joins	$1\frac{7}{8}$	
Jungle stream bridged	$3\frac{1}{2}$	
Road from Palathanathu Kavoo in 5th mile Karugachal-Kunnambhagam road to Kulathoor starts	5	
Kangala village and school	5	
Jungle stream bridged	$6\frac{1}{4}$	
Kadanikad trace joins	$7\frac{1}{4}$	
Ends at Manimala $7\frac{5}{8}$ miles of Kanjirapalli-Kunnambhagam road	$9\frac{3}{4}$	

212. Kottayam-Karugachal road—10 3/4 miles.

Leaves K. K. road at $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles	0	
Meets Thenganal road $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles	$3\frac{1}{2}$	
Meenadam road starts $4\frac{3}{8}$ miles	$4\frac{1}{4}$	
Kithayil stream bridged	$4\frac{5}{8}$	
Pallam-Thottakad road meets $7\frac{3}{8}$ miles If connected would meet at Thottakad	$6\frac{1}{8}$	
Stream bridged	$6\frac{3}{4}$	
Champakara stream bridged	$8\frac{7}{8}$	
Meets Changanacherry-Wazhur road at $10\frac{1}{4}$ miles	$10\frac{3}{4}$	

207. Road from Changanacherry to Wazhur $19\frac{3}{4}$ mile

Changanacherry	0	Post and telegraph Offices, Anchal Office, Market, Munsiff and Magistrate's Court, Taluk Office, Dt. Hospital.
Main Central road $84\frac{1}{8}$ crosses	$\frac{7}{8}$	
Road to Chettipuzha Convent joins $\frac{5}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{8}$	P. W. D. Tollgate.
Road to Puthupalli joins Thenganal	$4\frac{1}{8}$	
Road to 82/5 M. C. Road joins at Thenganal	$4\frac{1}{8}$	
Do. Mallappalli joins 6 miles	$6\frac{1}{4}$	Anchal Office and Police Station.
Karugachal-Mallapalli road 3 miles starts	$9\frac{1}{4}$	
Do. Kunnambhagam road joins	$9\frac{1}{4}$	Karugachal-Mallapally road starts.
Village Road to Puthupalli joins	$9\frac{3}{8}$	
Kottayam-Karugachal road joins	$10\frac{1}{8}$	
Jungle stream bridged	$10\frac{1}{2}$	
Do. Do.	11	
Road to Nedungam joins	$11\frac{1}{8}$	
Road to Pambady joins	$11\frac{1}{2}$	
Jungle stream bridged	$12\frac{1}{2}$	
Do. Do.	$13\frac{7}{8}$	
Kanam road branches I mile	$14\frac{1}{4}$	
$13\frac{5}{8}$ mile of Kottayam-Kumali road joins Wazhur on $17\frac{3}{8}$ mile of Kottayam-Kumali road	$19\frac{3}{4}$	

146. Alleppey-Aroor Road $28\frac{15}{16}$ miles.

Kanen Varkey bridge	3	Commercial Canal.
Chavakotta bridge	$\frac{3}{8}$	Wadai Canal.
Kammady road to east	$1\frac{1}{2}$	
Road to Thumboly	$1\frac{7}{8}$	
P. W. D. Tollgate	5	
Kalavoor (road to Mannancherry joins)	$5\frac{1}{4}$	Anchal Office Market Sub-Registrar's Office.
Kanjikuzhi	8	Police Station and market.
Sherthalai town	13	Road to Muttathangady and thence to Kuruppanculam turns off. Taluq cutcherry, High school, Hospital, Police Station,
Do	$13\frac{1}{8}$	Anchal Office.
Do.	$13\frac{1}{4}$	Temple, Palace.
Do.	$13\frac{1}{2}$	Thaneermucom road branches off.
Shertalai Town	$13\frac{5}{8}$	Shertalai T. B. and Arukutty road branches off.
Kottaram	16	Temple P. W. D. Tollgate.
	$16\frac{3}{8}$	Oottapana Kanichakulangara road branches off.
Pattanikad	$18\frac{1}{8}$	Ponnavali market.
Thuravur	21	Temple.
Kuthiathodu	$21\frac{3}{4}$	P. O. Sub-Register's Office, market, Police Station and crossing.
Kodanthuruthi	22	Temple.
Chenmanad	23	School.
Eramalloor	24	Govt. Temple V.
Aroor	27	Road to Arukutty starts.
Aroor	28	Excise watch station, Ferry.
Mukam landing	$28\frac{15}{16}$	Chowkey, crossing to Cochin State.

151. Shertallay-Thanneermukkam Road—$4\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

Shertalay Temple	0	II Class T. B. and Shertalay landing 4 furlongs.
Kattachira	$2\frac{1}{2}$	Wooden bridge
Karukachal	$3\frac{1}{8}$	Do.
Thannermukkam	$4\frac{1}{4}$	Chatram

152 Thanneermukkam—Muhama-Road 3 miles.

153. Sherthallay-Arukutty road 14 miles 7¼ furlongs.

Chenganda Crossing	1⅝	Excise watch station
Therunalloor	2⅜	Primary school.
Oottapunna	4⅛	Branches of Thavanacadavoo Road 5/8 mile.
Pallipuram	4	Vallimattathu Ambalam.
Do.	5	Pallipuram pakuthy Cutcherry.
Do. Church	5⅛	Branches of Kayal Bank Road ¼ mile Kayal crossing.
Do.	7¼	Sasthamcoil.
Poochakal	8¼	Canal Foot Bridge.
Do.	8¾	Match Factory.
Thrichattukulam	11¾	Temple.
Arukutty	14½	Police Station.
Do.	14⅝	Chowkey A branch Road Dt. Hospital 1 Fur. 450'.

154. 5th mile Sherthalai-Arukutty Road to Thavana kadavoo road ⅝ mile.

155. Sherthallay-Aruthengal Road to beach *via* Kurusupally branch from Sherthallai market 4⅞ miles

Kunjithaf	2⅛	Primary School.
Arathangal	4⅝	Church.
Do.	4⅞	To sea.

145. Alleppey Road No. 3 branch from Palace road *via* Pazhaveedu Temple to Quilon-Alleppey Road 1⅛ miles.

144. Pazhaveedu-Kalarcode Road 1¼ miles.

150. Road from Sherthalai-Muttathangadi Junction to Kuruppankulam 1 mile 2350 ft.

143. Ambalapuzha Temple approach Road ¾ mile.

217. Kanjirapalli Kunnumbhagam Road Manimalai—9 5/8 miles.

Leaves Kanjirapalli 24½ miles Kottayam-Kumili road	0	
Cheruvalli road *via* 2nd class Travellers' Bungalow joins	⅛	
Jungle stream bridge	⅜	

217. Kanjirappalli Kunnumbhagam Road manimalai—9 5/8 miles—(contd).

Village road to Chenay Estate 3½	3⅞	
Chirakadavu trace joins 5⅝	4⅝	
Jungle stream Causeway bridged	5¼	
Do. Do. bridged	6⅜	Road to Kodungoor joins
Kunnumbhagom Camp Shed	6¾	P. W. D. Camp shed
Wazhur Stream unbridged (road to Wazhur joins) 5⅞	6	
Road to Banui joins		
Jungle Stream bridged		
Manimala road to Carugachal joins 10 miles	8	Police Station.
Jungle Stream unbridged	8¼	
Do Do.	8⅜	
Do. Do.	8⅞	
Ends at Manimala river	9⅝	Last 1½ miles not cartable

147. Road from Kalavoor Mannamcherry turns from 5¼ mile Alleppey Aroor Road

148. Road from 8th mile Alleppey Aroor road to Maraikulam Beach 1 7/8

149. Road from 8th mile do. do. to Mohamma 2⅛

220. Kanjirapally-Erumeli road 9⅝ miles.

Starts from 26⅛ miles K. K. road	0	
Manimala river crossing	6½	Ferry and causeway
Erumeli Petta	7½	
Peruthodu	9⅝	

211. Kottayam-Kumili Road 69¼ miles and thence to Ammanayanakannur—146 miles.

Takes off from M. C. road 96th mile 4th fur. at turn off to T. B.	0	1st class Travellers Bungalow ½ fur. from here.
Kottayam-Anchal office	⅛	Post & Telegraph Offices 1 fur. from here.
Kottayam-Taluk Cutcherry	⅜	
Meets Main Central road 96⅛	½	Motor Transport Co's Office 4½ fur.
Hospital	⅞	
Kottayam Karugachal road starts 10⅝	2⅛	Begins from ⅛ beginning
Kanjikuzhi Canal (bridged)	2½	
Puthupally-Puthussori road ends (2¾ miles)	2¾	
Road to Vadavathur starts 1⅛	3⅝	Begins from 4/6 beginning
Jungle Stream (bridged)	4⅜	
Kidangur road branches 5¼ miles	5⅛	Begins from 6/1 beginning
Thenganal road 9⅝ miles	5⅛	Begins from 6/1 end
Vennimala road Joins 3⅝ miles	8	Starts from 9/1 beginning
Pampadi market	10	Starts from 10/8 beginning
Chatram and Police Station	10⅛	Starts from 11/1 end
Pampady-Lakattoor road branches (3 miles)	10⅛	At 11/1 end
Anchal Office	10¼	
Hospital	10⅝	
P. W. D. Camp Shed.	10¾	

211. Kottayam-Kumili Road $69\frac{1}{4}$ miles and thence to Ammanayanakannur-146 miles—(*contd.*)

Karikamattam-Nedungam road branches $4\frac{5}{8}$ miles	$10\frac{3}{4}$	
Changanacherry-Wazhur road joins $15\frac{1}{8}$	$13\frac{5}{8}$	Toll gate.
Puliyannur Wazhur-road starts $11\frac{1}{4}$	$16\frac{3}{8}$	
Road to Manimala 6 miles	$16\frac{5}{8}$	Anchal Office.
Wazhur	$17\frac{1}{4}$	
Jungle Stream bridged	18	
Do. Do.	$18\frac{3}{8}$	
Do. Do	$19\frac{1}{4}$	
Ponkunnam	$20\frac{3}{8}$	Section Office.
Road to Lalam joins (13)	21	Market and Magistrate's Court.
Trace to Cherukadavu joins ($5\frac{3}{4}$)	$21\frac{1}{4}$	Anchal Office.
	22	Munsiff's Court. and Sub-Registrar's Office.
Cheruvally road *via* T. B. joins ($1\frac{3}{8}$)	$23\frac{1}{8}$	2nd class T. B. A. Kanjirapally.
Road to Kunnumbhagam begins ($9\frac{1}{8}$)	$24\frac{1}{8}$	Anchal Office.
Do. Thambalakad joins (7 m.)	$24\frac{1}{4}$	
Kanjirapally	$24\frac{3}{8}$	Police Station and Post Office.
Do. Bridge	$24\frac{1}{2}$	Market.
Road to Errattupetta joins (10 m.)	$24\frac{5}{8}$	
Road to Erumalay (9 m.)	$26\frac{1}{8}$	
Jungle stream bridged	$27\frac{1}{2}$	Toll gate
Edakunnam Village road joins	$27\frac{3}{4}$	
Road to Pazhuthadam Estate $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles joins	$27\frac{7}{8}$	
Jungle stream bridged	$31\frac{1}{8}$	
Do. Do.	$32\frac{3}{8}$	
Do. Do and Mundakayam joins	$32\frac{1}{4}$	
Mundakayam	$32\frac{7}{8}$	District Dispensary etc.,
Kuttical-Yendayar road ($5\frac{3}{8}$ miles) starts	$33\frac{1}{8}$	Chatram, Anchal Office
	$33\frac{1}{4}$	Police Station.
Manimala River bridged	$33\frac{3}{8}$	
Road to Vellanady Estate joins	$33\frac{3}{4}$	
Loop road to Ropeway bottom Station	$34\frac{7}{8}$	Post Office.
Road to Boyce Estate joins / Loop road to Ropeway joins	35	
Kodikuthy	$37\frac{5}{8}$	
Peruvanthanam Village road $\frac{3}{4}$ mile	$38\frac{1}{2}$	
Bridle path to Peermade joins	$42\frac{7}{8}$	Plague observation station.
Bridle path to Arudai 2 1/3 miles joins	$44\frac{1}{8}$	
Road to Peermade Palace 3/4 miles joins	$45\frac{1}{4}$	
Road from T. B. to Aruday *via* Bleak House (2 miles)	$45\frac{7}{8}$	
Traveller's Bungalow and Palace		
Carriage road to Palace joins	$46\frac{1}{2}$	Ropeway Top Station and Palace about 7 furlongs Toll gate.

211. Kottayam-Kumili Road—69¼ miles and thence to Ammanayanakannur—146 miles—(*contd.*)

Church Hill road joins 5 m.	46⅜	
Approach road to Whitehouse ⅜ m.	47⅞	
Arudai	49	Post and Telegraph Office, Anchal Office & Chathram
Road from 49th mile 8th fur. to Peermad T. B. *via* Bleak House (2 miles)	49	
Arudai river (bridged)	49⅜	
Gramby road joins	50¾	
Pambanar river (bridged)	51⅛	
Glenmary road joins	51⅛	
Pambanar Old Market	51¼	
Pambanar New Market	52⅜	
Wazhidipingi	54⅜	
Paykanam Estate road joins	5[illegible]¼	
Road to Aranakal Estate joins	59½	
Vandiperiyar (Periyar bridged)	59⅞	Post and Telegraph Offices and Anchal Office above 2 fur
Road to Wallardy Estate joins	61⅜	Subsidiary Toll gate.
R. C. Platform bridge	65⅝	
Road to Chenkara estate joins	67¾	
Muliyapanjan Thodu	68¾	Do.
Road to (British) Thekady	68⅞	Post and Telegraph Office 1 mile from Periyar Dam and Lake and toll gate.
Approach road to Travellers' Bangalow joins	69⅛	2nd Class Travellers Bungalow about six furlongs away.
Road to Vandanmettu joins	69⅛	Plague preventive Station Anchal Office.
Kumily	69¼	Customs house frontier gate Police Station and Chatrom Toll gate.
Kambam	85	British Territory.
Uthamapalayam	90	
Teni	108	
Periakulam	119	34 miles to Kodaikanal.
Road to Kodaikanal branches	130	
Ammanayanakannur	146	

215 Puliyannur Wazhur Road—11⅞ miles.

Leaves K. K. Road 16⅜ miles	0	Village Anchal Office.
Road to Anikad Church 1½ miles	1⅞	
Jungle stream bridged	3⅛	Proverthy cutcherry
Amayanur to Elamkulam road crosses	3¼	
Mattakara road meets 5 miles	5⅛	
Kanjiramattam to Elamkulam road 5 miles starts	5[illegible]	
Merada	7	

215. Puliyannur—Wazhur Road—11⅞ miles- (*contd.*)

Jungle-stream bridged	10	
Mutholi Convent and Church	10¾	
Meenachil river	11½	Unbridged, Junghar and Ferry maintained.
Puliyannur joins 10th mile of Athirampuzha-Lalam road	11⅞	

216 Road from Ponkunnam to Lalom— Palai 13 miles.

Leaves 21⅛ mile Kottayam-Kumili road	0	
Amayanur-Elankulam road meets 11 miles	2	
Road to Ainicad joins 1½ miles	2⅞	
Jungle stream bridged	5⅞	Elikolam
Thambalakad Trace join 7 miles	6	
Trace from Vazhamattom to Vilangapara Kadavu and Vazhamattom to Punnacad road joins	7¾	
Poovurni Pagoda	10	
Meenachil river	12⅞	Unbridged Junghar and Ferry.
Meets Athirampuzha-Lalam road	13	

219. Road from Kanjirapalli to Erattupetta—10 miles.

Leaves 24⅜th mile Kottayam-Kumili road	0	
Jungle stream bridged	⅛	
do do.	⅝	
do. do.	1¼	
do do.	2⅞	
Karamattam Pinnakunnad road 4½ miles joins and road to Pazhauthadam starts 2 miles.	5⅝	
Thidanad road 5 miles	7½	
Chittar river bridged (road to Bharangam joins) 2½ miles	7⅜	
Meenachil river crossing Erattupettah meets 7½ miles Lalam Punja road	10	River unbridged Junghar and Ferry Post office.

221. Kuttikai Endayar Road—5⅝ miles.

Leaves 33⅛ miles Kottayam-Kumili road	0	
Thalungal river bridged	3¾	
Eldarado estate road begins	5⅝	

222. Church Hill Road (formerly known as Cardamom Hills Road) 5 miles.

Leaves 46⅝ miles of Kottayam-Kumili road	0	
Road to Ashley and Bison Valley Estates joins	1	
Estate road to Stagbrook Bungalow joins	1	
Road to Pambanar joins	2¾	
Maymalai Gap	3¼	
Estate road to Twyford Vembanad joins	3⅝	

222. Church Hill Road (formerly known as Cardamom Hills Road) 5 miles—(*contd.*)

Estate road to Kolikanam and Cheenthalar joins; Road to Bonami and Penshurst Estate joins	.	5	
Continues to Elappara and hence to Periyar	.		

223. Road from 3rd mile Church Hill Road to Pambanar *via* Glenmary – 5½ miles.

Leaves 2¼ miles Church Hill road	.	0	
Ladram-Kaduvakonam road joins	.	3⅜	
Pambanar Factory; joins K. K.	.	5¼	

224. Cardamom Hill Road Bridle path-58 miles *via* Udumbanscholla.

Starting point at 10½ miles of bridle path to Bodimettu *via* 12½ miles from Munnar and 7 miles from Devicolam Cutcherry	.	0	
Anairanagal	.	9¼	
Santhampara Road to Uchili Kuttumettu; Kottayam Division limit	.	14½	Poopara Revenue Camp Shed and Anchal Office.
Poopara Range office	.	15½	
Goodamparai Estate	.	16½	
Road from Pathinettampadi joins 4 miles	.	19	
Road to Kuthirapanjan Mettu joins 3¼	...	22	
Udumbanscholla	.	25	Revenue camp shed Proverthy Cutcherry, Anchal Office & Police Station. Dt. Dispensary. P. W. D. Section Office.
Road to Thevearamettu joins 4¾ miles	.	25¼	
Kalcundal	.	32	
Kallar crossing	.	35	Wire rope bridge P. W. D. Camp Shed about 500 ft. from here and Forest Guard Station
Cart road from Ramakkalmettu to Erattayar road joins 2¼ miles	...	35¼	
Do. Do. leaves	.	36¼	Proposed P. D Trace joins.
Road to Ramakalmettu to Erattayar road joins	...	39	
Pambadumparai Estate	...	39¾	
Forest trace to Aiyapancoil joins 5 miles	...	42	
Road from Cumbamettu joins 6 miles	...	45¼	

224. Cardamom Hill Road Bridle path-58 miles *via* Udumbansholla—(*contd.*)

Vandamettu ...	46	Anchal Office, Range Office, Proverthy Cutcherry and Revenue Camp, shed.
Chittappanpara .	52	
Meets Kottayam Kumili road ...	58	Kumili Chowkey Police Station Anchal Office.

239. Lalam-(Palai) Poonjar Road—10 1/8 miles.

Starts from Athirampuzha-Lalam road 12 5/8 m .	0	
Jungle stream bridged .	3/4	
Jungle stream bridged ...	1 3/8	
Bharananganam Vazhamattam road (3 1/2 m.) .	2 1/2	
Velangapara kadavu Wazhamattom road (3 7/8 miles) .	3 1/8	3/8 mile Anchal Office
Jungle stream bridged .	3 3/8	
Do. Do. ...	3 3/4	
Ambara Village ...	5	
Panakal Thodu bridged ...	5 1/4	
Road to Mankombu leaves ..	5 1/2	
Kondur Pakuthi Cutcherry ...	5 5/8	
Jungle stream (bridged) ...	5 3/4	
Approach road to Erattupetta Inspection Shed .	7	Anchal Office 1/2 furlong from here.
Meenachil river unbridged Erattupetta crossing Road to Kanjirapally joins ...	7 3/8	Junghar and Ferry.
Erattupetta market ...	7 5/8	
Road to Teakoy Estate (3 5/8 miles.) ...	8	
Poonjar ...	9 5/8	Anchal Office.
Ends at Poonjar river ...	10 1/8	

231. Lalam-(Palai) Ramapuram Road—7 1/8 miles.

Leaves Athirampuzha-Lalam Road at 12 5/8 m...	0	
Stream bridged ...	7/8	
Do. ...	6 1/2	
Meets Ramapuram Pizhagu road 2 1/2 mile ...	7 1/8	

218. Manimala-Ranni Road—10 3/8 miles.

Leaves Kanjirapally-Kunnumbhagom Road (7 1/2 mile) ...	0	
Manimala River bridge ; Manimala market ...	1/8	Anchal Office and Market.
Jungle Stream bridged ...	2 1/8	
Do. ...	3 1/4	
Valiakavu Road Joins (5 m.) ...	3 1/2	
Do ...	4 1/8	
Do. ...	4 1/2	
Road to Cheruvally Estate joins ...	4 3/4	
Noorkad and Perunthodu trace (15 m.) ...	6 7/8	
Road to Ammachicad (2 1/2 m.) and Aythala (2 1/2 m) ...	9 5/8	
Ranni River Crossing unbridged ...	10 3/8	Ferry and Junghar.

233. Ambara-Mankombu Road—7 miles.

Leaves Lalam Poonjar road at 5½ miles	...	0	
Road to Piravithanam starts	...	¾	
Jungle stream unbridged	...	1⅜	
Do.	...	2	
Do.	...	2⅞	
Trace from Erattupettah to Arakulam joins	...	3	
Do. leaves	...	3¼	
Menachil river crossing Kalathur	...	3¼	Ferry.
Nedungal stream (unbridged)	...	6¼	
C. M. S. Church land begins	..	6⅝	
Road ends	..	7	

225. Road from Athirampuzha to Lalam—(Ettumannur to Palai) 12 5/8 miles.

Athirampuzha	.	0	Dispensary and Anchal Office.
Road to Mannanam 4 m.	.	[illegible]	
Parolikkal-Muttappally road 4 m. crosses	.	⅜	Market P. W. D. sub-tollgate.
Ettumanur taluk Cutcherry	.	1⅛	
Neendoor road (4 miles) branches	.	1⅞	
103rd mile M. C. Road passes	.	1⅞	P. W. D. tollgate.
Thiruvanchyur road 6⅞ miles	.	2⅛	Do. Sub-gate.
Punnathara tile factory road 1¼ mile Joins	.	3½	
Road to Koodaloor joins 4 miles	.	4½	
Kattrachira Bridge	.	5½	
Road to Punnathara Joins ⅝ mile	.	5½	
Kidangoor	.	6	
Road to Kidangoor	.	6⅜	
Road to Mannoroad 5½ miles	.	6½	Anchal Office.
Jungle stream Bridged	.	7	
Trace to Marangattu Palli joins 4¾ miles	.	7¾	
Jungle stream Bridged	.	8¼	
Cherpungal	.	8½	Anchal Office and Market.
Junglestream bridged	.	8¾	
Puliannur-Wazhoor Road joins 11⅜ miles	.	10	
Jungle stream bridged	.	10½	
Meenachil-Kaduthuruthi road 14¾ miles	.	11½	
Lalam Road to Ponkunnam joins 12⅞	.	12¼	
Road to Ramapuram joins 7⅛	.	12⅜	Chathram, Taluk office, Police Station etc., ⅛ mile from here.
Lalam-Thodupuzha road 17¾ miles } Lalam thodu bridged	.	12⅝	P. W. D. Tollgate.

226. Punnathura church approach Road 5/8 mile.

Leaves Athirampuzha Lalam Road at 5½ miles	.	0	
Punnathra church crossing	.	⅝	Meenachil river unbridged-Ferry.

229. Cherpungal Marangathupally Road 4 3/4 miles.

Leaves Athirampuzha Lalam Road at 7¾ miles	.	0	
Kadaplamattom Church and School	.	2¼	
Koodalloor road joins at 4 mile	.	2½	
Joins Meenachil Kadathuruthy road at 4¾ miles	.	4¾	

238. Road from Mutholy Ferry to Church ½ mile.

Leave Puliannoor Wazhur Road at 11¼ miles	0	
Mutholy Church and School	½	

239. Wazhamattom Bharananganam Road 3½ miles.

Leaves Lalam Poonjar Road at 2½ miles	0	
Meenachil River Kootinal crossing	⅞	
Joins Ponkunnam Lalam Road at 8⅛ miles	3½	

240. Velangaparacadavoo Wazhamattom Road— 3 7/8 miles.

Leaves Lalam Poonjar Road at 3 miles	0	
Meenachil River (Velangapara cadavoo crossing)	⅝	
Thedanad Road begins	¾	
Ponnozhukumthode (under bridged)	1	
Old Wazhamattom Baranangana̲m Road joins	2¼	
Joins Pinnakaud Road	3⅞	

241. Plasanal Privithanam Road— 4½ miles.

Leaves Ambara Mankumbu Road at ¾ mile	0	
Jungle stream (unbridged)	¼	
Do. Do.	2⅝	
Joins Privithanam church Road ⅞ mile	4½	

235. Privithanam Church Road —7/8 miles.

Leaves Lalam Todupuzha Road at 3⅛ miles	0	
Privithanam church and School	⅞	
Joins Plasanal Privithanam Road at 4½ miles	⅞	

237. Kadanad Road— 2½ miles.

Leaves Anthinad Melacavoo Road at 1½ miles	0	
Kadanad School	¾	
Kadanad Stream (unbridged)	⅞	
Joins Lalam Thodupuzha Road at 7⅜ miles	2¼	

244. Ettumanur-Vaikam Road— 17½ miles.

Leaves 104th mile Main Central Road	0	
Kanakari temple	1¼	
Pattithanam deviation	1⅝	
Srimularangam Market	3½	Anchal Office.
Korvalangad to Kurupanthora road crosses	5¼	
Jungle stream bridged Road 3⅛ miles	6⅛	
Road to Muttuchira Joins	7⅛	
Ayankudy road 2 miles joins	7⅜	
Kaduthurthi-Valiathodu bridged	8¼	Anchal Office, Kottayam P. W. D. Division ends.

244. Ettumanur-Vaikom Road—17½ miles—(contd.)

Jungle stream bridged	8⅜	
Appanchira bridge	9¾	
Thalayolaparamboo to Koothattukulam road branches (14 miles)	12	
Thalayolaparamboo Market road joins	12½	Police out post and Anchai Office
Thalayolaparamboo	12½	
Do. canal	12⅝	Bridged
Vadayar stream	14⅛	Do.
Road to Udayamperur crosses (12½ miles)	16¾	Temple ½ mile away
Vaikam	17½	Anchal Office, 2nd class T. B; Post Telegraph Office, Hospital, Taluk cutcherry, English High school and Temple.

227. Punnathara Tile Factory Road—1¼ miles.

Leaves Athirampuzha-Lalam road 3½ miles	0	
Punnathara Tile Factory	1⅛	
Ends at Punnathara Tile Factory crossing	1⅛	
Meenachil river unbridged	1¼	Ferry

228. Ryots Roads to Koodallur—4 miles.

Leaves Athirampuzha—Lalam road 4½ miles	0
Jungle stream unbridged	2⅛
Kudallur church	2¼
Jungle stream unbridged	3⅜
Kadp'ammittam church	3⅞
Joins 3rd mile 6th furlong Cherpungal-Mangattupally road	4

230. Meenachil-Kaduthuruthy Road - 14¾ miles.

Leaves Athirampuzha-Lalam road 11½ miles	0
Stream bridged	1⅛
Kanaikad Church and Puliyannoor Pakuthy Cutcherry	1¾
Stream bridged	2½
Cherupungal road joins 4¾ miles	4¾
Ends at 110¼ mile M. C Road at Kozhai	9½
Leaves M. C. road 109⅝	10½
Leaves Kurupunthura road 1⅝ m.	11¾
Kaduthuruthy 9/2 E. V. Road	14¾

242. Erattupetta-Arakkulam Trace - 10 miles.

Erattupetta at 7/3 Lalam-Poonjar road	0
Streams unbridged 1/1, 1/2 and 1/3	
Junction of Ambara Mankombu road	3
Kalathoor crossing	4¼
Stream unbridged	5
Do. Do.	7
Arakkalam	10

243 Teakoy Estate Road—3 5/8 miles

Branches from ⅜ Lalam-Poonjar road	0
Stream bridged	1/5
Do. Do.	1/7
Do. unbridged	1/8
Do. bridged	2/4
Do. Do.	3/7
Do. Do.	4/1

214a. Road from 6th mile Kidangoor Trace to Punnathara Tile Factory—2 miles.

Branches from 6|3 of Kidangoor trace	0	
Stream bridged	2|6	
Punnathara Tile Factory crossing in Meenachil river	2	Ferry service.

256 Road from Thalayolaparambu to Kuthattukulam—13$\frac{3}{4}$ miles.

Leaves Thalayolaparambu 12th mile post on Ettumanur-Vaikam road	0	Thalayolaparambu Police Out Post is $\frac{1}{2}$ mile away.
Peruva Village road to Mulakulam branches	5$\frac{1}{2}$	
Alwaye Sub-division ends	6$\frac{7}{8}$	
Amaruva	8	
Elanji	9$\frac{1}{8}$	Jungle stream bridged.
Do.	9$\frac{1}{2}$	Road to Piravom branches.
Jungle stream bridged	10	
Muthalapuram to Monipalli branches	11	
Joins 118th mile 5th furlong M. C. road	13$\frac{3}{4}$	Kuthattukulam 2$\frac{1}{8}$ miles north.

257. Thalayolaparambu Market Loop Roud—$\frac{1}{2}$ mile.

Leaves Ettumanur-Vaikam road (12 miles)	0	
Joins Ettumanur-Vaikam road 13th mile 4th furlong	$\frac{1}{2}$	Joins E. V. Road opposite Police out post.

258. Thalayolaparambu Market to Palankadavu 3 mile.

214b. Thiruvanchoor Road—6$\frac{7}{8}$ miles.

Leaves Ettumanur temple Western side	0	
A. L. road crosses	2$\frac{1}{8}$	
Perur road meets 2 miles	3	
Arattukadavu Meenachil river	3$\frac{1}{8}$	
Thiruvanchoor-Amayannoor road 1$\frac{1}{4}$ miles starts	4$\frac{1}{8}$	
Meets Mannarkad-Kidangoor road	6$\frac{7}{8}$	

234. Lalam-Thodupuzha Road—17$\frac{3}{4}$ miles.

Starts from Athirampuzha-Lalam road 12$\frac{1}{4}$ mile	0	
Piravithanam-Church road starts $\frac{3}{8}$ mile	3$\frac{1}{8}$	
Anthinad	3$\frac{3}{4}$	Anchal Office.
Anthinad - Melukavu road 6 mile branches Kollapaily market Stream bridged	4$\frac{5}{8}$	Kollappally bridge
Stream bridged	4$\frac{3}{4}$	
Road to Ramapuram branches	7	
Road to Kadanad branches	7$\frac{3}{8}$	
Stream bridged	7$\frac{7}{8}$	
Pizhagoo	7$\frac{1}{2}$	P. W. D Camp Shed
Nellapara Ridge	10$\frac{1}{2}$	
Karinkunnam	12$\frac{5}{8}$	
Kolani bridge Palacozha-Thodupuzha road joins	15$\frac{7}{8}$	

234. Lalam-Thodupuzha Road—17 3/4 miles.—(*contd.*)

Arakulam road branches Thodupuzha River	17¼	Bridged.
Thodpuzha joins 12th mile 8th furlong Muvattupuzha-Thodupuzha road	17¾	Taluk Cutcherry, Anchal Office, Post Office, Munsiffs' Court and Magistrate's Court.

261. Road from Kuravilangad to Kuruppanthara—4 5/8 miles

Kuruvilangad 109¼ miles M. C Road	0	Anchal Office.
Village road to Muttuchira and Kaduthuruthi joins	1⅜	
Vaikom road joins	3½	
Ends in Kurappanthura landing	4⅝	

262. Road from Vaikom to Udiamperur—12½ miles and thence to Ernakulam Ry. Stn. and to Alwaye direct.

Vaikom Temple North Gate	0	
16¾ miles Ettumanoor-Vaikam road crosses	½	
Udayanapuram Temple	1⅝	
Ithipuzha river (bridged)	2¾	
Village road to Thalayolaparamboo market joins	3⅜	Toll gate.
Murinjapuzha Ferry	5¼	Unbridged Ferry and Junghar.
Puthotta Ferry	6⅞	Chowkey, Ferry and Junghar.
Road to Muvattupuzha and Mulanthuruthi joins road to Mamala 3 miles	11⅞	
Udiamperur (Cochin Boundary)	12½	Anchal Office, Chowkey, Temple Tollgate Puthenveli kara.
Thrippunithurai (Cochin State)	14½	
Road to Ernakulam branches	17¾	
Ernakulam Town	20½	
Ernakulam Railway Station	19	T. B. Post and Telegraph Office.
Edapalli (8½ miles from Alwaye) direct route	20½	
Alwaye	29	

245. Road from Ramapuram to Pizhagu—2½ miles.

Ramapuram Church	0	
Stream	¼	Bridged
Pizhagu—Joins 7th mile Lalam to Thodupuzha Road	2½	

264. Kuthattukulam-Ramapuram Road—7 miles.

Kuthattukulam leaves 119½ miles M. C. road .	0	Church.
Road to Uzhavoor market branches .	1	Anchal Office and Police Station.
Ramapuram / Village road to Lalam branches .	7	

265. 112th mile M. C. Road to Kuthattukulam *via* Uzhavoor—8 miles.

Leaves 112th mile M. C. Road .	0	
Uzhavoor Church .	3	
Road to Maraugathupally branches .	3¼	
Uzhavoor market .	3½	
Areekara Church .	5	
Joins in 1st mile 8th furlong Kuthattukulam-Ramapuram Road .	8	

266. Kuthattukulam market 2nd mile Palakuzha-Piravam Road—2½ miles.

Leaves 120th mile 6th furlong M. C. Road .	0	
Approach road to Vadakara English School .	2¼	
Vadakara joins 2nd mile 6th furlong P. P. road .	2½	

267. Palacozha-Piravam Road—10 miles.

Palacozha leaves 121⅞ miles M. C. Road .	0	
Vadakara, Kuthattukaoam Market road joins .	1¾	
Mannathoor-Maradi road joins .	2⅜	
Anchal petty / Muvattupuzha-Piravom road joins .	5⅞	Pambakada Anchal office.
Onakur stream .	6¾	Bridged.
Road to Elanji branches .	9¼	
Piravom .	9½	P. W. D. Camp Shed, market and Police Station.
Piravam landing .	10⅛	Excise Circle Office Anchal Office and Preventive Station Ferry and Jungbar on the salt bank shall road which branches near 10th mile stone of P.P. road and ends at the river.

268. Piravam Pappattipara Road—2 miles.

Ferry and junghar service in Muvattupuzha River at Piravam .	0	
Muvattupuzha P. W. D. Sub-division limit .	2	

269. Nediala Parapuzha Road—$1\frac{3}{8}$ miles.

Nediala. The road branches from P. T. Road 7/3 miles	0	
Parapuzha joins the trace from Vazhakulam to Karinkunnam	$1\frac{3}{8}$	

270. Piravom-Elanji Road—5 miles.

Leaves Palacozha-Piravom Road $9\frac{1}{4}$ miles	0	
Joins Thalayolaparamboo Kuthattukulam road miles $9\frac{1}{2}$	5	

271. Road from 114th mile M. C. Road to Muthalapurom—$1\frac{5}{8}$ miles.

Leaves 114th mile M. C Road	0
Thalayolaparamboo	
Karthattukulam road 11 miles	$1\frac{5}{8}$

272. Palacozha-Thodupuzha Road—$9\frac{7}{8}$ miles.

Palacozha leaves $122\frac{1}{2}$ miles M. C. road	0
Road to Arakozha-Muvattupuzha joins	$1\frac{3}{8}$
Marial bridge	4
Vazhithala	5
Nediyala road Porapuzha branches	7
Joins Lalam-Thodupuzha road at Kolani bridge	$9\frac{7}{8}$

236. Anthinad Melkavu Road—6 miles.

Kollapalli (Anthinad)	0	Branches from $4\frac{3}{8}$ miles Lalam Thodupuzha road.
Road to Kadnad branches ($2\frac{1}{2}$m.)	$\frac{3}{8}$	
Kuruman	$3\frac{1}{2}$	Market Palace.
Melkavu	6	Foot of Kudayathur hill.

274. Thodupuzha-Arakulam Road—12 miles

Thodupuzha leaves $17\frac{1}{2}$ miles Lalam-Thodupuzha road	0	
Mulaukara Estate	3	
Muttam	5	
Road to Melkavu branches	$5\frac{1}{8}$	
Kolapara	8	
Kodayathoor	9	
Keethala-Arakulam river	10	Unbridged, ferry
Arakulam	12	Temple

275 Road from Thodupuzha to Udumbannoor— 9 miles

Thodupuzha Starts from 13th mile Moovattupuzha-Thodupuzha Road	0
Road to Kaliar Estate branches	$2\frac{3}{8}$
Karimannur (stream bridged)	$5\frac{1}{8}$
Karimannur market to Vendamattom *via* Neyaseri joins	$5\frac{7}{8}$
Village road to Vellayanthanam starts	$6\frac{1}{4}$
Udambannoor	9

276. Road from 3rd mile Thodupuzha-Udambannoor Road to Kaliaar Estate - 6 miles.

Starts from 3rd mile 6th furlong Thodupuzha Udumbanoor road .	0	
Karimannur market to Vandamattom *via* Neyaseri joins .	2½	
Kaliyar Estate commences .	4	
Ends in Kaliar river .	6	

277. Road from Muvattupuzha to Thodupuzha—13 miles.

Muvattupuzha-starts from 130¼ miles Main Central road .	0	Anchal Office P. W. D. Camp shed Post and Telegraph Offices ½ mile north.
Muvattupuzha Petta road joins .	⅛	Sub Toll-gate (P. W. D.)
Todupuzha river (bridged) .	¼	
Vazhakulam Road to Vazhithala branches .	5¼	Vazhakulam market and Village Anchal Office.
Road to Kothamangalam branches		
Road to Kalavoor branches	5⅝	
Lalam-Thodupuzha road joins .	105/9	
	11⅜	Anchal office, Post office and Munsiffs' and Magistrates' Courts, Police Station Market and Taluk Office.
Karikode—Road to Udumbannur joins .	12¾	
Karikode .	13	Dispensary.

278. Muvattupuzha-Piravom Road—8⅜ miles.

Leaves 130th mile M. C. Road .	0	
Marady Mannathoor road (5¼ mile) branches .	2⅝	
Anchal petty Kadumbanad Ferry .	6¼	
Pambakuda .	7	
Joins Palakozha-Piravom road 5⅛ miles .	8⅜	

279. Road from Muvattupuzha to Western Frontier—16⅛ miles and thence to Ernakulam.

Muvattupuzha leaves 131½ mile M. C. Road ...	0	Main P. W. D. Toll-gate.
Village road to Ramangalam branches ...	5	
Kolencherry ...	8	
Road from Perumbavur joins 11¼ ...	9⅞	
Road to Ramangalam branches ...	10⅝	
Road to Vadavacode branches 3/4 mile ...	11½	Inspection shed ½ mile away.
Puthencruz ...	11⅞	
Mamalay-Piravom Road (10 miles) ...	15	
Mamala (Western frontier) Village road to Piravom branches ...	16⅛	Chowkey and Police station.
*Thirupunithuray (Cochin territory) ...	18½	P and T Office.
Ernakulam ...	24½	T. B and Post Office.
Do. To Railway station ...	26	Railway station.

280. Road from Muvattupuzha to Arakozha and thence to 2nd mile Palacozha-Thodupuzha Road—7¾ miles.

Leaves ¼ mile of Muvattupuzha-Thodupuzha road ...	0	
Arakozha Church ...	3⅝	
Poozhithodu bridged ..	5¼	
Joins 1⅝ miles Palacozha-Thodupuzha road ...	7¾	

281. Ramangalam Road 3½—miles.

Leaves 10⅝ miles W. F. Road ...	0	
Road to Thiruvanoor branches ...	⅛	
Ends in Muvattupuzha river at Kudambanad ferry ...	3½	Ferry and Junghar.

282. Karikode to Valliamattom -7 miles.

Karikode ..	0	Starts from 13th mile Muvattupuzha-Thodupuzha Road.
Valliamattom Rubber Estate ..	7	

283. Road from Perumbavur to Puthencruz 11¼ miles.

Perumbavur starts from Perumbavur—Alwaye road ⅛ mile ...	0	P. W. D. Inspection shed. Anchal Office P. and T. offices, and Toll-gate, Hospital Police station taluk office and 1st class Magistrate Court or Assistant Division Peishkar's Office.
Road to Vengola and 137th mile M. C. road branches ...	2½	
Loop Road to Kizhakambalam branches (3½ miles) .	7¼	Puthencruz.
Valambur-Vettur road starts from 32nd mile 6th furlong of M. C. road and end at 8th mile 2nd furlong of Perumbavur Puthencruz road 9 miles .	7¼	
Road to Alwaye *via*. Kizhakkambalam 3 1/2 miles .	9½	
Puthencruz Joins Western frontier road 9⅞ miles .	11¼	Puthen cruz 1½ miles off.

284. M. C. Road 137th mile to Vengola—7 miles.

Leaves M. C: Road crosses 136 1/4 mile .	0	
Village road from Mazhuvannur and Ayrapuram .	2⅛	
Crosses Puthen cruz road 2½ miles .	5¼	
Meets Alwaye-Vengola road at 7½ miles .	6⅞	
Alwaye (1 mile) .	14¼	

285. Alwaye-Munnar Road—71¾ miles.

Road to Parur starts Periyar river un bridged		
Ferry ⅛ Mile from here	...	
Road to Edapally starts	0	
P. W. D. Inspection shed	⅜	Municipal Satram.
Alwaye junction to Ry station ¼ mile	⅝	P. W. D. Division Office, Sub-ivision offices. English High School, P. T. Office. 2nd Class Magistrates Court A. S. P's. office and Proverthy Cutcherry.
P. W. D. Staff quarters road ¼ mile	¾	
Road to Chembakaseri Kadavoo ¼ mile	1	
Road to Grazing Ground ¾ mile	2¼	
Road to Mahilalayam	2½	
Ferry to Chawarah Water works	3	
Wazhakulam	5	
Village Road to Chitrapuzha 13 miles	5½	
Road to Mudical Landing ½ mile	8¼	
Road *via* Vengola Joins	9¾	
Road to Puthencruz joins (11 1/4 miles)	10¼	Inspection shed P. & T Offices & Toll-gate.
Perumbavur Main Central Road, 142⅛ miles	10¾	
Village road to Kodanad *via* Kuvappady 5 miles	11⅛	Not cartable.
P. W. D. Toll-gate	11½	
Kizhillam Kurichilakode road crosses	12¾	
Kurupampady road to Kootical branches 6 miles	13⅛	Alwaye Sub-Division end and Muvattupuzha Sub-Division begins at 16⅞ miles.
Road to Thirkariyur branches	19¾	
Kothamangalam	21⅛	
Muvattupuzha Kothamangalam road joins	22	
Thrikariyoor Stream bridged	22⅛	
Kothamangalam Perumbankuthu road branches	22⅜	Kothamangalam Hospital P. W. D campshed. Police Station & Anchal Office.
Wazhakulam Kothamangalam road joins	22⅝	
Jungele stream bridged	22⅞	
P. W. D. Toll-gate	26⅛	
Nagaramudi stream bridged	30	
Neriyamangalam P. W. D. campshed	34½	
Muvattupuzha Sub Division ends and High Range Sub-Division begins	34⅝	Periyar river Bridged.
Valera	42½	
Nedumpara bridge	45⅞	
Mannankandam	46⅞	Forest shed.
Kumbanpara	55⅞	

285. Alwaye Munnar Road – 71¾ miles – (*contd.*)

Kallar bridge	62⅝	
P. W. D. Staff quarters and Distillery	65¼	
P. W. D. Sub Toll-gate	66⅛	
Road to Chithirapuram	66¾	
P. H. E. Project main pipe line crosses	67¼	
Pallivasal Estate Factory	68	
Gorge between Pallivasal and Munnar site of dam and Head Sluice	69⅛	
Stream bridged near Munnar Tea Factory	70½	
K. D. H. P. Co's. workshop and Munnar English High School	71	
Road to Devicolam branches off	71¼	
Anchal office T. B. and Post office	71½	K. D. H. P. Co's. Head quarters office.
Munnar Town and Bazaar	71¾	Northern out let road begins.

286. Kuruppampadi road to Kottical trace—6 miles.

Leaves Perumbavur-Kothamangalam road 3⅛ miles	0	
Jungle stream bridged	2	
Jungle stream bridged	4	
Kutticol (1⅛ miles)	6	

287. Alwaye-Vengola Road – 9 5/8 miles.

Leaves ¼ mile near Railway Station	⅛	English High School (St. Mary's) Hospital
Meet Staff quarters road	⅜	
Executive Engineer's Office and Bungalow	½	
Road to Market (⅜ mile)	⅝	
Road to Kizhakkambalam (4½ miles)	2⅛	
Crosses Chithrapuzha road (1 miles)	5	
Chemparakal to Oorakaud (3⅛ miles)	6½	
Road to 137th mile M. C. Road (7 miles)	7¼	
Meets Alwaye Perumbavoor road (1 mile)	9⅝	Perumbavoor 1 mile.

288. Kizhakkambalam-Chithrapuzha Road – 6 5/8 miles.

Leaves Alwaye-Kizhakkambalam road 5¼ miles	0	
Pallikara	1	
Crosses Peppara Kadavu Road to Landing	1	
Chitrapuzha	6½	Excise Stn. Out Post.
Do. River unbridged	6⅝	Ferry, Hill Palace (1 mile).

289. Puthenvelikara Police Station to Cochin State frontier – 1 7/8 miles.

290. Arekalthodu to Karingalchira 2 1/2 miles.

291. Kambathkadavu to Cochin State frontier—5 1/4miles.

Leaves Irinjalikuda Mala Road (4 miles)	0	Cochin State road ½ a mile Travancore boundary begins.
Frontier (½ mile)	½	
Puthenchira	2	
Karingalchira to Arikalthodu (2½ miles)	2¾	
Kambathukadavu	5¼	

292. Alwaye, Kizhakkambalam Road miles 5 1/4 and thence to Perumbavur Puthenoruz Road 8 5/8 miles.

Leaves Alwaye Vengula road 2¾ miles	0	
Village Road to Chembarical—Oorakad Road (3½ miles)	2½	
Road to Thrikakara branches	2⅝	
Kizhakambalam Loop road (3¼)	4¾	
Kizhakkambalam	4⅞	L. G. S. School, and Proverthy Cutcherry.
Road to Chithrapuzha (6¼ miles)	5¼	
Road to Papparakadavu starts (1¾ miles)	6⅛	
Joins 9¼ miles Perumbavur Puthenoruz road	8⅝	Puthenoruz P. W. D. camp shed 4¼ miles.

293. Road from Edapalli to Muvattupuzha up to the Junction of Alwaye-Kizhakambalam Road—7⅜ miles.

Leaves Alwaye-Edappally road (6¾ miles)	0	Bridged.
Paruthivelithodu	¼	
Thrikakara Temple	2	
Joins 2⅝ miles Alwaye-Kizhakambalam road	7⅜	

294. Road from Alwaye to Parur 10 miles.

Alwaye 1/4 mile west of Railway station	0	
Meets Alwaye Perumbavoor road	⅛	
Periyar River	¼	Unbridged Ferry and junghar.
Village road to Alangad branches	½	Kodungallus Proverthy Cutcherry.
Alwaye-Anganaly road branches 6¼ miles	¾	
Alangad Village Road to Ayoor 4½ miles	1⅞	Union Christian College.
Kaprasseery 2½ miles	4	
Village road to Thiruvallur branches	4⅞	
Road to Thiruvallur temple branches	5½	
Road to Karumallur 1½ miles	6¼	
Manjalai Loop road 3½ miles	7¾	
Thattapally 2½ miles	8½	
Manjali Market landing road joins	9	
Road to Mannam Chennamangalam branches	9¼	Zillah-Court, Hospital, Anchal office Magistrates Court, Taluk Cutchery Police station, Entrance canal.
Parur		
Road to Varapuzha branches 8½ miles	9½	Post and Telegraph officers English school and Municipal office.
Parur Chakkrakadavu Road	9¾	
Parur Kuriappally road	9⅞	
Parur Ends at Thattungal	10	Kannankulangara temple & Palace.

295. Road from Alwaye to Edapalli 8½ miles and thence to Udayamperur.

Alwaye Parur road joins	0	
Leaves Alwaye ¼ mile	¼	Police Station 2nd Claas Magistrate's Court.
Approach road to Ry. Stn.		
Market	⅜	
Hospital Loop road joins	½	Approch road to market landng.
Village road to Varapuzha joins	1⅞	Churnikara Tile factory ½ mile iaway.
Village road Manjumal joins 1½	4¼	
Railway line crosses road	4⅞	
Manjulmal trace 2½ miles	5¼	
Edapally Muvattupuzha road up the junction of Kizhakambalam road 6¾ miles	6¾	Sub-Toll-gate.
Chithrapuzha river	7	Bridged.
Road to Edapalli Railway Station branches	7¼	
Edapally	7⅜	Anchal office, Police Station and market.
Edapally road to Perandoor landing joins	7¾	
Cochin Boundary	8½	P. W. D. Toll gate and Excise Chlowkey. Ernakulam (5 mise)
Thirupunathurai	14⅓	
Udayamperur (Travancore boundary)	16⅓	

296. Road from Alwaye to Angamali 6¼ miles.

Leaves Alwaye Parur road at ⅜ miles	0	
Crosses the Periyar River	⅜	Ferry and Junghar
Road to Kaiprasseri	⅞	
Parambayam stream	1⅛	Bridged.
Nedumbassery	2⅜	
Thadical kadavoo village road joins 2	2¾	
Changamanad Village road to Elavoor branches 5 miles	2⅞	
Village road to Kalady branches	3¾	
Vazhithodu	3⅞	Bridged.
Approach road to Angamali Railway Station	5½	
Joins M. C. road at 152nd mile	6¼	P. W. D. campshed ¼ mile away.

297. (Chalamattom.) Kodanad Road—6 miles.

Starts from 144⅜ miles M. C. Road	0	
Village road from Koovapady to Perumbavur joins	1⅓	
Village road from Kodanad to Thottuva joins	2¾	
Pilankudy stream	3⅛	Bridged.
Kodanad	3¾	Forest Bungalow and Divisiou Office ¼mile away.
Pulianada causeway	4⅛	
Ferry across Periyar river to Malayattur	4½	Forest Division office.
Road to Athirappally begins	5¼	

298. M. C. Road 145th mile to Vallam landing ¾ mile

229. Chengal Pallipot thodu Road— 3½ miles.

Starts in continuation of Cochin State Road.

Joins M. C. Road 147½	⅛	Police station. Kalady Chathrom and Temple.
Kalady-Manjapara road branches	¾	
Village road from Thadical Kadavu joins	1½	
Kottamam bridge	1⅝	
Neeliswaram	3½	Travancore boundary Malayattur 2 miles away.
Malayattur Church	5½	To Kurusu Malai 3 miles.

300. Road from Kalady to Manjapara and thence to Angamali—7 miles.

Leaves Chengal-Pallipot thodu road ¾ mile	0	
Village road from Thadicalcadavu crosses	⅝	
Manjapara-Cheranallur trace joins	2½	Proverthy Cutcherry.
Ferry and Jungher	6⅝	
Angamali P. W. D. campshed	7	

301. Vaikom Vetchoor Road 3½ miles.

Vallanapuzha bund	¾	Vaikom landing ½ miles from heore
Attara Bridge	1	R. C Platform bridge
Marauveetil bridge	2½	Foot bridge only
Vallaya thodu	3½	Low level bridge
Anchumana thodu Foot-bridge	6½	Police Station.
Vechoor Daipuzha bund	7¾	

302. Muvattupuzha Kothamangalam Road 7¼ miles,

Muvattupuzha	0	131st mile M. C. Road P. W. D. Sub Toll Gate
Perumuttam bridge	1	
Village road to Neduvacad joins	1¾	Ferry boat during monsoon
Karakunnam church	2	
Kuzhikandam Varapatti road joins	2½	
Road to 18th mile Alwaye -Munnar road starts	2¾	Do. Do
Mathirapalli	5½	
Road from Muvattupuzha Kothamangalam road to Kothamangalam river branches	6½	
Kothamangalam Alwaye Munnar road at 22nd mile	7¼	Kothamongalam Excise Office and marke.

303. Kothamangalam-Perumbankuthu Road—21 8/5 miles.

Alwaye Munnar road (22⅝ miles) Kothamangalam	0	
Chellad—two Streams bridged	3	
Periyar Estate road branches	5¼	
Thattacad Periyar river ferry and Junghar	7	P. W. D. camp shed on the left Bank of the river. Road metalled up to this
Kuttampuzha	11½	P. W. D. camp shed.
Kuttumpuzha river bridged	11⅞	
Pooyancutty campshed	17⅝	P. W. D. camp shed ¼ mile away from here. This road is fit for cart traffic up to Pooyancutty 16 ¼ miles
Thoduppayar river	22⅞	Bridge unsafe and the road maintained up to 21⅞ mile and the portion beyond is abandoned

304. Periyar Estate Road—2¼ miles.

305. Thrikkariyoor Loop Road—2½ miles.

306. Kuzhikandom-Varapetty Road 1½ miles.

307. Marady Mannathur Road 6⅛ miles.

Leaves Palakozha Piravom road 2⅝ miles	0
Mannathur	2⅓
Marady joins Muvattupuzha Piravom road (2⅛ miles)	6⅛

308. Vazhakulam-Kothamangalam Road 11 miles.

(Vazhakulam to Kaliyar crossing 4½ mile) Kaliyar crossing to Kothamangalam 6½ miles.)

309. Road from Munnar to Devicolam Cutcherry metalled cart road 5¼ miles.

Munnar Government Bungalow (C. E's Bungalow)	0	
K. D. H. P. Coy's New lorry road joins	⅛	
Old cart road to Graham's land estate turns off	⅜	
Gundale river bridged	½	
Munnar Police station	⅝	
Bodimettu Bridle path branches	2⅝	
Road to Periakanal branches	4⅝	
Devicolam Police Station and cutcherry	5¼	Anchal office Post office. 1st class T. B., Magistrate's Court ¼ mile, Hospital ⅜ mile

310. Road from Anchalpetty to Kadambanad Ferry 4 miles.

Leaves Pambakadi 6¾ miles on Muvattupuzha Piravom road	0	
Joins the village road from 6th mile		
W. F. Road Mudakal Thodu	3½	
Kadumbanad Ferry	4	Junghar a d Ferry
Road continues to W. F. road 11th mile	7½	

311. Karikode Sankarapilly Road—6 miles

Leaves the Muvattupuzha Thodupuzha road miles 13	0	The road beyond 2½ miles is not in existence.
Cartable section ends	2½	
Sankarapilly	6	

312. Road from 11th mile Muvattupuzha Thodupuzha to Kaloor 2 7/8 miles

313. Road from 6th mile Thodupuzha Arakolam Road to 4th mile Anthinad Melkavoo Road 1 1/4 mile

Leaves Thodupuzha Arakulam road 6th mile 1st furlong	0	
Joins 4th mile Anthinad Melkavu road	1¼	

314. Road from Karimannur Market to Vandamattom 3½ miles.

Leaves Thodupuzha Udumbannur road miles 5 7/8	0	
Joins Kaliar Estate road in 3rd mile 4th furlong	3½	

315. Road from Muvattupuzha–Kothamangalam Road 3/6 Kuzhikandam to 18th mile Alwaye—Munnar Road 3 miles. (Road beyond this is under construction.)

316. Road from Trikkiyoor to Vettilapara 4½ miles.

317. Road from Varapetty to Neduvacaud *via* Pothanikaud 5¾ miles.

Varapetty Branches from Vazhakulam Kothamangalam road 7¼ miles	0	
Pothanikad Village road joins	4¾	School
Ayamkara	5¾	English School Road beyond this is not fit for cart traffic Road continues to Neduvākad as a village road.

318. Road from 7/4 Muvattupuzha Kothamangalam Road to Kothamangalam River 3/4 miles,

319. Road from Munnar to Bodimettu-Bridle path to Bodimettu-22 miles and thence to Ammanayakannur 81 miles

Munnar	0	This is a portion of Munnar Devicolam cart road
Bodimettu bridle path branches	2⅝	
Devicolam Cutcherry	5	District Magistrate's Court Anchal office Post and Telegraph office, 1st class T.B and Govarnment Hospital ¼ mile
Manaly Estate	5½	
Old Devicolam factory	7	
New cart road from Periakanal to Surianalle joins	10½	
Chinnakanal distillery	11	
Road to Surianalle branches off	12	
Cardamom Hill road branches	13¼	
Panniar stream bridged	14½	
Chembathodu stream bridged	17½	
Bodimettu	22	Frontier Chowkey 2nd class T.B.
Bodinaikannur	34	Cart road commences S. I. Railway station
‡Periakolam	53	
Ammanayakannur Kodaikanal Road Ry. station	81	

320. Road from Devicolam-to Periakanal metalled cart Road— 9 1/2 miles.

Junction of Munnar-Devicolam cart road	0	
Stream bridged	⅛	
Branch road from Devicolam joins	1¼	
Stream bridged	1¾	
Cart road to Lockhart Factory branches	2¼	
Lockhart Saddle	4¼	
Periakanal Power House	7	
Old Devicolam stream bridged	7¼	
Cart road to Chinnacanal branches	7¼	
Periakanal Tea Factory	9½	

321. Road from Devicolam Cutcherry to Devicolam Periakanal Road 2nd mile—1 1/16 miles.

Devicolam Cutcherry	0	
Joins Devicolam Periakanal Road 3rd mile	1/16	

322. Road from Munnar to Top station—22½ miles Kannan Devan Hill Produce new lorry Road & thence to Ammanayakannur.

Munnar K. D. H. P. Co.'s Head Quarter's Office	0	Anchal Office, Post and Telegraph Offices. Engineer's Bungalow ½ mile European Planters, Club, 1 mile Chief Engineer's Bungalow, ¼ mile 1st Class T. B. 0 mile and Munnar K. D. H. P. Co. Hospital, ½ mile.
Munnar river bridged	0	
Road to Devicolam joins	¼	
Approach road to Government Bungalow branches	¾	
Korandakad (H. H. The Senior Maha Rani's Palace)	4	
Mattupatty	7½	
Palar	10½	
Victoria bridge	15	
Eallapatty	17	
Ellapatty Post Office	17	
Karinkulam Frontier Chowkey	21	
Top station	22½	Bridle path for passengers and wire ropeway for goods.
Bottom station (Korangany) Car- road commences	29½	
Bodinaikkanur	41½	S. I. Ry. Station.
†Periakolam	60	
Kodaikanal Road Railway Station	88	

323. Northern outlet Road—Metalled cart Road —36¼ miles from Munnar to Chinnar & thence to Coimbatore.

Munnar Bazaar	0	Engineer's Bungalow ¾ mile a way, Government Bungalow ½ mile off European Club 1 mile off. Post and Telegrph Office, ¼ mile, First and Second Class T. B. and Anchal Office, mile 3/16.
Nallathanni river bridged High Range road branches	¼	Road to Nallathanni Kallar and other estates.

323. Northern outlet Road—Metalled cart Road 36¼ miles from Munnar to Chinnar and thence to Coimbatore—(*contd.*)

Road to Sholamala estate branches	...	1¾	
Perivarai river bridged	...	1½	Perivarai Factory
Kannimala river bridged	...	3¼	
Kannimala Tea Factory (river bridged)	...	3½	River bridged.
Road to Kadalur estate branches	...	3¾	
Rajamalai estate road branches off	...	5	River bridged.
Nymacad stream bridged	...	5½	
Nayamacad estate (river bridged)	...	6	
Naymacad Saddle	...	8	
Guntamala Chottapara	...	8¾	
Thenmala estate road branches	...		
Thalliar estate stream bridged	..	12½	
Thalliar (river bridged)	...	13½	Post Office ½ mile.
Vagavarai bazaar and road to Lakkam Hospital Upper Varavaga estate	...	13¾	
Lakkam factory	...	14¾	
P. W. D. Camp Shed	...	15	
Lakkam river Chattamannar River Bridged	...	15¼	
Chattamannar estate lines	...	17¾	
Karpur Odai (Chattamannar River) bridged	...	20¼	Suspension bridge ¾ mile P. R.B. Channel 1½ miles.
Nathivayal	...	22¾	Satram Anchal Office, Proverthy Cutchery.
Marayoor	...	25½	Range Office and Dispensary Marayur village ½ mile off.
Alampathy stream bridged British Territory	...	29¾	Tollgate, Frontier
Chinnar (river bridged) (British territory from Chinnar bridge	...	35¼	Chowkey office P. W. D. Camp Shed ½ mile off, Travellers' Bungalow.
†Masupatty	...	46¾	
Udamalpet	...	54	S. I. Ry. Station.
Pollachi	...	72½	P. W. D. Campshed, Post and Telegraph Office and Travellers' Bungalow.
Pollachi Railway Station	...	73½	S. I. Ry. Station
†Coimbatore	..	97	

324. Kottayam-Alwaye *via* Vaikom—53 miles.

Kottayam	.	0	96 miles from Trivandrum. On the M C. road.
Ettumanur	.	7	103rd mile M. C. road
Road from Ettumanur to Vaikom branhes	.	8	
Vaikom	.	24¾	Temple ¼ mile away
Murinjapuzha Ferry	.	29½	Ferry and Junghar
Pootootta Ferry	.	31½	Ferry and Junghar

324. Kottayam-Alwaye *via* Vaikom—53 miles—(*contd.*)

Udayamperoor	$36\frac{3}{4}$	Travancore State boundary-Road continues in Cochin State.
Trippunithura	$38\frac{3}{4}$	Cochin State
Road to Ernakulam branches	$42\frac{1}{8}$	Ernaculam Town $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles from here Ry. station 3 miles
Edapally	$42\frac{1}{2}$	Travancore State boundary "
Alwaye	53	Alwaye-Parur road Junction

325. Trivandrum to Peermade (*via* Changanacherry Wazhur). 133 miles.

Trivandrum	0	main Central road starts (See road No. 1
Kottarakara at $46\frac{7}{8}$ M. C. Road	$46\frac{1}{4}$	
Changanacherry at $84\frac{7}{8}$ Do.	$84\frac{7}{8}$	Changanacherry Wazhur road commences,
Junction with K. K. road	100	
Wazhur at $17\frac{1}{4}$ Kottayam Kumali Road	$103\frac{1}{4}$	meets Kottayam Kumali road in $13\frac{1}{4}$ miles.
Mundakayam at $33\frac{1}{4}$ do.	$119\frac{1}{4}$	
Peermade at 46 do.	133	T. B. and Palace

326. Trivandrum to Cape (*via* Nagercoil)—$53\frac{7}{8}$ miles.

Trivandrum		Main Southern road starts (See road No. 2)
Udayagiri	$33\frac{7}{8}$	II Class T. B.
Nagercoil	40	Cape road commences
	42	(See road No. 5)
Suchindram	45	
Cape Comorin	$53\frac{7}{8}$	Travancore Government House and T. B's.

327. Trivandrum Kottayam (*via* Kottiyam and Kundara Kottarakara)—$103\frac{7}{8}$ miles.

Trivandrum	0	Trivandrum—Quilon road commences (See road No. 4)
Attingal	$21\frac{5}{8}$	
Kottiyam (Vadakkekara)	$38\frac{1}{2}$	Road to Kundara joins
Kundara	$45\frac{3}{4}$	Joins the Quilon—Shencottah road 81 miles (See road No. 124)
Kottarakara	$53\frac{1}{8}$	M. C. road crosses at 47th mile (See road No. 1)
Chengannur	$81\frac{5}{8}$	74th mile M. C. road
Kottayam	$103\frac{7}{8}$	96th mile M. C. road

328. Munnar—Ernakulam (*via* Kothamangalam, Perumbavur and Alwaye) for Cochin Harbour—83 miles.

Munnar	0	Munnar-Muvattupuzha road (See road No. 285)
Kothamangalam	50	Road to Muvattupuzha branches
Perumbavur	$61\frac{1}{8}$	Joins $142\frac{5}{8}$ mile M. C. road. Road from Perumbavoor to Alwaye commences
Alwaye	$71\frac{1}{2}$	Railway Station S. I. R.
Edapalli	$79\frac{5}{8}$	Cochin State Boundary. Turn right for Eranakulam.
Eranakulam	$82\frac{5}{8}$	Cross backwater in passenger ferry to British Cochin and Cochin Harbour. Cars can only be ferried over by special arrangement.

329. Trivandrum-Neyyoor—$34\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

Trivandrum	0	
Mulagumood	30	Wellknown Convent.
	$30\frac{5}{8}$	Bear right leaving M. S. road.
Neyyoor Hospital	$34\frac{1}{4}$	L M. S. Mission.

330. Backwater Route from Trivandrum to Trichur and Shoranoor *via* Cochin – 198 miles.

Vallakadavu	0	Canal Anchal Office.
Trivandrum-Chakay	$1\frac{7}{8}$	
Veli backwater begins	$3\frac{3}{4}$	Backwater.
Do. ends and Channankaray canal begins	4	
Kulathur	$6\frac{1}{2}$	Rest shed, Police out post and Ferry.
Chanankaray canal ends	11	Backwater begins.
Kadinamkulam	$12\frac{1}{4}$	Murukkumpuzha Ferry.
Anjengo Canal begins	$14\frac{3}{4}$	Backwater ends. Azhur Rest Shed.
Ferry	15	Ferry.
Ferry	16	
Crosses Vamanapuram river	$16\frac{1}{4}$	
Canal ends	17	Anjengo light.
Anjengo Fort	$17\frac{1}{3}$	Backwater. Post and Telegraph offices.
Meerankadavoo Ferry	$18\frac{1}{4}$	
Kaikara Ferry	$19\frac{3}{8}$	

330. Backwater Route from Trivandrum to Trichur and Sheranoor *via* Cochin—198 miles—(*contd.*)

Kozhithottam Warkalay canal begins	20⅜	P. W. D. camp-shed.
Verour landing place	22½	Canal.
No. 1 Tunnel begins	22⅝	
Do. ends	22⅞	
Chilakoor landing place and road to Warkalay	23¼	
No. 2 Tunnel begins	24¼	Post Office
Do. ends	24¾	Anchal Office and Police Station.
Nadayara Road to Warkalay crosses	26⅜	
Iroor	27½	Vengaman light.
Canal ends and Edava backwater begins	28	
End of Edava backwater and Paravur canal begins	31⅛	Backwater.
Paravur Anchal Office	32¼	
Maniyankulam bridge and Kottor bridge	32⅜	Canal.
Maniyankulam canal ends and backwater begins	32⅝	
Opposite Paravur Bar	33½	
Backwater ends and Quilon canal begins	36	Backwater.
Eravipuram bridge	37	Canal.
Do. bridge	37⅝	Municipal toll-gate.
Mundakal (Ferry)	38⅝	
Quilon small bridge	39	
Wooden platform bridge near S. N. V. Tile works Quilon	39¾	
Quilon big bridge	40⅛	First class Travellers Bungalow, Post and Telegraph Offices, S. I. Railway Station and Anchal Office.
Do. Iron Girder bridge	40½	
Quilon canal ends and backwater begins	40¾	
Quilon Residency	41	
Oala Ferry	41⅛	
Thevally Palace	41¼	Backwater.
Kadavoor Ferry	41⅜	
Kuripuzhai	42	Municipal toll-gate.
Aravila Ferry	42½	
Sampranikodi Ferry	43¼	
Opposite Neendakaray	44½	
Backwater ends and Chavaray canal begins	46⅝	Canal.
Chavaray bridge	47¼	
Kozhithottam Bridge road to Sasthancotta	49⅛	
Paunana canal ends and backwater begins	50⅞	Backwater.
Clawpanay	56¼	
Ayiramthengoo	58⅝	
Opposite Kayankulam bar	59¾	
Canal to Kayankulam branches	60¼	Salt Bankshall.
Backwater ends and river begins	67¾	Canal to Kayankulam 5 miles long.
Trikunnapuzhay	69	Natural Stream.
Thottapalli Chira and lock	73⅞	
River ends and Karumady canal begins	78	Karithodu 1 mile 7 furlong begins.
Karumady bridge—Road from Ambalapuzha to Thagazhi crosses	78⅛	Canal turns off to Erakodi kadavoo.

330. Backwater Route from Trivandrum to Trichur and Shoranoor *via* Cochin—198 miles—(*concld.*)

Karumady	78¼	2nd class T. B.
Canal ends and river begins	79½	Canal turns off to Erakkupdykadavoo.
Branch canal to Alleppey turns off	86	
Branch canal turns off	87	R. C. Bridge at Chungom Alleppey commercial canal joins 1st class T. B. Post Office, Customs Office etc., 2 miles away and Port Office. 1½ miles away.
Do. Do.	87½	Wadai canal
River ends and Vembanad backwater begins	88	
* Alleppey	88	
Separates from Vembanad Lake *via* Vattakkayal	91	Ariyad Muaro Light.
Thannirmukkam	105	
Triniyankudom Light	107½	
Vaikam	111	Campshed, Police station, Post and Telegraph Offices, Anchal office, Hospital and 2nd class T. B
Poochakal	116	
Arukutty	123	Chowkey.
* Cochin	132	Travellers' Bungalow Post and Telegraph Offices.
Ernakulam	132	Railway Station.
Chakkarakadavu	145	
Parur	148	Post and Telegraph Offices and Anchal Office.
Karurnpadana	161	Cochin
Trichur	178	Cochin
Shoranoor Ry. Station	198	Road British Territory.

331. Canal Route from Trivandrum Kalpalakadavu to Kovalam *via* Tiruvellum—6½ miles.

Trivandrum—Vallakadavu	0	Anchal Office.
Srivaraham bridge	½	
Sri Mulam lock and bridge	2⅜	
Canal ends	2⅜	
Thiruvelium bridge	3½	
Kovalam	6½	Karamanay river.

332. Ambalapuzhai-Puraccad canal—3¼ miles.

Starts from 76⅜ miles Main Canal from Trivandrum-Shoranoor canal	0	Lamp post.
Puraccad	1	Fish market, Temple School, Church.
Ambalapuzha	3¼	Post Office, Ancha Office, Hospital, Temple, School, and Palace.

333. Danapadical canal—7 miles.

Starts from 67¾ miles of main canal	0	Lamp post.
Mavelikara-Thrikunnapuzha road	1½	Bridge.
Karthigapally-Haripad road	2	"
Haripad-Ambalapuzha road	3¾	Danapadical bridge 1 mile to Haripad temple, Post Office, Taluk Office, Anchal Office, School. Campshed.
Veeyapuram river joins	7	River.

334. Karipuzhai canal—5 miles.

Kayankulam begins from Kayankulam back-water	0	Lamp post, Post Office, School, Anchal Office, Market, Bazaar.
Kayankulam-Krishnapuram road	¼	Bridge.
Do. Mavelikara road	¾	Fish market, Bridge.
Pathiyoor bridge	3	
Mavelikara-Thrikannapuzha road	5	Karipuzhai bridge 3½ miles to Mavelikara.

335. Karipuzha to Chengannur by river—16 miles.

Karipuzha bridge	0	
River turns to Harippad to Veeyapuram	1	
Kayankulam Mannar road crosses	2	Ferry at Valiaperumpuzha.
Mavelikara-Pulickal road crosses	4¼	Ferry, junghar at Arattukadavu.
Depot at Tharayamukku	4½	
Orepurom to Ennakad road crosses	5	
Kuttamperoor road crosses	6½	Kuttamperur Ferry
Paliyoor-Mannar road crosses	7½	Ittinayar Kadavu Ferry.
Kuttamperoor river ends. Pamba river turns to west to Mannar 1½ miles from here	8¾	Joins Pamba at Illimalai.
Chengannur Mannar road crosses	9½	
Pamba river turns to Pannayi *via* north of Parumala	10	
Pullikal river leaves	10¼	Kuttyathodu Erapuzha bridge.
M. C Road crosses at Chengannur	16	

336. Salt Bankshall canal—5 miles.

Starts from Main Canal 60¼ miles	0	
Ferry	1	Lamp post.
Salt Bankshall, Kayankulam	5	Canal mouth.

337. Canal route from Puvar to Thengapattanam 8 miles.

Puvar ...	16	
Poliyur bridge ...	18¼	Anchal Office.
Collencode Village ...	19	These distances are the old A. V. M. Canal distances from Trivandrum.
Marthaudanthurai bridge ...	19	
Do. village ...	20	
Authichanthoray ...	22	
Poonthurai ...	23	
Thengapattanam ...	25¼	

338. Along the western bank of backwater from Thannirmukkam to Arukutty 18 miles.

Thannirmukkam ...	105	
Shertallay ...	111	Inspection shed, Post and Telegraph Offices and Anchal Office and 2nd Class T. B.
Arukutty ...	123	Chowkey

339. Vaikom to Kandanad by backwater and canal 15 miles.

Vaikam Jetty ...	0	Main backwater Watch Station.
Poothotta Ferry ...	9	
Kandanad Bridge ..	15	

340. Vaikom to Muvattupuzhay by river 41 miles.

Vaikom ...	111	Post and Telegraph Offices and Camp Shed and Anchal Office and Hospital T. B
Murinjapuzha ...	118	
Vettikatmukku ...	124	Forest Timber Depot.
Piravam ...	132	Anchal Office, Inspection Shed ¼ mile away, Excise Circle Office
Muvattupuzhay ...	152	Post and Telegraph Offices and Inspection Shed P. W. D. and Anchal Offices, Hospital.

341. Ernakulam to Alwaye by river—20 miles.

Ernakulam on Main water route .	132	Travellers' Bungalow, Post and Telegraph Offices.
Varapuzha .	141	Do. Do. S I R.
Alwaye .	152	Station and Anchal Office.

342. Vaikam to Kottayam by canal—16½ miles.

Vaikam	0	Post and Telegraph Offices, P. W. D. Inspection Shed, T. B. Anchal Office and Hospital
Vaikam lock gate	½	
Kaipuzha river crosses	10	Alwaye P. W. D. Division ends.
Kottayam Seminary Landing	16½	Travellers' Bungalow, Post and Telegraph Offices and Anchal Office.

343. Aroothooty Canal from Puthenthodu near Kottayam Division Cutcherry Landing to the Meenachil river (Kottayam river) near Kottayam Seminary Landing (where Vaikam canal begins) 2½ miles.

Leaves Puthenthodu or Vetticaud canal	0
Joins the Meenachil or Kottayam river	2½

344. Alleppey to Kottayam extra route (Canal and backwater) 17⅞ miles.

Alleppey boat jetty	0
Vattakayal	2
Vembanad lake	4
Entrance to Puthenthodu	13
Branch road to Kodimatha kadavu	17
Cutcherry kadavu	17⅞

345. Alleppey to Changanacherry water route—19 miles.

Alleppey boat jetty	0
Kainakari river	5
Chennankari Church	7
Monkombu	8
Pulinkunnu	11
Kidangara Church	15
Changanacherry Market landing	19

346. Alleppey-Ambalapuzha canal—7 miles.

Chungam boat Registration Office	0	Palace canal.
Branch canal turns of	1	
Thiruvampadi	2	
Kallercode	4	
Punnarpra	7	Kakkazham canal.
Ambalapuzha temple	7	

347. Kottayam-Changanacherry canal—12 miles.

Kottayam Division Cutcherry landing	0
Kodur Aur begins	1
Branch canal begins	3
Pallam	5
Kurichi	6¼
Changanacherry market landing	12

348. Thanneermukkam-Puthenthodu canal—1 mile.

349. Canal from 79⅛th mile T. S. Canal to Erakod kadavoo Ambalapuzha 1½ miles.

350. Kakkazham canal ⅝ mile.

351. Ananda Victoria Marthandam canal 8.

352. Mohama canal ⅝ mile.

353. Canal from Vembanad lake to Mannancherry 1 mile.

354. Chenganda river 1 mile.

355. Alleppey Wadai canal 2 miles.

356. Commercial canal 2¼ miles.

357. Do. Palace canal ¾ mile.

358. Do. West junction canal 3 fugs.

359. Veluthully canal 3 miles.

360. Kuthiyathodu canal ¾ mile.

361. Poochakkal canal 1¼ miles.

362. Desuthodu 3 miles.

363. Salt Bankshall canal at Changanacherry ¼ mile.

364. Auchumana canal 1½ miles.

365. Maravettil canal 1¼ miles.

366. Alleppey to Thalavady 22 miles.

Alleppey jetty	0
Kainakari river	5
Cheunamkari Church	7
Nedumudi	9
Do. Temple	10
Champakulam Convent and Chapel	11½
Do. Church	12
Kandankary	15
Edathuva Church	19
Thalavady jetty	22

367. Quilon to Pattakadavoo—13 miles.

Quilon jetty	40½
Kuripuzha	42
Mongathu	42½
Sampranikodi jetty	43
Prakulam jetty	45½
Ashtamudy	46½
Koilvila	49½
Arinalloor	51½
Pattakadavu	53½

Roads on which public passenger vehicles ply regularily.

Serial No.	Name of route.	No. of buses running on the road.	The frequency of service.	Time prescribed for each journey.	Minimum fares. Rs.	As.	Ps.
1	Nagercoil-Azhagiapandipuram ...	16	At an interval of 15 minutes, generally. The choice is left to the bus owners.	The time is calculated at the rate of 20 miles per hour.	...	2	3
2	Do. Anjugramam-Vazhukkampara ...	7			...	3	...
3	Do. Manavalakurichy ...	9			...	3	...
4	Kottar-Eathamboly ...	2			...	1	9
5	Do. Manakudy...	3			...	1	9
6	Nagercoil-Tinnevelly ...	28			...	12	...
7	Do. Aramboly ...	5			...	2	...
8	Do. Shermadevi.	5			...	12	...
9	Do. Pavanasam.	9			1	1	...
10	Cape-Tinnevelly ...	2			...	12	...
11	Do. Pavanasam ...	1			1	...	...
12	Thuckala-Eraniel ..	4			...	1	9
13	Do. *via* Thiruvithamcode ...	3			...	1	9
14	Thuckalai-Kulasekaram ...	1			...	3	...
15	Martandam-Kulasekaram ...	3			...	3	...
16	Kuzhithurai-Thengapattanam ...	6			...	3	...
17	Monday Market—Azhakiamandapom ...	1			...	1	9
18	Trivandrum-Vizhinjam ...	3			...	2	10
19	Do. Kattakada...	2			...	2	10
20	Nedumangadu—Palode ...	1			...	2	10
21	Do. Kallar ...	1			...	5	...
22	Do. Kattakada...	1			..	2	10
23	Do. Shencotta...	4			...	14	...

ROADS ON WHICH PUBLIC PASSENGER VEHICLES PLY REGULARLY—(*contd.*)

Serial No.	Name of route.	No. of buses running on the road.	The frequency of service.	Time prescribed for each journey.	Minimum fares.		
					Rs.	As	Ps.
24	Trivandrum—Shencotta ...	2	At an interval of 15 minutes, generally. The choice is left to the bus owners.	The time is calculated at the rate of 20 miles per hour.	1	..	...
25	Do. Kozhencherry ...	3			1	...	...
26	Do. Kottarakara ...	9			...	10	...
27	Do. Thiruvalla ...	2			1	...	...
28	Do. Vamanapuram ...	1			...	3	11
29	Attingal—Chirayinkil ...	2			...	1	2
30	Do. Madathura ...	1			...	11	...
31	Do. Kilimanur ...	2			...	2	...
32	Neyyattinkara-Poovar ...	1			...	2	...
33	Poovar—Kattakada ...	3			...	2	10
34	Do. Vizhinjam ...	6			...	2	10
35	Quilon—Shencotta ...	8			1	...	...
36	Do. Madathura ..	2			...	12	...
37	Do. Kulathupuzha ...	2			...	10	...
38	Do. Punalur ...	7			..	5	...
39	Do. Kottayam ...	6			1	...	...
40	Do. Alleppey ...	20			1	...	...
41	Do. Mavelikara ...	1			...	10	...
42	Do. Ranni ...	1			1	...	...

ROADS ON WHICH PUBLIC PASSENGER VEHICLES PLY REGULARLY—(*contd.*)

Serial No.	Name of route	No. of buses running on the road.	The frequency of service.	Time prescribed for each journey.	Minimum fares. Rs.	As.	Ps.
43	Quilon-Tiruvalla ...	1	At an interval of 15 minutes, generally. The choice is left to the bus owners.	The time is calculated at the rate of 20 miles per hour.	...	12	...
44	Alleppey-Aroor ...	18			...	14	...
45	Do. Ampalapuzha ...	3			...	2	3
46	Do. Kozhencherry ...	1			1	...	...
47	Shencotta-Shencotta Frontier ...	9			...	6	...
48	Do. Samboorvadakara ...	1			...	4	...
49	Punalur-Mundakayam ...	2			1	8	...
50	Do. Kayankulam ...	2			...	12	...
51	Kottarakara-Kottayam ...	20			...	12	...
52	Tiruvalla-Bonami ...	1			1	8	...
53	Do. Kottayam ...	1			...	6	...
54	Do. Ranni ...	1			...	8	...
55	Kozhencherry-Changanacherry ...	6			...	6	...
56	Chengannur-Vadaserikara ...	1			...	9	...
57	Chengannur-Kayankulam ...	2			...	6	...
58	Ranni—Thattarambalam ...	2			...	10	...

ROADS ON WHICH PUBLIC PASSENGER VEHICLES PLY REGULARLY—(contd)

Serial No	Name of route.	No. of buses running on the road	The frequency of service.	Time prescribed for each journey.	Minimum fares Rs.	Minimum fares As.	Minimum fares Ps.
59	Chenganur-Konni ...	4			...	8	...
60	Pathanamthitta-Kottayam ...	1			...	14	...
61	Haripad-Kottayam ...	1	At an interval of 15 minutes, generally. The choice is left to the bus owners	The time is calculated at the rate of 20 miles per hour.	...	12	...
62	Kottayam-Changanacherry ...	7			...	4	...
63	Changanacherry-Manimala ...	3			...	8	...
64	Do. Mundakayam ...	3			1	...	...
65	Do. Ranni ...	1			...	10	...
66	Kottayam-Alwaye ...	29			1	...	...
67	Do. Thodupuzha ...	2			...	12	...
68	Do. Devikulam ...	2			2	4	...
69	Kottayam-Erattupetta ...	19			..	6	3
70	Do. Poonjar ...	2			...	6	9
71	Do. Athirampuzha ...	2			...	2	3
72	Do. Kothala ...	2			...	2	10
73	Do. Mallappally ...	2			...	8	...
74	Do. Vaikom ...	1			...	7	10
75	Do Ranni ...	1			...	10	...
76	Do. Mundakayam ...	7			1	...	...
77	Do. Bonami ...	4			1	8	...
78	Do. Kumili ...	4			2	..	...
79	Bonami-Kumili ...	[illegible]			1	...	...
80	Mundakayam-Kumili ...	2			1	...	...
81	Ponkunnam Erattupetta ...	2			...	5	7

ROADS ON WHICH PUBLIC PASSENGER VEHICLES PLY REGULARLY—(*contd.*)

Serial No.	Name of route.	No. of buses running on the road.	The frequency of service.	Time prescribed for each journey.	Minimum fares. Rs	As.	Ps
82	Ponkunnam Palai ...	2	At an interval of 15 minutes, generally. The choice is left to the bus owners.	The time is calculated at the rate of 20 miles per hour.	...	5	...
83	Do. Erumeli ...	1	″	″	...	5	11
84	Ettumanur-Vaikom ...	3	″	″	...	5	7
85	Vaikom-Thodupuzha ...	2	″	″	...	12	..
86	Palai-Thodupuzha ...	4	″	″	...	8	...
87	Do. Piravom ...	1	″	″	...	10	...
88	Do. Pappathipara ...	1	″	″	...	10	...
89	Vaikom-Palai ...	2	″	″	...	7	10
90	Do Ernaculam ...	2	″	″	...	8	...
91	Vaikom-Alwaye ...	2	″	″	...	10	...
92	Palai-Koothattukulam ...	1	″	″	...	6	12
93	Alwaye-Munnar ...	2	″	″	1	12	...
94	Do. Ernakulam ...	5	″	″	...	4	...
95	Do. Parur ...	6	″	″	.	5	...
96	Parur-Varapuzha ...	2	″	″	...	4	...
97	Mamala-Kothamangalam ...	1	″	″	...	10	...
98	Edappalli-Karukutty ...	5	″	″	...	7	...

ROADS ON WHICH PUBLIC PASSENGER VEHICLES PLY REGULARLY—(*concld.*)

Serial No.	Name of route.	No. of buses running on the road.	The frequency of service.	Time prescribed for each journey.	Minimum fares. Rs.	As.	Ps.
99	Edapalli-Pallupettah ...	1	At an interval of 15 minutes, generally. The choice is left to the bus owners.	The time is calculated at the rate of 20 miles per hour.	...	6	...
100	Munnar-Chinnar ...	2			1	..	...
101	Do. Periyakanal,	2			...	8	...
102	Do. Top-Station ...	2			...	10	...
103	Muvattupuzha-Piravam ...	1			...	4	...
104	Do. Kothamangalam ...	2			1	4	...
105	Piravom-Kothamangalam ...	1			...	7	...
	Koothattukulam ...	...			..	...	...
106 107	Pappathipara-Koothattukulam ...	1			...	5	...
108	Thodupuzha-Muvattupuzha ...	3			...	4	...
109	Do Kanjaar ...	1			...	4	...
110	Do. Karimannur ...	1			...	3	...
111	Do. Mamala ...	2			...	11	...

List of water routes in which public passenger vessels ply for service.

No.	Name of route.	I Class Rs.	A.	P.	II Class Rs.	A.	P.	III Class Rs.	A.	P.	Remarks.
	Quilon Alleppey and vice versa	1	8	0	1	0	0	0	8	0	
1	Do. Patiakadavu Do							0	2	0	
2	Do. Onambalam Do.							0	2	0	
3	Do. Kayenkulam Do							0	3	0	
4	Do. Kottayam Do.	1	0	0	0	12	0	0	8	0	
5	Kayencolam-Alleppey Do.	0	12	0	0	7	0	0	6	0	
6	Mannar-Alleppey Do.							0	4	0	
7 8	Alleppey-Cochin and Ernakulam Do.	1	0	0	0	10	0	0	6	0	
..	Do. Thrippunithura Do							0	4	0	
9	Do. Kottapuram Do							0	6	0	
10	Do. Vaikom Do.	0	10	0	0	7	0	0	4	0	
11	Do. Kuttiathodu Do.							0	4	0	
12	Do. Kottayam Do.	0	8	0	0	6	0	0	4	0	
13 14	Do. Changanacherry Do.	0	8	0	0	6	0	0	4	0	
..	Do. Thalavadi Do.	0	8	0	0	6	0	0	4	0	
15	Do. Pulikeezhu Do.							0	4	0	
16	Do. Athirampuzha Do.							0	5	0	
17 18	Changanacherry-Ernakulam Do.	1	0	0	0	12	0	0	8	0	
	Do. Quilon Do	1	0	0	0	12	0	0	8	0	
19	Do. Edathua Do							0	2	0	
20	Kottayam Ernakulam Do	1	0	0	0	12	0	0	8	0	
21	Do. Kayenkulam Do										
22 23	Do. Thanneermukkom Do.	0	7	0	0	5	0	0	3	0	
	Do. Shertala Do.							0	4	0	
24 25	Shertala Cochin and Ernakulam Do.							0	4	0	
	Ernakulam Kottapuram Do.							0	4	0	
26	Vaikom-Athirampuzha Do.							0	4	0	
27	Kumarakom-Cochin Do							0	6	0	
	Varapuzha-Ernakulam Do							0	3	0	
28	Shertalai Aroor Mukkom Do.							0	4	0	

SECTION V.

Miscellaneous.

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION, (INLAND.)

Business Hours of the Post Office.

At every post office the hours during which business is transacted with the Public, and the times at which mails are delivered and closed, are conspicuously notified. The public business hours are fixed with regard to local convenience.

Postage Rates and Fees.

INLAND POST.

(1) When the postage is prepaid :—

Postcards.		Letters.		Book and Pattern packets.		Parcels (Prepayment compulsory.)			
					Not exceeding 440 tolas.			Exceeding 440 tolas (Registration compulsory.)	
Single.	Reply.	Not exceeding one tola.	Every additional one tola or part of that weight.	Not exceeding $2\frac{1}{2}$ tolas.	For every additional $2\frac{1}{2}$ tola or part thereto.	Not exceeding 40 tolas.	For every additional 40 tolas or part of that weight.	Exceeding 440 tolas but not exceeding 480 tolas.	For every additional 40 tolas or part of that weight up to 1000 tolas.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
$\frac{3}{4}$ anna.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ annas.	1 anna.	$\frac{1}{2}$ anna	$\frac{1}{2}$ anna.	$\frac{1}{4}$ anna.	4 annas.	4 annas.	3 rupees.	5 annas.

(2) When the postage is not prepaid, or is insufficiently prepaid (*chargeable on delivery*) :

On an unpaid letter or packet .. ... double the prepaid rate.
On an insufficiently paid letter or packet ... double the deficiency

Registration Fee.

For each letter, post card, book or pattern packet or parcel to be registered ... 3 annas.

Ordinary money order fees.

On any sum not exceeding Rs. 10 ... ... 2 annas.
exceeding Rs. 10, but not exceeding Rs. 25 ... 4 ,,
,, Rs. 25 up to Rs. 600 ... 4 annas for each complete sum of Rs. 25 and 4 annas for the remainder, provided that, if the remainder does not exceed Rs. 10 the charge for it shall be only 2 annas.

Telegraphic money order fees.

These fees are the same as the fees for ordinary money orders *plus* a telegraph charge calculated at the rates for Inland telegram for the actual number of words used in the telegram advising the remittance, according as the telegram is to be sent as an "Express" or as an "Ordinary" message.

Besides M. O. Commission and telegraph charges a surcharge of two annas is to be paid on every T. M. O.

Value-payable fees.

These fees are calculated on the amount specified for remittance to the sender and are the same as the fees for ordinary money orders.

Insurance fees.

	Rs.	as.	ps.
For Rs. 100 of insured value	0	3	0
,, 150	0	4	0
,, 200	0	5	0

Every additional Rs. 100, 0-2-0 up to Rs. 1000, and 0-1-0 per 100 up s. 3000

Acknowledgement fee.

For each article registered ... ... 1 anna.

SECTION I.

Letter mails by Air (Foreign.)

A.—"ALL-UP" SERVICE.

1 Letters and postcards for the undermentioned countries are despatched by air as the normal means of transmission. The postage rates are 2½ annas per HALF OUNCE for letters and 2 annas for each single postcard. Separate air fees are not payable on letters and postcards for these countries. No air mail label or superscription is required. Copies of letters of which the originals have been forwarded by air can be sent by the surface route to these countries at the "Business paper" rate of postage provided that the copies are posted not less than *three* days after date of posting of the originals, that the cover of the packet is marked "copy (of copies) of letter (s) posted on (date)," and conforms fully with the conditions of packing for Business papers.

Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.
Bechuanaland Protectorate.
Brunei.
Canada.
Egypt.
Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
Ireland (*formerly Irish Free State.*)
Johore
Kedah.
Kelantan.
Kenya.
Malaya [*Straits Settlements (including Labuan British) and Federated Malay States of Negrisembilan, Pahang, Perak and Selangor*].
Mauritius
Newfoundland.
North Borneo.
Nyasaland Protectorate.
Palestine.
Perlis.
Rhodesia (*Northern and Southern.*)
Sarawak.
Teychelles.
South West Africa.
Tanganyika.
Trans-Jordan.
Trenkganu.
Uganda
Union of South Africa (*including Basutoland and Swaziland.*
Zanzibar.

2. All second class mail, namely, printed papers, business papers, samples, insured boxes, etc., and parcels cannot be sent by air to the above-mentioned countries. These are sent by surface route on payment of ordinary postage applicable to each class of articles. Packages weighing up to 4 lbs. 6 ozs. (the limit of weight for ordinary letter) may however, be sent by Air at the letter postage rate of 2½ annas per HALF ounce.

3. Registered letters and postcards as well as insured letters for such of the countries mentioned above as are included in the Insurance Service—please see Foreign Post Directory included in the *Post and Telegraph Guide*—are sent axclusively by air.

4. Money orders—*See* Section IV

B.—"SURCHARGE" AIR MAIL SERVICE.

1. The following conditions apply to Air Mail matter sent on a "surcharge" basis.

2. *Articles accepted.*—All classes of postal articles except parcels, *viz.*, letters, postcards, printed papers, business papers and samples, may be sent by Air Mail to the countries indicated in Section II and to other countries served through them by paying the prescribed rates of Air Fee in addition to postage.

3. The limits of size, maximum weight and other conditions prescribed for articles sent by ordinary mail apply also to such articles when sent by Air Mail.

4. *Aire Mail labels.*—A special blue Air Mail label must be affixed to the top left hand corner of each article on the address side. These labels may be

obtained free of charge at any post office. When the sender is unable to procure a label, a manuscript indication $\frac{\text{"BY AIR MAIL"}}{\text{PAR AVION}}$ should be made prominently on the address side but the absence of an Air Mail label may lead to delay.

5. *Superscription.*—The appropriate superscription given in Section II should be clearly written *in ink* below the Air Mail label.

6. *Registration.*—"Surcharge" Air Mail correspondence can be registered, but not insured, the registration fee being 3 annas per article.

Exception.—Insured articles are, however, accepted for transmission by air to Burma and Ceylon at the ordinary rates of insurance charges.

7. *Acknowledgment of delivery.*—The sender of a registered Air Mail articlemay obtain an acknowledgment of its delivery to the address under the same conditions as apply to a registered article sent by ordinary mail. The Air Mail fee is payable on the weight of the article with the acknowledgment card. The endorsement "Acknowlegment Due" should be clearly made on the article. The acknowledgment card will be returned to the sender by surface route.

SECTION II.

Air Mail Fees (Foreign.)

The table showing the rates of Air Fee to the countries mentioned therein, particulars of subscription required and transit time from Karachi or Calcutta, as the case may be, is contained in the leaflet on Air Mail, copies of which can be obtained on request at any imporoant post office. The Air Mail fees are payable in addition to the ordinary postage, and registration, acknowledgment and insurance fees as the case may be.

NOTE – The combined rates of air fee and postage on each postcard to be sent by air are as below:—

Countries of destination.	Rates.
U. S. A. including internal air services and countries served by the Greec -Germany Air Service	5 annas
Venezuela ; Equador ; British ; Dutch and French Guiana	10 annas.
Colombia	11 annas.
Peru	12 annas.
Brazil	Re. 1 anna 1.
Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Chili, Paragcay and Uruguae	Re. 1 annas 4.
Burma	1½ annas.
Ceylon	1½ annas.
Other countries See p. p. 3 5 of the leaflet on Air Mail	4 annas.

*Payable in addition to postage.

SECTION III.

Inland Air Mail Service.

1. All kinds of inland postal article, both registered and un-registered (but excluding insured articles and parcels), are accepted for transmission by Air by the under-mentioned Air Services from and to a place served by the Inland Post. The conditions that apply to articles sent by ordinary mail are also applicable to such articles when sent by Air Mail :—

(1) Bahrin-Dubai-Karachi-Jodhpur-Rajsamand-Delhi-Gwalier-Cawnpore Allahabad-Calcutta.

(2) Karachi-Bhuj-Ahmedabad-Bombay-Hydrabad (Deccan) Madras-Trichinopoly.

(2) Karachi-Jacobabad-Multan-Lahore.

(4) * Bombay-Goa-Cannanore-Trivandrum-Trichinopoly.

(5) * Bombay-Indore-Bhopal-Gwalior-Delhi.

2. An Air Mail article posted at a place not connected with an Air Mail service will normally be conveyed by ordinary route to the nearest or most convenient point of connection with an Air Mail service. An Air Mail article addressed to a place not connected with an Air Mail service will, after transmission as for as practicable by Air Mail, be sent on by ordinary means to destination, provided the transmission by Air Mail expedites the delivery of the article.

3. A blue Air Mail label, which may be obtained free of charge at any post office, should be affixed to the left hand corner of the article, on the address side. Where no such label is available, a manuscript indication "By Air Mail" should be made prominently on the address side but the absence of an Air Mail label may lead the delay.

4. No superscription as regards route is required on inland articles.

5. The Express Delivery System is available to inland articles eligible for transmission by Air Mail, on payment of an Air Mail fee and express delivery charge.

6. The Air Fees on inland articles are shown below. These fees are payable *in addition to ordinary postage and registration and acknowledgment fees where necessary.*

Air Fees.

Letters	1 anna per tola or part thereof.
Postcards . . .	6 pies each.

The above rates of air fee apply also to Air Mail articles for Ceylon and Portuguese India.

7. All air fees must be prepaid.

SECTION IV.

Air Mail Money Orders.

. Money orders for such of the countries mentioned in Section IA (para. 1) to which the money order service is available (*Vide* Foreign Post Directory included in the *Post and Telegraph Guide*) are advised by air without any special air mail fee. The general rules to foreign money orders are applicable to these orders.

2. Inland money orders as well as money orders for Iraq, the United States of America, Australia, New Zealand, Fiji, Netherlands-Indies, China, Ceylon, Burma and such other countries as will be notified from time to time can be advised by Air Mail upon payment by the remitter of a special fee noted below in addition to the commission at the ordinary rates. These fees are payable in postage stamps which should be affixed to the money order form in the space provided for the purpose and are irrespective of the amount of the order. The limits of value and other conditions applicable to ordinary money orders, inland or foreign as the case may be, will also apply to Air Mail money orders. The words "By Air Mail" should be written across the money order form—

Inland	1 anna per order.
Ceylon and Burma . .	1½ annas "
Other countries . .	2 annas "

*During fair season only.

In the case of foreign air mail money orders, the orginal money order forms prepared by the remitters are sent by the office of origin to the Bombay, Calcutta or Madras offices of exchange, as the case may be.

Bombay is the office of exchange for countries in the West, Calcutta for countries in the East and Madras for Ceylon. These officers of exchange will prepare lists on the basis of these money orders and transmit them to the countries concerned by air as under—

Bombay on Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday afternoon.
Calcutta on Tuesday and Friday afternoon.
Madras on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday afternoon.

SECTION V.

Telegram by Air Mail.

Inland telegrams are accepted at all Government telegraph offices in India for transmission by telegraph to (1) Karachi to be posted thence by air mail to Iraq, Palestine, Egypt, Great Britain and Ireland and other countries in Europe. U. S. A. and Canada and (2) Calcutta or Rangoon, as may be advantageous, to be posted thence by air mail to Siam, Malaya, French Indo-China, the Netherlands Indies and Australia as well as Hongkong, China, Japan, Philippine Islands and Sarawak. The charges payable on such telegrams are calculated at the Indian inland rates (according to the class Express or Ordinary at sender's choice) *plus* the air mail fee in addition to the usual letter postage given in the table below Section II, but in the case of such of those countries mentioned above as appear in Section IA, only the postage is payable. If a message is to be registered before being posted, the sender will also have to pay the registration charges.

2. Such telegrams may be either in code or plain language, and for countries in the West, should bear the entry 'PAVKARACHI' (or if for the registered post, 'PAVRKARACHI'), after the name and address on the form In the case of telegrams for countries in the East the entry should be "PAV CALCUTTA" or "PAVR CALCUTTA" as the case may require. Communication by this combined service reduces the time of transit across India.)

SECTION VI.

Time Tables.

The Time Tables containing particulars about the Air Mail Services are contained in the leaflet on Air Mail, copies of which can be obtained on request at any important Post Office.

Trivandrum-Bombay Air Mail Service.

(DURING FAIR WEATHER ONLY)

A weekely air service between Bombay and Trivandrum is operated by Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd., in connection with their Karachi-Bombay-Madras Air Mail Service from October to May.

South bound.		I. S. T.		*North bound.*		I. S. T.	
Bombay	dep.	06-30	Wed.	Trichinopoly	dep.	12-00	Thurs.
Goa	arr.	08-35	Wed.	Trivandrum	arr.	14-00	Thurs.
Goa	dep.	09-05	Wed.	Trivandrum	dep.	08-00	Fri.
Cannanore	arr.	11-10	Wed.	Cannanore	arr.	10-05	Fri.
Cannanore	dep.	11-40	Wed.	Cannanore.	dep.	10-35	Fri.
Trivandrum	arr.	13-45	Wed.	Goa	arr.	12-40	Fri.
Trivandrum	dep.	09-20	Thurs.	Goa	dep.	13-10	Fri.
Trichinopoly.	arr.	11-20	Thurs.	Bombay	arr.	15-15	Fri.

TELEGRAPH CHARGES.

Inland (Private State, or Raj) Telegrams.

Class.	Unit No. of words.	For delivery in India.				For delivery in Ceylon.				For delivery in Burma.				Address.
		Unit rate.		Each additional word.		Unit rate for 12 words or less.		Each additional word.		Unit rate.		Each additional word.		
		Rs.	as.	Rs.	as.	Rs.	as.	Rs.	as.	Rs.	as.	Rs.	as.	
Express ...	8	1	2	0	2	2	0	0	3	2	4	0	4	Charged for Ditto.
Ordinary ...	8	0	9	9	1	1	0	0	2	1	2	0	2	

	Rs. as.
Additional charges – Reply-paid telegrams–	
Minimum	Unit rate for an ordinary telegram.
Notification of delivery	Minimum charge for a telegram of the class (Ordinary or Express prescribed by the sender.)
Multiple telegrams, each 100 words or less	0 4
Collation	One half of the charge for an ordinary telegram of same length
Signailing by flag or semaphone to or from ships per telegram	0 8
Copies of telegrams, each 100 words or less	0 4

N. B.—The rates for State, Raj or Private telegrams to Lhosa (Tibet) are Re. 1-8 annas for Express and 12 annas for ordinary for 12 words or less. For each additional word is charged 2 annas and 1 anna according as the class is Express or Ordinary. The rate for telegrams to Jellalabad, Kabul, Qualaijadid, Qundahar and Torkhan in Afghanistan is three annas per word for State, Raj or Private telegrams. For Rules regarding Inland telegrams, See Sections X.

Inland Press Telegrams.

Class.	Unit No. of words.	For delivery in India.				Unit No. of words.	For delivery in Ceylon.				Address.
		Unit rate.		Each additional 5 words.			Unit rate.		Each additional 4 words.		
		Rs.	as.	Rs.	as.		Rs	as.	Rs.	as.	
Express ...	40	1	0	0	2	32	1	0	0	2	Free.
Ordinary ...	40	0	8	0	1	...	...			...	Ditto.

Certificates of posting.

A Certificate of Posting may be obtained in respect of any unregistered postal article. The certificate may be written on a slip of paper or in a book and should be presented at the Post office with the articles to be posted. It should contain an exact copy of the address on the articles and should have a postage stamp or stamps affixed to it in payment of the prescribed fee.

In the case of unregistered letters, post cards, book packets (including registered newspapers) and pattern packets, unregistered parcels posted by the same person at ti m c— ½ anna for every three articles.

Foreign Postage Rates and Fees.

Letters.—(1) The postage on letters for (a) the United Kingdom and the British Possessions and (b) Egypt, including the Soudan, is 2½ annas for each ½ ounce or part of that weight.

(2) The postage on letters for all other countries, colonies, or places served by the foreign post, with the exception of Ceylon and Portuguese India, is 3½ annas for the first ounce and 2 annas for every additional ounce or part of that weight.

(3) The postage on letters for Ceylon and Portuguese India is the same as the Postage on Inland letters.

Letters.		Postcard.		Printed papers (including Newspapers and Books).	Business papers, Legal and Commercial document.		Samples each packet.	
Not exc ½ oz.	For ad. oz. part	Single.	Reply	Per 2 oz.	Not exceeding 10 oz.	Per 2 oz. addition-al.	Not exceeding 4 oz.	Per 2 oz. ad-
(a) 2½	As. 2½	As 2	As. 4	A. ¾	As. 3½	A. ¾	As. 1½	A. ¾
Any other part of the world served by the Foreign Post with the exception of Ceylon and Portuguese India.								
(b) 3½	2	2	4	¾	3½	¾	1½	¾

Registration Fee :—3 As. for each letter, post card, or packet.

Acknowledgment :—1A. (in stamps) in the case of Ceylon or Portuguese India and 3 As. in stamps in all other cases, in addition to the registration fee for each letter, post card, or packet registered.

Foreign Parcels :—Not exc. 11 lbs. in wt. may be sent by Post to the United Kingdom at the following rates of Postage :

For a parcel	*Via* Gibraltar.
Not over 3 lbs.	Rs. 1 8
Over 3 lbs., but not over 7 lbs.	2 12
„ 7 lbs., „ 11 lbs.	3 15
„ 11 lbs. „ 20 lbs.	6 3

Under an arrangement with the P. and O. S. N. Co., parcels exceeding 11 lbs. but not exceeding 50 lbs. in weight may also be sent to the United Kingdom through the medium of that company.

The postage is 12 annas for each pound or fraction of a pound.

Foreign Money Orders :—Expressed in sterling may be drawn on the United Kingdom and most British possessions, and also on most foreign countries and their possessions, at the following rates of commission :

On any sum not exceeding £1	As. 4
On exceeding £1 but not exceeding £2	7
„ £2 „ £3	„ 10
„ £3 „ £4	„ 13
„ £4 „ £5	Re. 1-0-0

for each complete sum of £5 and Re. 1 as for the remainder, provided that if the remainder does not exceed £1, the charge for it shall be 4 annas, if it does not exceed

£ 2, the charge for it shall be 7 annas : if it does not exceed £ 3, the charge for it shall be 10 As ; and if it does not exceed £4, the charge for it shall be 13 As.

The value of single money order drawn on the United Kingdom may not exceed £40. subject to the Limitations prescribed from time to time.

Foreign Telegraph Money Orders.

The fee for a telegraphic money order to a foreign country to which the Telegraph Money Order System is available will be made up of (1) the money order commission at the rate applicable to an ordinary money order to the same country and (2) a telegraph charge calculated on the actual number of words used in the telegram advising the remittance at the rate in force for the time being for an ordinary or deferred telegram for the same place as the remitter may desire.

Foreign Orders Telegraphed to Offices of Exchange.

PARTICULARS TELEGRAPHED.--The telegraphic money order system does not apply to any Foreign money order exchange except those with Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Irish Free State the Tanganyika Territory, the Nyasaland Protectorate, Ceylon, the Seychelles, Iraq, Mauritius, the Federated Malay States, the Straits Settlements, and the Malay State of Kedah, but the remitter of a foreign money order drawn on any other country referred to in CLAUSE 293 or 297 of The Post & Telegraph Guide can have the particulars telegraphed to the Indian office of exchange concerned (*see* CLAUSE 310) and that office will, on receipt of the telegraphic advice, issue a money order on the Foreign country of payment under the foreign money order rules. It should be understood that the money order will be *telegraphed* to the Indian office of exchange only, *and not to the Foreign country of payment*. Applications made at branch offices will be subject to the conditions laid down in CLAUSE 301.

INLAND RULES APPLICABLE--Except that the remitter will not be entitled to have a private communication added to the telegram advising the remittance, the fees, the limit of the value, and the other conditions laid down in the rules relating to inland telegraphic money orders apply, subject to the PRECEDING CLAUSE, to money orders payable in the countries and places referred to in CLAUSE 293 with the exception of Ceylon, the Seyechells, Iraq, Mauritius, the Federated Malay States, the Straits Settlements and the Malay State of Kedah:

Provided that in the case of such money orders telegraphed from India to Aden or from Aden to India, the fees will be made up, of (i) the money order commission at the rates applicable to inland ordinary money orders and (ii) a telegraph charge calculated on the actual number of words used in the telegram advising the remittance at the rate in force for the time being for an ordinary or deferred telegram, as the case may be, for Aden.

CONDITIONS APPLICABLE TO FOREIGN STERLING ORDERS.—The following conditions apply to money orders payable in the countries and places referred to in CLAUSE 297 with the exception of the Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Irish Free State, the Tanganyika Territory and the Nyasaland Protectorate :—

(*a*) The maximum amount subject to the limitations if any notified by the Government of India from time to time for which a single foreign sterling money order can be telegraphed under these rules to the Indian office of exchange concerned is £ 40, and no such order may include a broken sum less than £ 1.

(*b*) A fee for the issue of a foreign *sterling* money order telegraphed to the office of exchange will be charged at the rate of commission on a foreign sterling money order for the same amount. added to a telegraph charge calculated at the rates for inland telegrams for the actual number of words used in a telegram advising the remittance, according as the telegram is to be sent "Express" or "Ordinary":

Provided that in the case of such money orders telegraphed from India to Aden or from Aden to India, the fees will be made up of (*i*) the money order commission at the rates applicable to foreign *sterling* money orders for the same amount and (*ii*) a telegraph charge calculated on the actual number of words used in the telegram advising the remittance at the rate in force for the time being for an ordinary or deferred telegram, as the case may be, for Aden.

(*c*) The remitter must fill up the necessary entries in a sterling money order form and write across the form the words "By telegram *express*" or "By telegraph *ordinary*," according as to whether he wishes the telegram advising the remittance to be sent express or ordinary. He should then present the form at the window of the post office, together with the amounts of the order and commission.

(*d*) Foreign money orders intended for payment in any country to which mails are sent from Bombay by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's mail steamer will not be accepted for the purpose of being telegraphed to Bombay, if presented at any post office on the day of departure of those mail steamers

BRITISH POSTAL ORDERS of the denominations of 6*d*, 1*s*., 1*s*. 6*d*. 2*s*., and so on increasing by 6*d*., at each step, up to 20*s*., and also of the denominations of 21*s*. are sold at Post offices for this denominated value *plus* poundage commission. British postal orders are payable in the United Kingdom and in the colonies and India

Foreign Telegrams.

To	Per Word. From India or Burma. Urgent.	Ordinary.	Deferred.	Daily letter. For 25 words or less (including the indication DLT.)	Daily letter. Each additional word.
	Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Rs. as	Rs. as. ps.	Rs. as.
Great Britain & Northern Ireland via I. R. C. ...	1 10	0 13	0 6½	7 0 6	0 4½
Irish Free State via I. R. C. ...	1 10	0 13	0 6½	7 0 6	0 4½
Australia via I. R. C. ...	1 10	0 13	0 6½	7 0 6	0 4½
Hongking via Madras I R. C. ...	2 12	1 1	0 8½		
Japan via Madras I. R. C. ...	4 6	2 3	1 1½	18 12 0	0 12

INSURANCE is available for both parcels and registered letters addressed to the United Kingdom and a number of other countries and colonies at the following rates:—

(1) To the United Kingdom and all other countries and places to which insurance is available with the exception of those named below 4½ annas for every £ 12 or fraction thereof of insured value.
(2) To Ceylon 3 annas for Rs. 100 inland rates
(3) To Mauritius 4½ annas for every Rs. 180 or fraction thereof of insured value
(4) (*For parcels only*)
To British Post Office at Zanzibar and Portuguese India | 4½ annas for every British Rs. 180 or fraction thereof of insured value.

Money Order Rates.

INLAND:—Up to Rs. 10 ... ... 2As.
On sums exceeding Rs. 10 and not exc. Rs. 25. 4As
Exceeding Rs. 25-As. 4, for each complete sum of Rs. 25 and 4 as. for the remainder provided that if the remainder does not exceed Rs. 10 the charge for it shall be As 2.

Post Office Savings Bank.

Any person can deposit money in a Post office Savings Bank on his own behalf or on behalf of any minor relative or of any minor of whom he is the guardian The smallest sum that can be deposited at any time is 4 annas, but a fraction of an anna is not allowed.

The total amount at call which a depositor may have at any time exclusive of Interest for the current year, is Rs. 5,000 in the case of an adult and Rs. 1,000 in the case of an account opened on behalf of a minor by his relative or guardian. A depositor can withdraw money from his account only once a week. If a pass book is lost or spoiled, the depositor will have to pay Re. 1 to obtain a fresh Pass Book, Savings Bank Accounts are transferable to any place in India and Burma free of charge.

*"Week' is meant the period from Monday to Saturday both days inclusive. A depositor may therefore withdraw money on Saturday and again on the following Monday.

Investments—Purchase of Government Securities.

Any person whether previously a depositor in the Post Office Savings Bank or not may invest through the Post Office in Government securities, in one of the 3 and above per cent. loans, specifying in his application either the sum to be invested or the nominal value of the securities to be purchased; provided that the nominal value of securities to be purchased shall be for the whole pieces of Government paper of Rs. 100 or any multiple of Rs. 100 subject to the maximum limit of Rs. 5,00 in any one official year from 1st April to 31st March.

NOTE.—The annual limit of Rs. 1,000 and then, maximum limit of Rs. 5,000 for investments through the Post Office do not apply to investments in connection with public accounts, with regimental police and other conjoint accounts or with security deposit accounts.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

The classification of offices into 1st, 2nd & 3rd classes has been done away with.

Trivandrum is a departmental Telegraph office open on week days from 7 to 0 hours and on Sundays and holidays (Christmas day, New Year's day, Good Friday and H. M. the King's birthday) from 8 to 10 and 16 to 18 hours.

The following is a list of Combined Post and Telegraph Offices and their working hours are marked against them.

Name of Offices.	Working hours—Standard time.		
	Ordinary days.	Sundays and Holidays.	
Alleppey ...	7 — 20	7—9 & 16—18	Note—An urgent telegram will be accepted during the hours when an office is closed, if the terminal office is open or its attention can be granted on the payment of extra fees. If both the offices of origin and destination are closed the extra fees shall be two rupees but if only one of them is closed one rupee. If the message has to transit an intermediate station also their late fees will be Rs. 3 in all.
Alwaye ...	7 to 9 —12 to 17	7-30 to 8-30	
Anjengo ...	7 to 9 — 12 to 17	8-30 to 9-30	
Attingal ...	7 to 9 — 12 to 17	8-30 to 9-30	
Changanacherry ...	7 to 10—13 to 17	7-30 to 8-30	
Chengannur ...	7 to 10—13 to 17	7-30 to 8-30	
Colachel ...	7 to 9—12 to 17	8-30 to 9-30	
Fairfield ...	10 to 17	7-30 to 8-30	
Kayangulam ...	7 to 9 — 12 to 17	Do.	
Kottayam ...	7 to 20	7—9 & 16—18	
Kottar ...	7 to 9—12 to 17	Closed.	
Kottarakara ...	7 to 9—12 to 17	7-30 to 8-30	
Kozhancheri ..	7 to 10—13 to 17	Do.	
Kanjirapalli ...	10 to 17	8-30 to 9-30	
Marthandam ...	10 to 17	8-30 to 9-30	
Mavelikara ...	7 to 9—12-17	7-30 to 8-30	
Mundakayam ...	10 to 17	8-30 to 9-30	
Muvattupuzha ...	7-9 —12-17	7 30 to 8-30	
Nagercoil ...	7 to 8—10 to 20	8—10 & 16—18	
Neyyattinkara ...	9to10-30-12-30to17	8-30 to 9-30	
Neyyoor ...	7 to 9— 12 to 17	8-30 to 9-30	
Surianallee ...	9 to 11—12 to 17	Do.	
Parur ...	7 to 9—12 to 17	7-30 to 8-30	
Peermade ...	8 to 11-13 to 17	8-30 to 9-30	
Shencotta ...	7 to 11—12 to 17	7-30 to 8-30	
Palai ...	7 to 9—12 to 17	7-30 to 8-30	
Punalur ...	7 to 9—12 to 16	7-30 to 8-30	
Quilon ..	7 to 20,	7 to 9 & 16 to 18	
Shertala ...	7 to10—13 to 17	7-30 to 8-30	
Thuckalay ...	7 to 9—12 to 17	8-30 to 9-30	
Thekaday ...	8 to 12—14 to 17	8 to 9	
Perumbavoor ...	7 to 9— 12 to 17	7-30 to 8-30	
Tiruvalla ...	7 to 9—12 to 17	Do.	
Trivandrum	7 to 21	7—10 & 16—18	
Chalai, Trivandrum	7 to 20		
Vandiperiyar ...	8 to 12—14 to 17	8 to 9	
Vaikam ...	7 to 9—12 to 17	7-30—8-30	
Vallakadavoo ...	7 to 10 – 13 to 17	7-30 – 8-30	

The following Railway Telegraph offices in the Travancore branch of th S. I. R. also receive and despatch paid messages during the hours they are open for Railway work.

Kundara S. I., Kottarakarai S. I., Auvaneeswaram S. ., Punalur S. ., Edamon S. I. Tenmalai S. I., Ariyankavu S. I., Shencotta S. I, & Quilon S. I. Trivandrum Central S I. Kazhakuttam S I. other tations also.

Free delivery Radius is 5 miles. Teleg rams are delivered free within that radius of a Telegraph Office.

Places within Free-delivery Radius of

Trivandrum Telegraph Office— Vallacadavoo, Valiathurai, Karamana, Oolloor, Chakkay, Manacaud, Poojapuray, Poonduray, Pe:kaday.

Nagercoil Telegraph Office— Kottar, Oluganacherry, Parakai, Parvathipuram Puthayree, Suchindrum, Thayrapoothur, Tripatisaram, Vellamadam Vadiveeswaram.

Quilon Telegraph Office— Ayetheel, Eravipuram, Kandachira, Kiliyelloor, Kol loovela, Oomayalloor, South Mookattoo, Tangacherry, Theroovillarum South Neendakara.

Fixed express charges for boat to be paid by the sender :—

Alleppey Re. 1. Quilon As. 8 Trivandrum Re. 1 As. 8

SUMMARY OF CHARGES.

Inland (Private and State) Telegrams.

Class.	Unit No. of words.	Unit rate Rs.	Unit rate As.	Each additional word. Rs.	Each additional word. As.	Address.*
Express	8	1	2	0	2	Charged for.
Ordinary	8	0	9	0	1	Do.

Additional charges.

Reply-paid telegrams, Rule 92—Minimum As. 9.

Acknowledgment of Receipt (Rule 107), As. 9.

Collation (Rule 104), ½ of the cost of Telegram.

Signalling by flag or semaphone to or from ships (Rule 128) per telegram Rs. 9 As. 8.

Boat hire [see Rule 84]

Copies of telegrams, each 100 words or less (Rule 140), as. 4.

Inland Press Telegrams.

Class.	Unit No. of words.	Unit rate Rs.	Unit rate As.	Each additional 5 words. Rs.	Each additional 5 words. As.	Address
Express	40	1	0	0	2	Free
Ordinary	40	0	8	0	1	Free

CHARGES

Charge for Foreign Telegrams from India or Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Ordinary Rs. 0-13-0 Deferred Rs. 0-6-6 per word

Daily letter Telegram Rs. 7-0-6 Minimum 25 words (5 annas each additional word.) Rate for Code Telegrams Re. 0-8-6 per word minimum number of words 5.

RADIO-TELEGRAMS.

Radio-telegrams are accepted at any office in India or Burma to transmission to ships fitted with radio-telegraph apparatus from the radio telegraph offices at Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Madras, Port Blair, Rangoon Sandheads and Victoria Point at the rates noted on page 622. Radio-telegram addressed to ships at sea should be written on the yellow telegram forms use for Foreign telegrams, while those addressed to Indian radio-telegraph station

* For definition of address, see Rule 23.

The transmission of private wireless messages between coast stations and the ships at sea is at presen entirely suspended.

Bulgaria, Denmark, France, Italy, Portugal 1-5-0.

Portugal 1-3-0

including the ship station at the Sandheads, should be written on Inland telegram forms. The address of radio-telegrams must be as complete as possible and should include:—

(*a*) The name or title of the addressee with any other particulars necessary.

(*b*) The name of the ship.

(*c*) The name of the coast station from which the telegram is to be transmitted.

If however the name of the ship is not known, the sender of a radio-telegram may substitute, at his own risk, particulars of the voyage on which the ship is engaged as determined by the names of the ports of origin and destination or any other equivalent particulars, *e. g.*, "Mail Steamer Rangoon to Calcutta." The following is a list of the ships fitted with radio-telegraph apparatus touching at Indian ports :—

Name of ship.	Name of ship.	Name of ship.	Name of ship.
Alert*.	Chupra.	Dilwara.	Kashmir.
Amazone	Circassia.	Dongola.	Kathiawar.
Andre-Lebon	City of Athens.	Dufferin.	Kavahi
Angora.	City of Baroda.	Dumbea.	Koran-Si
Annam.	City of Benares.	Dunera.	Kumeric.
Aronkola.	City of Bombay.	Dupleix.	Kyber
Arcadia.	City of Bristol.	Edavana.	Lama
Armand Behic	City of Cairo.	Egra.	Lawrence.
Aronda.	City of Calcutta.	Egypt.	Leicestershire
Arracan.	City of Colombo.	Ekma.	Lhasa
Assaye.	City of Corinth.	Elephanta.	Linga
Athos.	City of Delhi.	El-kantara.	Lous
Atlantique	City of Dunkirk.	Ellenga.	Lougsor
Australien.	City of Durham.	Ellora.	Lunka.
Ava.	City of Edinburgh.	Elysia.	Macedonia.
Bamora.	City of Exeter.	Equateur.	Madras.
Banca	City of Florence.	Erinpura.	Magellan.
Bandra.	City of Glasgow.	Ernest-Simons	Malda.
Bangala.	City of Karachi.	Espiegle.	Malta.
Bankuya	City of Lahore.	Euphrate.	Malwa.
Barala	City of Lincoln.	Euryalus.	Mandalay
Barrda.	City of London.	Fireuze.	Manora.
Bapoeta.	City of Madras.	Fox*	Mantua.
Barjora.	City of Madrid	Gange.	Marmora.
Bhamo.	City of Marseilles.	Gloucesteshire.	Martaban.
Bharata	City of Mysore.	Golcondar	Medina.
Borneo.	City of Nagpur.	Gregory Apcar.	Meinam.
Burma	City of Naples	Gujarat	Melford Hall
Caledonia.	City of Newcastle	Hardinge.	Merkara
Caledonien.	City of Norwich.	Henzada.	Minto.
Canara.	City of Paris.	Herefordshire.	Moldavia.
Candia.	City of Poona.	Highflyer*	Mongara
Castalia.	City of Rangoon	Himalaya	Mongolia
Chakdara.	City of York.	Hymeutts.	Mooltan
Chakdina.	Coconada.	India.	Morea
Chakla.	Colaba.	Isis.	Morvada
Chakrata.	Cordillere.	Ismaila	Moshobra
Chanda.	Crofton Hall.	Itonus.	Nagour.
Chantala.	Culna.	Iri.	Namra-
Chiii.	Dalhousie.	Japan.	Nankin
Chika.	Delhi.	Kaisar-I-Hind.	Natal.
China	Delta.	Klyan.	Nearchus
Chindwara.	Derbyshire.	Karmala	Nellore.
Chindwin.	Devanha.	Karnak.	Nera.
Chinkoa.	Dmbigh Hall.	Kagar	Neuralia

* His Britannic Majesty's Ship of war.

Indian Ports with which radio-telegrams may be exchanged together with the approximate number of hours after departure or before arrival during which the ships can be reached are shown below —

List of the ships fitted with radio-telegraph apparatus touching at Indian Ports—(contd.)

Name of ship.	Name of ship.	Name of ship.	Name of ship.
Nils.	Peiho.	Sardegna.	Ita.
Nore.	Pera.	Sardinia.	Tenasserim.
Northbrook.	Perseus*.	Shirala.	Thongw.
Novara.	Peshawur.	Sicilia.	Trafford Hall
Nyanza.	Philomel*.	Simla.	Uganda.
Obra.	Plassy.	Sir Harvey Adamson	Ula.
Oceanien	Polynesien.	Socotra	Umaria.
Odir*.	Poona.	Somali.	Umballa.
Onda.	Portos.	Sontay.	Umeta
Orénoque.	Proserpine*	Soudan.	Umta
Ormara.	Queda.	Sphinx*.	Varela.
Orna.	Quilon.	Sumatra.	Va sov
Osiris.	Rowa.	Sunda.	Ville de la ciotat
Oxfordshire.	Rohilla.	Surada	Vita.
Pacifique.	Roma.	Surat.	Walton Hall
Palawan.	Rufford Hall	Sydney.	Warwickshire.
Palermo.	Saghaliru.	Syria.	Yarra.
Palma.	Salamis.	Takada	Yuana
Paul Lecat.	Salsette.	Tara.	
Pegu.	Sandon Hall.	Taroba.	

* His Britannic Majesty's Ship of war.

Port of departure or arrival.	Approximate No. of hours.	Port of departure or arrival.	Approximate No. of hours.
Bombay ...	20	Madras ...	20
Rangoon ...	30	Table Island ...	10
Calcutta ...	30	Victoria Point ...	30
Karachi ...			

Rates for Radio—Telegrams.

Vide Post and Telegraph Guide page 621.

ABBREVIATED ADDRESSES.

The addressee's name and address may be written in an abbreviated form, but the right of an addressee to have a telegram thus addressed delivered to him, is subject to an arrangement made between such addressee and the Telegraph Office which has to deliver the telegram. Abbreviated addresses may be registered under the following conditions:—

(1) Application for the registration of such addresses should be made to the officer in charge of the Telegraph Office, at which it it proposed to register an address. The Telegraph Department cannot arrange for registration of an address at any place in a foreign country.

(2) No address may consist of more than one word, in addition to the name of the town where registration is effected.

(3) The word should contain not more than ten letters, and should be easy to read and easy to telegraph. Proper names can only in rare cases be accepted, and in no case can a proper name be registered for a person of a different name.

(4) The names of professions, trades, countries, states, towns, telegraph-stations, well-known States and registered newspapers may not be used as registered addresses.

(5) Numbers may not be registered.

(6) To prevent inconvenience to the public, the Telegraph Department has to reject words which either in writing or in telegraph symbols so closely resemble other registered words as to be liable to be mistaken for them. It is desirable, therefore that any application should not merely offer one word for acceptance but should give several words from which a selection may be made.

(7) No address may be registered in one town for the delivery of telegrams in another town.

(8) A registered address is available for telegrams from other countries as well as for Inland telegrams.

(9) The Telegraph Department reserves to itself the right to cancel an address. In such a case a part of the registration fee proportionate to the unexpired period, is returned, or a new address may be substituted free of charge for the one cancelled.

(10) In the event of a change in the title of a firm for which an address is recorded, the consent, in writing, of all the partners of the firm must be produced before the records can be altered.

(11) The fee for registrationof an abbreviated address, which shouldd be paid to the officer in charge of the Telegraph Office at which registration is effected, is Rs. 20 yearly, or Rs. 12 half-yearly payable in advance.

(12) An additional fee, equal to half the registration fee, is charged for every change of the word selected, or for every transfer to another Telegraph Office within the period of registration, but not for change of residence within the delivery limits of the registering office, or for change of name, or title of firm or person, so long as the identity is the same (see condition, 10), and it is not a case of transfer from one firm to another; if it is a case of transfer the full fees are charged.†

(13) The Telegraph Department accepts no responsibility in respect of the delivery of any telegram having an abbreviated address if such address has not been registered, or for delay in delivering such telegram. Registration is essential in all cases of persons who frequently receive telegrams addressed to them by an abbreviated name and Telegraph officials can decline to deliver such elegrams if, after notice has been given, the address has not been registered.

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†An Abbreviated Address, registered by a firm for "all time" under the rule in force prior to 1st July 1904, cannot be transferred to any other firm as an all time" address; if it is transferred it will have to be registered yearly and paid for as laid down in Condition 11. The fee for changing the word or words selected for abbreviated address registered for "all time' is Rs. 5.

TRADE LIST—TRAVANCORE

Full Address.	Abbreviated Telegraphic Address.
Abdul Satar Haje Moosa, Alleppey.	Sunlight, Alleppey.
Abdurahiman Cooty E., Alleppey.	Cootty, Alleppey
Abubucker Hajee Mohomed, C., & Co., Quilon.	
Adam Osman Haji Jackarla, Alleppey.	Adamosman, Alleppey.
Agent, Malabar Navigation and Industrials Ltd., Kottayam.	Navigation, Kottayam.
Ahamed Abdul Kader & Bros., Oil Mills, Alleppey.	Kader, Alleppey.
Bank of Madras, Alleppey.	Europa, Alleppey.
Desabhimani (Newspaper) Quilon.	
Dharmji Wagjsi, Alleppey.	Lakshmi, Alleppey.
Dhasanpattar V. K. N., Quilon.	
Dickinson John & Co., Ltd., Trivandrum.	Lionbrand, Trivandrum.
Goodacre & Sons, Alleppey.	Goodacre, Alleppey.
Gopal Shenoy R., Coir Manufacturer &c., Alleppey	Shenoy, Alleppey.
Hajee Ahamed Cunjoo Cassim, Alleppey.	Flower, Alleppey.
Hajee Hashim Hajee Esa & Sons, Alleppey.	Hashim, Alleppey.
Haresubber, S. B. M. Rice Mill, Alleppey.	Haresubber, Alleppey
Harrisons & Crosfield, Alleppey.	Crosfield, Alleppey.
Harrisons & Crosfield Ltd., Chackay, Trivandrum.	Crosfield, Trivandrum.
Harrison & Crosfield Ltd., Quilon.	Crosfield, Stoneycrop, Quilon.
Hemraj Jairam & Co., Alleppey.	Amicable, Alleppey.
Itty Abraham K. & Co., Kottayam.	Oopputil, Kottayam
Iyer Sankara, The Malabar Navigation and Industrials Ltd., Alleppey.	Industrial, Alleppey.
Imperial Bank of India.	Thistle, Trivandrum
Jevanth Mooljee, Alleppey.	Jain, Alleppey
John P. & Sons., Oil Mills, Alleppey.	Johnsons, Alleppey
Kanjee Jadowjee & Co., Alleppey.	Coir, Alleppey
Kerala Deepika, Muvattupuzha.	Deepika, Muvattupuzh
Kerala Taraka, Tiruvella.	Kerala, Tiruvella.
Khatawo Purushotham & Co., Merchants and Commission Agents, Alleppey.	Faithful, Alleppey.
Kottayam Mercantile Co., Kottayam.	Varugisa, Kottayam.
Krishna Iyer, Merchant, Chalai.	Saraswathi, Trivandrum.
Lukmichand Tejsee, Alleppey.	Gulab, Alleppey.
Madura Co., Merchants and Trading Agents, Alleppey.	Madura Co., Alleppey
Madura Co., Ltd., S. I. R., Out Agency, Quilon.	
Madura Co., Ltd. Agents, B. I. S. N. Co., Ltd., Trivandrum.	Madura Co, Trivandrum

TRADE LIST—TRAVANCORE.—(Contd.)

Full Address.	Abbreviated Telegraphic Address.
Malabar Commercial Corporation Ltd., Alleppey.	Malabheim, Alleppey
Malayala Manorama, Kottayam.	Manorama, Kottayam.
Malayali (Newspaper) Quilon.	Malayali, Quilon.
Manager, Travancore Motor Co., Quilon.	
Mani, P Merchant and Agent, Kottayam.	Mani, Kottayam
Mohamed Kunjoo C., Quilon.	Mohamed, Quilon
Mohamed Eurahim Mohamed Jaffer Co., A. H. Moosa, Alleppey	Efficacy, Alleppey.
Mohamed Kujoo N. A., Coir Merchant & Mat Manufacturer Alleppey.	Mohamed, Alleppey.
Moidoo O. Coottially, Alleppey.	Moidoo, Alleppey.
Motor Transport Syndicate Ltd., Kottayam.	Lorries, Kottayam.
Naicker P. K. P. S. Subbia, Quilon.	
Nazrani Deepika, Kottayam.	Nazrani, Kottayam.
Nevis R. Mats and Matting Manufacturer, Alleppey.	Ramsav, Alleppey.
Oriental Government Life Insurance.	Oriental, Trivandrum.
P. L. P. R. Oil Mills Co. Alleppey.	Annapurni, Alleppey.
Pereira V D. & Sons, Quilon.	
Premchand Jevarchand, Merchant, Alleppey.	Upright, Alleppey.
Ratnaji, Govindjee, Merchants, Alleppey.	Ratnam, Alleppey.
Reghunath Jutta & Co., Alleppey	Brilliant, Alleppey.
Reddiar & Co., Alleppey.	Reddiar, Alleppey.
Rowther Hajee Bava Hajee Ebrahim Merchants, Alleppey	Hajibava, Alleppey.
Spaull Sons & Co., Merchants, Alleppey.	Spaull, Alleppey.
Stephen Thomas & Co., Ltd., Quilon.	Union, Quilon.
Subramanian Chettiar.	Gold, Trivandrum
Syed Mahomed Oomer, General Merchant, Alleppey	Syed, Alleppey.
Tejsey Trikamjee, Alleppey.	Tejsey, Alleppey.
Thiruvadinatha Pillai, Merchant, Chalai	Hardware, Trivandrum.
United Planters Association Southern India Incorporated, Kottayam.	Upasi, Kottayam.
Varghese K. P. P. V. & Co., Alleppey.	Justness, Alleppey.
Vullibhoy Kadarbhoy & Co., Quilon	

Marine Department.

Port Rules

PART I.

THE PORT CONSERVANCY RULES.

GENERAL.

Entering or leaving Port.

1. All sea-going vessels, on entering or leaving the port between sunris and sunset, shall fly their national flag and when entering port, each vessel shall show her number.

Berths of vessels.

2. All vessels within the port shall take such berths as may be assigned them by the Conservator, and shall change their berth, or remove, when required by him.

Striking yards and masts.

3. All vessels within the port shall strike their yards and topmasts on being required to do so by the Conservator whether by signal or otherwise

Taking in or discharging ballast or any particular kind of cargo.

4. (a) All vessels taking in or discharging ballast or any particular kind of cargo such as ammunition or other explosives, kerosene oil, bones, cora or other offensive articles and timber within the limits of the port shall do so only at such stations as may be set apart from time to time by the Conservator.

(b) Ballast and rubbish shall not be thrown overboard within the limitr of the port without the special permission of the Conservator.

Keeping free passage.

5. A free passage shall be kept to all landing places, wharves and anchorages in accordance with such directions as may be issued on the subject by the Conservator, and all vessels shall move when required by the Conservator to clear such passage.

Anchoring and mooring.

6. (a) All vessels within the port shall be anchored or moored in such manner as may be directed by the Conservator.

(b) The anchors of all steamers and square-rigged vessels must be buoyed and care taken that buoys "watch".

Moving and warping.

7. (a) All vessels within the port shall be moved or warped from place to place as required, and by such means or appliances as may be ordered by the Conservator.

(b) No vessel shall cast off a warp that has been made fast to her to assist a vessel moving without being required to do so by the officer in charge of the vessel moving.

Cargo, etc, and boats.

8. The plying of catamarans, flats, cargo, passenger and other boats whether for hire or not and whether regularly or only occasionally, in, or partly within and partly without the port, and the quantity of cargo or number of passengers to be carried by any such vessel, shall be subject to such rules as may be laid down from time to time by the Government, and owners of such boats shall be subject to the control of the Conservator, and shall carry out at all times all orders issued by him in connection with the plying of their boats and which are not inconsistent with the rules issued by the Government.

Fires and lights.

9. (a) No vessel shall be fumigated except at a place appointed by the Conservator for that purpose.

(b) Pitch or dammer shall not be heated on board vessels within the port, but in a boat alongside or astern; nor shall spirits be drawn off on board such vessels by candle or other unprotected artificial lights.

PART II.

(*c*) Vessels while loading cotton shall not have any unprotected lights in the hold or orlop.

(*d*) When gun powder, ammunition or other explosives in excess of 100 lbs. weight are being shipped on board, or being discharged from any vessel within the limits of the port, no fire, light or smoking is under any circumstances to be permitted on board.

Signal lights.

10. The master of any vessel arriving within the port with ammunition, explosives, or over 100 lbs. in weight of gun powder on board as cargo, shall display a red flag B of the International Code, at the fore during day light, and between sunset and sunrise shall exhibit, when at anchor, a red light over the usual anchor light for such time as the ammunition, explosives or gun powder may be on board within port limits.

Number of crew.

11. All vessels within the port shall have on board a sufficient number of crew to perform any duties which may become necessary for the safety of the vessel in regard to veering or heaving in cable, bracing up the yards, striking masts and yards, etc., in case of emergency arising.

Employment of persons engaged in cleaning or painting vessel.

12. No persons shall be employed in cleaning or painting a vessel or in working in the bilges, boilers or double bottom of a vessel in the port either before or after the hours which may be fixed from time to time by the Conservator for such purposes.

Inflammable substances.

13. All spirits, oil paints and spirits of turpentine or other inflammable substances on board vessels within the port shall be stored in a place of security.

Charge for use of port appliances.

14. A charge in addition to the cost of making good any damage that may occur, shall be made for the use of anchors, hawsers, etc., and any similar plant which are the property of the Government, at rates which may be decided by he Principal Port Officer.

Lights.

15. All vessels of whatever rig or denomination, when under way or at anchor, shall at night exhibit the lights required by the International Rules or Regulations for preventing collisions at sea and, when moored in the harbour shall carry forward where it can best be seen at a height not less than 20 feet and not more than 40 feet above the hull, a white light in a lantern so constructed as to show a clear uniform and unbroken light, visible all round the horizon at a distance of at least one mile.

Bad weather arrangements.

16. During the prevalence of suspicious or threatening weather, the Commander of every vessel within the limits of the port is required to attend to the following directions :—

(*a*) Not to be absent from his vessel between sunset and sunrise.

(*b*) To keep his vessel prepared in every respect to proceed to sea at short notice.

(*c*) To leave without waiting for instructions to do so, should he deem such a course prudent.

(*d*) On the hoisting of the Danger Signal, to take such other measures for securing the safety of his vessel as he may consider requisite, as no further instructions on that point will be furnished by the Port authorities.

Rules under the Ports Regulation.

FOR THE CONTROL OF THE SPREAD OF INFECTION OF DANGEROUS, INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES BY VESSELS ARRIVING AT OR BEING IN, OR DEPARTING FROM TRAVANCORE PORTS, AND THE DISPOSAL OF DEAD BODIES ON SUCH VESSELS.

DEFINITIONS

(1) "Health Officer" means any person appointed by Government, either by name or by virture of his office, to be Health Officer of a Port and includes an Additional or Assistant Port Health Officer and any Officer appointed by Government, either by name or by virtue of his office, to perform any of the duties of a Health Officer of a Port.

(2) The term "infected" when used with reference to any articles, includes all articles considered by the Health Officer to be infected with any of the diseases specified in these Rules.

(3) The term "infected Port" means any port which Government may, by notification, declare to be infected with any of the diseases specified in Rule 1 of these Rules.

(4) "Medical Officer' (of a vessel) means any person holding medical charge of a vessel.

(5) " Calling at Port " – A vessel shall be regarded as having called at a Port if either it berthed at a quay at that Port for any purpose whatsoever or if having berthed elsewhere in the said port it was in communication with the shore for a purpose other than was strictly necessary for a landing of mails or passengers and their luggage, or for the embarking of mails or passengers with or without their luggage, who had not in any way communicated with such Port and who had disembarked from a healthy vessel and had not been exposed to infection in such Port.

(6) " Observation "—The word " Observation ' signifies the isolation of persons whether on board vessel or at a sanitary station before they obtain free pratique.

(7) " Surveillance" – The word "Surveillance" means that persons are not isolated, that they receive free pratique immediately, but the authotities of the several places whither they are bound are informed of their coming and they are subjected to a medical examination with a view to ascertaining their state of health.

(8) " Crew "—The word "Crew" includes any person who is not on board for the sole purposes of travelling from one country to another, but who is employed in some way in the vessel's service or by persons on board or in connection with the cargo.

(9) "Day"--The word "day" means an interval of 24 hours.

PART I

Rules to be observed at ports in Travancore on the arrival of vessels.

1 The diseases to which the rules in this part apply are:—(1) Plague (2) Cholera, (3) Yellow fever, (4) Typhus, (5) Small pox, (6) Chicken pox, (7) Cerebro-spinal Meningitis, (8) Diphtheria, (9) Relapsing fever (10) Jigger, and (11) Influenzal pneumonia.

2. The master of every vessel arriving at any port subject to these rules shall show, until the vessel is free from control under these rules a signal which shall be whichever of the under mentioned signals is appropriate ;

(*a*) by day, during the whole of the time between sunrise and sunset when the ship is within three miles of the coast or is within the limits of a Port of the State.

(i) The Flag signal Q: meaning—"my ship is healthy and I request free partique"

(ii) the two Flag signal QQ: meaning "my ship is suspected," *vide* Rules 15, 20, 25, 27, 30 and 34 or

(iii) the two Flag Signal QL: meaning—"my ship is infected." *vide* Rules 15, 20, 25, 27, 30, 34, 36 and 39.

(*b*) by night during the whole of the time between sunset and sunrise but only when the vessel is within three miles of coast a signal comprising a red light over white light, the lights being not more than six feet apart and meaning " I have not free pratique".

The night signal shall be shown at the peak or other conspicuous plae where it can best be seen:

Provided that the authorities at a port may, with the previous approval of Government, notify supplementary signals not conflicting with the international code, for use by vessels visiting the port frequently.

3. On arrival at a Port, the master shall at the earliest opportunity report to the pilot or other boarding officer or send a written report to the port Officer detailing all matters that have occurred during the voyage which might affect the classification of the vessel as "infected", "suspected" or "healthy" and any sickness or deaths from any cause, and the pilot, boarding officer, or Port Officer, shall promptly communicate such report to the Health Officer provided that, in the case of healthy vessels and vessels that are classed as "suspected" not on account of the occurrence of any disease on board but merely by reason that they have sailed from or touched at a particular port, it shall be permissible for the pilot or other boarding Officer or Port Officer if acting on the general or special advice of the Health Officer to treat the vessel as "healthy" and allow pratique.

4. If after a vessel has arrived within port limits, a case or suspected case of any of the diseases enumerated in Rule 1 occurs on board, the master shall hoist the signal prescribed in Rule 2 for "infected vessels", shall stop all communication with the shore and shall immediately report the circumstances to the Health Officer.

5. Every medical practitioner, who becomes cognizant that any passenger on board or recently disembarked from any vessel or any member of the crew or any person employed on board any vessel in the port is suffering from any of the diseases mentioned in Rule 1, shall immediately give notice thereof in writing to the Port Officer or the Health Officer.

6. All infected or suspected vessels shall stop at such place as Government shall by order provide and shall not enter any dock or come alongside any wharf to have communication with the shore until authorised to do so by the Health Officer or in the condition specified in the proviso in Rule 3 by the pilot or other boarding Officer.

7. So long as the signals showing that the vessel is "infected" or "suspected" are shown, no tindal or other person in charge of or navigating any boat shall attempt to take it alongside such vessels except with the permission of the Health Officer, and no person other than a pilot or an official acting in the execution of these rules shall board or leave any "infected" or "suspected" vessel without the written permission of the Health Officer.

8 Healthy vessels which, while in port, desire to have no communication with the shore, shall, on arrival, hoist the code over Q flag by day and by night the "international Code Signal" meaning "I have not free pratique" specified in Rule 2; provided that a vessel shall only be treated as having no communication with the shore under this rule if making a call of 12 hours or less, and provided that the vessel remains out in the stream or roads and does not enter locked areas or moor alongside any quay.

Such vessels shall be subject to such restrictions as the Health Officer may direct and be guarded by the Port Sanitary police until departure.

9. In the case of all infected vessels, the Health Officer shall, and in the case of all other vessels, the Health Officer may proceed on board and examine the vessel, and the master shall give him every facility for the examination of the passengers, crew, personal effects, cargo, provisions, water supply and any part of the vessel the Health Officer considers it necessary to examine. The Health Officer may require a declaration written or on oath, from the medical Officer (if any) of the vessel or from the master or from both, whether any death or sickness from an unknown or suspicious cause or any case of any of the diseases enumerated in Rule 1 has occured on board the vessel either during the voyage or before her departure, and with reference to plague whether any unusual mortality has been observed among rats. If the Health Officer is satisfied that such deaths or cases of sickness as may have occurred were not due to any of the diseases enumerated in Rule 1, he shall permit the vessel to proceed to the usual place of anchorge or berth in harbour and to discharge passengers and cargo without any further restriction. If he is not so satisfied, he shall

proceed as provided in these rules. Inspection by Health Officer under this Rule will not be undertaken between sunset and sunrise except in such unusual circumstances as justify a departure from the usual rule.

10. As the result of every inspection the Health Officer shall finally classify the vessel as infected, suspected or healthy, in accordance with the definitions given hereafter.

11. All cases of plague, Cholera, Yellow Fever, Typhus and Small-pox shall be removed from a vessel on diagnosis by the Health Officer. The removal of persons who have been in contact with such cases may be enforced by the Health Officer if after full consideration of the circumstances he considers that such removal is necessary to prevent the spread of the disease.

In the case of the other diseases mentioned in Rule 1, the removal of such sick persons and their contacts as are bound for an onward port shall be enforced by the Health Officer only if he considers such action necessary on account of lack of facilities for isolation or treatment on board the vessel

Whenever a person suffering from one of the diseases mentioned in Rule 1 remains on board, the Health Officer may, at his discretion, limit communication with the shore

*12. The Health Officer shall inform the Municipal Health Officer in all cases in which he arranges for the conveyance of a patient to a sanatorium or hospital or other place within municipal limits, and shall furnish the Municipal Health Officer with the address of any private residence to which he permits the removal of a patient.

13. Where Plague, Cholera, or small pox is the disease on account of which the vessel is deemed to be infected, the Health Officer shall offer free of charge inoculation, vaccination or re-vaccination to all persons willing to be operated upon and shall cause to be inoculated or vaccinated if their guardians or those in charge of them consent, all minors whom he may consider to be in a suitable physical condition for such operation

14. In the case of a vessel infected or suspected to be infected with any of the diseases enumerated in Rule 1, the Health Officer may whenever he considers it necessary and practicable, intimate by letter or telegram to the Health authorities of the Presidency, Province or Indian State concerned the date of departure, route, number of persons, and ultimate destination in the respective Presidency, Province or Indian State of the passengers from the said vessel.

SPECIAL RULES ON ACCOUNT OF PLAGUE.

15. *Infected vessel*—A vessel shall be regarded as infected—

(1) If it has a case of human plague on board; or

(2) if a case of human plague broke out more than six days after embarkation; or

(3) if plague-infected rats are found on board.

Suspected vessel—A vessel shall be regarded as suspected—

(1) If a case of human plague broke out in the first six days after embarkation; or

(2) if investigations regarding rats have shown the existence of an unusual mortality without determining the cause thereof.

The vessel shall continue to be regarded as suspected until it has been subjected to the measures prescribed by these rules at a suitably equipped port.

Healthy Vessel—A vessel shall be regarded as healthy, notwithstanding it having come from an infected port, if there has been no human or rat plague on board either at the time of departure, or during the voyage, or on arrival and the investigations regarding rats have not shown the existence of an unusual mortality and when unusual mortality among rats has been observed, expert examination has proved that this mortality was not due to plague.

16. In the case of plague-infected vessels, the following measures shall be taken before pratique is given:—

(1) The vessel shall be inspected and all persons on board shall be medically examined.

(2) All persons suffering from plague or suspected to be suffering from plague shall be disembarked and isolated.

(3) In the case of persons who have been in contact with a case of plague, the Medical Officer, after taking into consideration the date of the last case, the condition of the vessel, and in the circumstance, may either.

(a) isolate any such person ; or
(b) place him under surveillance ; or
(c) first isolate him and then place him under surveillance :

Provided that no person shall be isolated or left under surveillance for a period extending in the aggregate beyond six days after the date of the arrival of the vessel in the Port.

During any period of isolation or surveillance, the members of the crew may be prohibitted from leaving the vessel, except for the purposes of their duty, and after notification to the Health Officer

(4) Bedding which has been used, soiled linen, wearing apparel and other articles which, in the opinion of the Health Officer, are infected shall be disinsected and, if necessary, disinfected :

(5) The parts of the vessal which have been occupied by persons suffering from plague, or which in the opinion of the Health officer, are infected shall be disinsected and, if necessary, disinfected.

(6) The Health Officer may require deratisation before the discharge of cargo, if he is of opinion, having regard to the nature of the cargo and the way in which it is loaded, that it is possible to effect a total destruction of rats before discharge. In this case, the vessel may not be subjected to a further deratisation after discharge. In other cases,, the complete destruction of rodents on board shall be effected when the holds are empty. In the case of vessels in ballast, this process shall be carried out as soon as possible before taking cargo.

(7) When, before or during the course of discharge of cargo, plague-infected rats are found on board, or when it has been established that there exists on board, an unusual mortality among rats, the cause of which has not been determined, the Health Officer may require the fumigation of the ship before or during the discharge of cargo, and if during the course of discharge, or after the discharge of cargo, live rats are again found, a fresh fumigation may be carried out if the master approves; but only one of the fumigations thus effected shall be done at the expense of the vessel

If a vessel is to discharge a part of its cargo only, and if the Health Officer considers that it is impossible to carry out complete deratisation, the said vessel may remain in the port for the time required to discharge that part of its cargo, provided that all precautions, including isolation, are taken to the satisfaction of the Health Officer to prevent rats from passing from the vessel to the shore, either during unloading or otherwise.

The discharge of cargo shall be carried out under the control of the Health Officer, who shall take all measures necessary to prevent the staff employed on this duty from becoming infected. The staff shall be subjected to observation or to surveillance for a period not exceeding six days from the time when they have ceased to work at the unloading of the vessel.

17. When the measures prescribed in Rule 16 have been duly taken in respect of any infected vessel, the Health Officer shall, by written order, grant pratique ; provided that, if a case of plague or of illness suspected to be plague occurs on board subsequent to the grant of the above certificate, the certificate shall become invalid and the vessel again becomes subject to the requirements of the rules regarding infected vessels.

18. In the case of plague-suspected vessels, the measures specified in (1) (4), (5) and (6) of Rule 16 shall be taken at the discretion of the Health Officer before pratique is given. In addition, the crew and passengers may be subjected to surveillance or observation, the duration of which, dating from the arrival of the vessel, shall not exceed six days. The crew may during the same period, be prevented from leaving the vessel except on duty notified to the Health Officer.

19. Healthy vessels shall be admitted to free pratique. The only measures which the Health Officer may take as regards these vessels are the following

(i) medical inspection as prescribed in Rule 9 ;

(ii) destruction of rats on board in exceptional cases and for well-founded reasons which shall be communicated in writing to the master of the vessel ;

(iii) the crew and passengers may be subjected to surveillance during a period which shall not exceed six days reckoned from the date on which the vessel left the infected port. The crew may during the same period be prevented from leaving the vessel except on duty notified to the Health Officer.

SPECIAL RULES ON ACCOUNT OF CHOLERA.

20. Infected vessel—A vessel shall be regarded as infected if there is a case of cholera on board or if there has been a case of cholera during the five days previous to the arrival of the vessel in port.

Suspected vessel—A vessel shall be regarded as suspected if there has been a case of cholera at the time of departure or during the voyage, but no fresh case in the five days previous to arrival. The vessel shall continue to be regarded as suspected until it has been subjected to the measures prescribed by these rules.

Healthy vessel—A vessel shall be considered healthy, although arriving from an infected port or having on board persons proceeding from an infected area if there has been no case of cholera either at the time of departure, during the voyage, or on arrival.

Cases presenting the clinical symptoms of cholera, in which no cholera vibrios have been found or in which vibrios not strictly conforming to the character of cholera vibrios have been found shall be subject to all measures required in the case of cholera.

21. In the case of cholera-infected vessels, the following measures shall be taken before pratique is given :—

(1) The vessel shall be inspected and all persons on board shall be medically examined.

(2) All persons suffering from cholera or suspected to be suffering from cholera shall be disembarked and isolated.

(3) The members of the crew and the passengers may be disembarked and either be kept under observation or subjected to surveillance for a period not exceeding five clear days from the date of arrival of the vessel, provided that persons satisfying the Health Officer that they have been protected against cholera by vaccination effected within the preceding six months excluding the last six days thereof may be subjected to surveillance but not to observation.

(4) Bedding which has been used, soiled linen, wearing apparel and other, articles, including foodstuffs, which in the opinion of the Health Officer of the Port, have been recently contaminated, shall be disinfected.

(5) The parts of the ship that have been occupied by persons infected with cholera or that the Health Officer regards as infected, shall be disinfected.

(6) Unloading shall be carried out under the supervision of the Health Officer who shall take all measures necessary to prevent the spread of infection, including the placing of the personnel employed on the unloading under observation or surveillance for a period not exceeding five days from the time when they ceased unloading.

(7) If the drinking water stored on board is suspected by the Health Officer, he shall cause it to be emptied out after it has been disinfected, and to be replaced after disinfection of the tanks and filters by a supply of wholesome drinking water.

(8) The Health Officer may prohibit the emptying of water ballast in port without previous disinfection if it has been taken it at an infected port.

(9) The Health Officer may require human dejecta and the waste water of the vessel to be disinfected before they are discharged from the vessel.

22. Cholera-suspected vessels—In the case of cholera-suspected vessels the measures specified in (1), (4), (5) (7) (8) and (9) of Rul. 21 shall be taken at the discretion of the Health Officer before pratique is given

In addition, the crew and passengers may be subjected to surveillance the duration of which, dating from the arrival of the vessel, shall not exceed five days. The crew may, during the same period be prevented from leaving the vessel expect on duty notified to the Health Officer.

23. Clinical Cholera.—If the vessel has been declared infected or suspected on account only of a case on board presenting the clinical features of cholera, and two bacteriological examinations made with an interval of not less than 24 hours, have not revealed the presence of cholera or their suspected vibrios, the vessel shall be considered healthy

24. Healthy vessels shall be admitted to free pratique. The only measures which the Health Officer may take as regards these vessels are those specified in (1), (3), (7), (8), and (9) of Rule 21.

SPECIAL RULES ON ACCOUNT OF YELLOW FEVER.

25. Infected vessel.—A vessel shall be regarded as infected if there is a case of yellow fever on board. or if there was one at the time of departure or during the voyage.

Suspected vessel.—A vessel shall be regarded as suspected, if although there has been no case of yellow fever, it arrives after a voyage of less than six days from an infected port or from a port in close relation with an epidemic centre of yellow fever or if it arrives after a voyage of more than six days and there is reason to believe that it may carry from the said port adult stegomiya aedeas egypit or other mosquitoes which are considered capable of transmitting the disease.

Healthy vessel.—A vessel shall be regarded healthy notwithstanding its having come from an infected port, if on arriving after a voyage of more than six days it has had no case of yellow fever on board and either there is no reason to believe that if transports mosquitoes believed to be capable of transmitting yellow fever, or it is proved to the satisfaction of the Health Officer.—

(a) That the vessel, during its stay in the port of departure, was moored at a distance of at least 200 meters from the inhabited shore and at such distance from harbour vessels (pontoons), etc., as to make the access of mossquitoes improbable, or

(b) that the vessel, at the time of departure, was effectively fumigated in order to destroy mosquitoes.

26. The only port of entry in India open to vessels infected with yellow fever is the port of Bombay and no port in Travancore is open to vessels infected or suspected with yellow fever.

SPECIAL RULES ON ACCOUNT OF TYPHUS.

27. Infected vessel.—A vessel shall be regarded as infected if during the voyage or at the time of arrival it has had or has one or more cases of typhus on board.

Suspected vessel.—A vessel shall be regarded as suspected if there has been no case of typhus on board but carries any persono or person who, within the twelve days prior to arrival, left an area where typhus was epidemic at the time of their departure.

28. In the case of infected vessels, the following measures shall be takeng:

(1) The vessel shall be inspected and all persons on board shall be medically examined.

(2) All persons suffering from typhus, or suspected to be suffering from typhus, shall be disembarked, isolated and deloused.

(3) Other persons reasonably suspected to harbour lice, or to have been exposed to infection, shall also be deloused and may be subjected to surveillance during a period which shall be specified, but which in any event shall not exceed 12 days, reckoned from the date of delousing.

(4) Bedding which has been used, linen, wearing apparel and other articles which the Health Officer considers to be infected, shall be disinfected.

(5) The parts of the vessel which have been occupied by persons infected with typhus and which the Health Officer regards as infected shall be disinfected.

29. (a) Typhus suspected vessels :—Vessels suspected of typhus may be subjected to the measures specified in (1), (3) and (4) of Rules 28 before pratique is given.

(b) Healthy vessels :—Vessels not infected or suspected according to the definitions given in Rule 27 shall be treated as healthy and given free pratique.

SPECIAL RULES ON ACCOUNT OF SMALL-POX.

30. Infected vessel :—A vessel shall be regarded as infected if, during the voyage or at the time of arrival it has had or has one or more cases of small-pox on board.

Suspected vessel :—A Vessel shall be regarded as suspected if there has been no case of small-pox on board during the voyage but it has on board any person unprotected by vaccination, from an area where small pox was epidemic within 14 days prior to arrival.

31. In the case of infected vessels, the following measures shall be taken before pratique is given :—

(1) The vessel shall be inspected and all persons on board shall be medically examined.

(2) All persons suffering from small-pox or suspected to be suffering from small-pox shall be disembarked and isolated.

(3) Other persons reasonably suspected to have been exposed to infection on board, and who in the opinion of the Health Officer, are not sufficiently protected by recent vaccination, or by a previous attack of small pox, may be subjected to vaccination if willing and in the case of minors if their guardians or those in charge of them consent, to surveillance, or, if they are unwilling to be vaccinated may be subjected to observation the period of surveillance or observation being specified according to circumstances but, in any event not exceeding 14 days reckoned from the date of arrival of the vessel.

(4) Bedding which has been used, soiled linen, wearing apparel and other articles which the Health Officer considers to have been recently infected shall be disinfected.

(5) Only the parts of the vessel which have been occupied by persons ill with small-pox and which the Health Officer regards as infected, shall be disinfected.

32. Small-pox suspected vessels :—Vessels suspected of small-pox may be subjected to the measures specified in (1), (3) and (4) of Rule 31 before pratique is given.

33. Healthy vessels :—Vessels not infected or suspected according to the definitions given in Rule 30 shall be treated as healthy and given free pratique.

SPECIAL RULES ON ACCOUNT OF CHICKEN-POX, CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS, DIPHTHERIA AND RELAPSING FEVER.

34. Infected vessel :—A vessel shall be regarded as infected if there is a case of one of these diseases on board, or if there have been one or more cases within fourteen days prior to arrival.

Suspected vessel.—A vessel shall be regarded as suspected if there has been a case of one of these diseases on board, but no fresh case within fourteen days prior to arrival :

Provided that a vessel shall no longer be regarded as suspected if a period of at least fourteen days has elapsed since the occurrence of any case before her arrival at a previous port of call and the Health Officer is satisfied that she has been subjected to proper medical examination and that all necessary precautions have been taken.

35. In the event of a vessel being classed as infected or suspected on account of any of the above mentioned diseases, the Health Officer before pratique is given,

(1) shall arrange for the conveyance of any person suffering or suspected to be suffering from such disease to a sanatorium or hospital, unless the sick person or his friends can make adequate provision elsewhere to the satisfaction of the Health Officer; but he shall not enforce the removal from the vessel of any passenger or passengers bound for an onward port except as provided for in Rule 11 ;

(2) may detain under observation or keep under surveillance persons whom he suspects of having been exposed on board to infection with relapsing fever, during a period which, reckoned from the date of arrival of the vessel, must not exceed fourteen days and may cause any such persons to be deloused ;

(3) may direct such bedding, soiled linen, wearing apparel and articles belonging to the crew and passengers as he considers to be infected, to be disinfected or disinsected;

(4) may order that any portion of the vessel that has actually been exposed to contamination or is in a filthy or insanitary condition, or which he considers likely to be infected, shall be disinfected and cleansed as he may direct.

Special Rules on account of Jigger.

36. Infected vessel. – A vessel shall be regarded as infected if it has on board or has had on board during the voyage any person suffering from jigger

37. In the case of infected vessel before pratique is given –

(1) the Health Officer shall examine every person on board whom he has reason to consider as having been exposed to infection with jigger and any person or persons found to be suffering therefrom shall be removed to hospital for treatment.

(2) the clothes bedding and personal effects of infected persons shall be disinfected and the Health Officer may, in his discretion, order the disinfection of the clothes. bedding, etc., of all persons on board ;

(3) any part of the vessel which in the opinion of the Health Officer is infected shall be disinfected ,

(4) the ballast of such vessel, if of earth or sand, shall not be landed without the permission, in writing, of the Health Officer, who, if he considers necessary, may order that it shall be discharged into the sea at such places as shall be appointed for the purpose by Government.

38. Vessels not infected according to the definition given in Rule 36 shall be treated as healthy and given free pratique.

Special Rules on account of Influenzal Pneumonia.

39. Infected vessel: – A vessel shall be regarded as infected if there is a case of influenzal pneumonia on board at the time of arrival or if there was a case on board within five days previous to arrival.

40. (a) In the case of an infected vessel

(1) the Health Officer shall examine every person on board whom he has reason to consider has been exposed to infection with influenzal pneumonia, and subject to the conditions prescribed in Rule 11 any person or persons found to be suffering from influenzal pneumonia shall be disembarked and isolated.

(2) bedding which has been used, soiled linen, wearing apparel and other articles which the Health Officer considers to have been recently infected or exposed to infection, shall be disinfected.

(b) Vessels not infected according to the definition given in Rule 39 shall be treated as "Healthy" and given free pratique.

RULES APPLICABLE TO ALL DISEASES MENTIONED IN RULE 1.

41. (1) The Master of any vessel coming under these rules shall comply with all directions which the Health Officer may consider necessary under them.

(2) In exercise of the functions imposed upon him by the foregoing rules, the Health Officer shall attach due importance to the presence on board the vessel of a medical officer and to the provision on board the vessel of suitable apparatus for disinfection, disinsectisation and destruction of rats, and shall, in general, apply the principles laid down in the foregoing rules with due regard to their necessity and practicability in the particular circumstances of each case.

42. Vessels arriving from infected areas which have been subjected to sufficient sanitary measures to the satisfaction of the Health Officer, shall not be subjected to these measures a second time on their arrival in another port whether belonging to the same country or not, unless, since their departure, some incident has occurred which, in the opinion of the Health Officer, justifies the application of the said sanitary measure and unless they have subsequently called at an infected port.

43. The foregoing rules shall not prevent the transhipment, under restrictions to be imposed by the Health Officer in conformity therewith, of passengers mails, or goods between vessels which have not been granted pratique.

44. Vessels refusing to submit to measures prescribed in these rules shall be at liberty to put out to sea ; provided that such refusal has been made before there has been any communication, except by signal or through the port authorities, between such vessel and the shore or with any other vessel in port. Such vessel may, however, be permitted to land goods, if the ship is isolated, subject to such restrictions or conditions as the Health Officer may lay down in this behalf. Such vessels may also be permitted to disembark passengers at their request, on the condition that such passengers submit to the measures prescribed by these rules ; such vessels, if isolated, may also take on fuel, food stuffs and water.

45 In the event of any vessel putting back to sea, the Health Officer shall intimate the fact, if possible by telegraph, to the next port of call.

RULES APPLICABLE TO PERSONS.

46 If any case infectious disease occurs among any group of persons who are being kept under observation, the patient shall be isolated or sent to the hospital and the other persons may continue to be detained and segregated for a period reckoned from the date of occurrence of the case, not exceeding that prescribed elsewhere in these rules in respect of the disease in question. The clothes and effects of the patient and of such persons as have been in contact with the patient may be disinfected at the discretion of the medical officer in charge.

47. The medical officer in charge of any place appointed for the isolation of any persons under these rules may, in his discretion, by written order direct that any person who is kept there under observation shall be allowed to depart and shall be subjected to surveillance.

48. If the system of surveillance to which any person is subjected on shore requires his daily attendance before a medical officer, the Health Officer may, by written order, exempt such person from such attendance on being satisfied at he may, be relied upon to send in a report if he should fall ick.

49. Persons subjected to surveillance shall submit to, and comply with, all directions as to medical supervision or otherwise, which may be given by written order of a medical officer appointed by Government in this behalf.

50. When a suspected case of any infectious disease is removed from a vessel at any port, the Health Officer shall report the confirmation, or otherwise, of the diagnosis by telegram to the Health Officer of the next port of call if that port is in Travancore, India, Ceylon or the Straits Settlement. In all cases a note shall be made on the bill of health, stating the nature of the infectious disease and whether diagnosed definitely or suspected, and the precautions taken in connection therewith.

PART II.

Rules to be observed in the case of vessel leaving ports in Travancore for Ports beyond Travancore.

51. (1) In the case of vessels leaving any Travancore Port for any port beyond Travancore, the Health Officer shall take effectual measures by medical examination to prevent the embarkation of persons showing symptoms of plague, cholera, yellow fever, typhus, small pox or any of the diseases specified in Rule 1 and of persons in such relation with the sick as to render them liable to transmit the infection of these diseases.

(2) Such medical examination shall ordinarily take place by day on shore as shortly as possible before embarkation, the time and place being fixed by the Health Officer. The Health Officer may, however, at his discretion, arrange to examine on board such passengers or members of the crew as have not remained one night on shore.

(3) Any person wilfully neglecting or refusing to attend at the time and place appointed for such medical examination shall be liable to the penalty prescribed in Section 54 of the Travancore Ports Regulation 1 of 1094.

(4) In case the disease or diseases with which the port has been declared to be infected, be plague, cholera or small-pox, it shall be competent for Government by general or special orders to direct that all persons sailing in the vessel shall submit to inoculation or vaccination or both or satisfy the Health Officer by the production of valid certificates or otherwise that they are adequately immunised against the disease or diseases in question.

(5) In any case where he considers such action necessary, the Health Officer may cause to be disinfected or disinfested on shore previous to embarkation any clothing, bedding or other articles belonging to any person and in the absence of such disinfection or disinfestation any such clothing, bedding or other articles shall not be allowed on board any vessel or, if already placed on board, shall be removed as quickly as possible.

(6) The master of a vessel shall not allow the embarkation of any clothing, bedding, or other articles belonging to new members of the crew unless the embarkation of such baggage has been authorised by the Health Officer of the Port.

52 At all ports declared to be infected, the Health Officer shall take effectual measures—

(1) in the case of plague, to prevent rats gaining access to vessels;

(2) in the case of cholera, to ensure that drinking water and foodstuffs taken on board are wholesome, and that water taken in as ballast is disinfected if necessary;

(3) in the case of yellow fever, to prevent mosquitoes gaining access to vessels;

(4) in the case of typhus, to secure the delousing of all suspects before their embarkation; and

(5) in the case of small-pox, to ensure that old cloths and rags whether baled or otherwise, have been thoroughly disinfected before loading.

53 On the completion of the medical examination, the Health Officer shall give to the master of the vessel a bill of health to that effect stating that all the measures, which, in his opinion, are necessary, under Rules 51 and 52 have been carried out;

Provided that, if the vessel has not been in communication with the shore, the measures prescribed in Rule 51 shall be taken only in respect of persons joining the vessel at that port. In such a case the bill of health need only take the form of an endorsement on the last bill of health held by the vessel and need only refer to the passengers and crew embarking at the port in question :

Provided also that once the bill of health has been granted, no person, baggage or merchandise shall be taken on board except with the permission of the health officer to whom, in such event the bill of health shall be returned by the master for necessary amendment if the Health Officer considers such amendment necessary.

54. If any vessel does not leave port within 24 hours after the medical examination made under Rule 51, she shall not leave until--

(a) a fresh medical examination of the passengers and crew has been made under that rule ; and

(b) a fresh bill of health has been given to the master under Rule 53 :

Provided that such fresh examination may be conducted on board the vessel, whether or not there has been communication with the shore since the previous examination was made and provided that if the time of departure be after sunrise on the day after that of inspection, the master of the vessel shall send the bill of health to the Health Officer to have the date of departure amended.

55. Previous to the departure of a vessel, the Health Officer shall direct it to be cleared for medical inspection and this shall be signified by the hoisting of Q flag. After this has been done, no person except the pilot or any person specially authorised by the Health Officer shall be permitted to embark or go on board the vessel even as a visitor, unless he has been medically examined by the Health Officer as prescribed in Rule 51.

56. Port clearance shall not be granted for any vessel, unless and until the master produces the bill of health prescribed in the foregoing rules :

Provided that, at any port where, in the opinion of Government, local conditions render this relaxation advisable, the authority responsible for granting port-clearance may grant it for any vessel on receiving from the agents of the vessel a written guarantee that a duplicate of such bill of health signed by the Health Officer, will be furnished by them to him within forty-eight hours.

57. (1) If the Health Officer considers that any member of the crew of the vessel is suffering from, or is in the incubation stage of, any infectious or contagious disease or likely to convey such disease --

(a) he shall prevent such member from re-embarking on, or, if already embarked, shall cause him to be removed from such vessel and may, at his discretion, refuse to give a bill of health until the baggage and personal effects of such members have been removed from the vessel and such parts of the vessel as have been occupied or frequented by such members have been disinfected ; and

(b) the baggage and personal effects of such persons as were in immediate contact with such member of the crew may also be disinfected, and the names of such persons given to the medical officer or master of the vessel for supervision on the voyage.

(2) If the Health Officer of the port considers that the rats on board are infected with plague, he shall destroy the rats in the manner provided for in Rules 16 (6) and (7)

(3) All action taken under clause (1) and (2) of this rule shall be noted in the bill of health.

58. Any person who is prevented by the Health Officer under the foregoing rules from embarking or sailing, may be removed to and kept at a hospital or kept under observation, or subjected to surveillance under the conditions prescribed by Rules 46 to 49.

59. Whether the port of embarkation has been declared infected or not, Rules 51 to 58 shall apply to all pilgrim and emigrant vessels and the Health

Officer may, at his discretion, apply them to any vessel leaving for any port beyond Travancore. By the special orders of Government, they may also be applied to vessels leaving any port in Travancore for any other port in Travancore or other Indian State, British India or Burma.

PART III.

GENERAL RULES.

60. All requisite and practicable measures shall be taken by the competent authorities to secure the destruction of rats in ports and their surroundings as well as on lighters and coastwise vessels.

61. The Health Officer may at any time inspect any vessel within the precincts of the port with regard to the prevalence and breeding of rats, mosquitoes or other vermin or insects thereon, and make recommendations to the master, owner or agent for the destruction of such rats, mosquitoes, vermin or insects and the elimination of their breeding places on board, and subject to such general or special orders as may be issued by Government in this behalf, may require such measures to be adopted and, in default, carry them out himself or cause them to be carried out at the expense of the master, owner or agent.

62. Whenever a person suffering or suspected to be suffering from an infectious disease or any one who has been in contact with such a person and is considered liable to develop such infectious disease is disembarked from a a vessel, the Health Officer shall notify the Municipal Health Officer and supply him with the necessary particulars.

63. The Health Officer may direct the disinfection or in special cases the destruction of foodstuffs which have been exposed to contamination and are considered likely to be infected with any disease or to be dangerous to public health.

64. (1) The Health Officer shall, on request, furnish the master or any representative of the owner or agent, free of charge, with a certificate specifying the nature of the sanitary measures undergone, and the methods applied, the parts of the vessel treated, and the reasons for employing such measures.

(2) He shall, on request, furnish any passenger who has arrived by an infected vessel, free of charge, with a certificate setting out the date of arrival and the measures to which the passenger or his baggage has been subjected.

DISPOSAL OF DEAD BODIES.

65. Disposal shall be as follows :—

(1) If death occurs on board a vessel before entering port limits, the body shall unless there are special reasons to the contrary, be buried at sea in not less than nine fathoms of water, in such manner as shall secure its immediate sinking and remaining below the surface.

(2) If death occurs during the day on board a vessel within the port limits, the ensign and house flag, if any, should immediately be lowered to half mast and kept in that position from sunrise till sunset as long as body remains on board. If death occurs between sunset and sunrise, one red light shall be hoisted at the peak, half mast high.

(3) If death occurs on board a vessel within the port limits or if a vessel arrives having on board a dead body, the master of such vessel shall at once inform the Health Officer of the fact and shall carry out such instructions for the disposal of the body and for the cleansing and disinfection of the vessel as may be given by the Health Officer.

(By order)
N. KUNJAN PILLAI,
Chief Secretary to Government

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 19th August 1937.

Port Health Officers.

	Name of Officer.	*Port.*
(1)	Municipal Health Officer, Allepey	Alleppey.
(2)	Health Officer, Trivandrum	Trivandrum.
(3)	Medical Officer in charge of District Hospital, Quilon.	Quilon.
(4)	Medical Officer in charge of District Dispensary, Colachel	Colachel and Cadiapatnam.
(5)	Medical Officer in charge of Government Dispensary, Chavara.	Koilthottam.
(6)	Medical Officer in charge of District Hospital, Parur.	Munambam
(7)	Medical Officer in charge of District Dispensary, Cape Comorin.	Kovalam.
(8)	Medical Officer in charge of District Hospital, Nagercoil.	Manakudy.

Port Pier Rules.

Controlling authority.

1. The pier as well as the tramway shall be under the direct charge of the Pier Master who will be under the immediate orders of the Port Officer.

Public use of pier.

2. When no work is being carried on, the pier shall be open to the public from 7 A. M. to 7. P. M. or such time as the Port Officer may decide.

Working hours

3. The working hours of the pier shall, ordinarily, be from 6 A. M. to 7. P. M (Sundays and holidays excepted).

Admission during working hours.

4. During working hours, no person shall be admitted to the pier except passengers embarking therefrom or landing thereat, or persons having business transactions thereon, including steamer agents and their employees, shippers and landing agents, contractors and working coolies and boat men.

Holidays and overtime work.

5. Except with the written permission of the Port Officer, no goods other than passengers' baggage shall be received on or removed from the pier on any Sunday, or any public holiday, or before or after working hours.

Mooring of boats.

6. Boats brought alongside the pier shall be moored to the ballards or rings provided for the purpose. Under no circumstances shall ropes be fastened to standards, diagonal ties, or to any other part of the pier. The Pier Master shall have power to cut the boats adrift if he finds them fastened to any part of the pier other than the ballards or rings.

Boats, not working.

7. No boats shall lie alongside the pier except when loading or unloading cargo or baggage and taking off or landing passengers The Pier Master may cut adrift or remove any boat lying alongside the pier contrary to the provisions of thi rule if such bos not removed when ordered.

8. All coolies working on the pier shall be men approved of by the Port Officer, and it shall be the duty of the pier staff to see that only experienced men are employed at the cranes, the stages, and the points and crossings of the tramway.

Approved working coolies.

9. The shipping and landing of goods on the pier shall be done by means of trucks, except when the Port Officer considers the carrying of goods by head-loads necessary in cases of emergency.

Use of trucks and head loads.

10. Trucks when in use shall be carefully handled. Bumping trucks together or colliding, and dumping bags from the head on to trucks before the first tier is laid is prohibited. The Pier Master may order off the pier any coolies acting contrary to the provisions of this rule.

Care of trucks.

10. A. Heavy weights shall not remain loaded on trucks beyond the third day after landing. For each truck occupied by heavy weights a demurrage fee of Rs.(1) one per day will be charged for each day after the third day.

11. The trucks used on the pier shall, after the day's work is done, be removed from the pier and kept in the shed intended for the purpose.

Storage of trucks.

12. Heaping and stacking large quantities of cargo on the pier is strictly prohibited. The Pier Master shall decide whether any quantity of cargo is large or small for the purpose of this rule.

Heaping and stacking cargo on pier.

13. Temporary stages may be attached to the pier whenever necessary. They shall be removed when the port closes during the monsoon, or when the sea is rough and there is danger of the stages being washed away. After the day's work is done, the loose planks of the stages shall be stacked on the permanent platforms.

Temporary stages.

14. Persons shipping and landing heavy goods such as pressed bales, case hardware and such goods as cannot conveniently be shipped or landed at the stages shall have prior claims to the use of the cranes. Such goods shall not be shipped at the stages (though there is no objection to their being landed at them) without special permission of the Port Officer.

Claims to the use of the cranes

15. Persons shipping or landing goods in bags or packages suitable for handling at the stages shall have prior claim to the use of the stages.

Claims to the use of the stages.

16. The owner or hirer of a boat that is first alongside a crane or stage shall have first claim to use it until the boat is loaded or unloaded, and the boats that arrive subsequently shall be loaded or unloaded in the order in which they arrive. Right of precedence shall hold good only so long as boat and cargo are both ready for work. It is not intended that empty boats, or boats nearly empty and waiting for cargo for shipment shall retain prior right to the use of the cranes or stages to the exclusion of others. The Pier Master may order the removal of any boat contravening the provisions of this rule.

Priority of claims to use of cranes and stages.

17. The use of the cranes and stages will be allowed by the Pier Master in proportion to each applicant's requirements in regard to the goods being landed or shipped.

Allotment of cranes and stages.

18. The loading of trucks with export cargo from the godowns or canal boats shall ordinarily be regulated in the order in which boats are berthed at the pier, so that the boat berthed farthest shall be supplied by the trucks foremost, the next boat by the trucks standing behind the first set, and so on.

Arrangements of boats and truck. Export cargo.

19. The pier lamps shall be lit when landing and shipping work is being carried on, both on dark and moonlight nights. When there is no work being carried on, the lights at the pier head, one in the middle and one at the base only need be lighted. Whilst cargo is stored in the open godowns two wharf lamps shall be lighted, and such additional lamps as may be required when cargo is being stored for shipment, or being removed.

Pier lamps.

20. Painting, tarring, and other maintenance works and repairs to the pier shall, ordinarily, be attended to when no landing and shipping operations are being carried on.

Repairs and maintenance.

21. Fishing from any part of the pier or stages will not be allowed except with the written permission of the Port Officer.

Fishing.

22. Smoking on the pier, dirtying the pier by spitting on the boards, rubbing chunnam on the hand-rails, lamp-posts, cranes, seats, etc., or by other similar acts; and the use of fire or naked lights on the pier, are strictly prohibited.

Nuisance and naked lights.

23. The Pier Master may order off the pier any person behaving in a disorderly manner or who is disobedient to any directions given by the Pier Staff, and may prohibit any such person from again making use of the pier, whether for recreation or employment.

Disorderly behaviour.

24. Where any vessel, raft or floating object fouls the pier and causes damage thereto, the owner or master of the vessel or the owner of the raft or floating object, as the case may be, and any person causing damage to the pier or its appliances including cranes, trollies and fittings, shall be liable for the amount of such damage.

Damages to the pier.

25. Landing and shipping dues according to the rates which may be fixed by Government, from time to time, shall be levied on all goods, machinery, vehicles, animals, etc., landed from or shipped into any vessel lying within the limits of the port, and upon any other goods etc., handled by the port cranes, trollies, etc., not being landed from or shipped into vessels lying within the limits of the port.

Landing and shipping dues.

The rates of such dues shall be legibly printed or painted on boards and exhibited at a convenient place for public reference.

26. Attention is called to Section 54 of the Travancore Ports Regulation I of 1094 which runs as follows :—

Penalty for disobedience of rules and orders of Government.

"If any person disobeys any rule or order which Our Government have made in pursuance of this Regulation and for the punishment of disobedience to which express provision has not been made elsewhere in this Regulation he shall be punishable for every such offence with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees."

Regulation I of 1108.

A REGULATION TO PROVIDE FOR THE DISPOSAL OF WRECKS AND FOR COMPENSATION FOR THE SALVAGE OF WRECKS PASSED BY HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA UNDER DATE THE 21ST KANNI 1108 CORRESPONDING TO THE 6TH OCTOBER 1932.

Whereas it is expedient to provide for the disposal of wrecks and for compensation for the salvage of wrecks; We are hereby pleased to enact as follows:—

Short title and commencement.

1. (1) This Regulation may be called the Travancore Wrecks Regulation.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as Our Government may, by notification in Our Government Gazette, appoint in that behalf.

Definitions.

2. In this Regulation, unless there be anything repugnant in the subject or context—

(1) "Wreck" includes the following when found in the sea or in any tidal water or on the shores thereof:—

(*a*) goods which have been cast into the sea and then sink and remain under water;

(*b*) goods which have been cast or fall into the sea and remain floating on the surface;

(*c*) goods which are sunk in the sea but are attached to a floating object in order that they may be found again;

(*d*) goods which are thrown away or abandoned; and

(*e*) a ship abandoned without hope or intention of recovery.

(2) "Salvage" includes all expenses reasonably incurred by the salvor in the performance of the salvage services.

(3) "Prescribed" means prescribed by rules made by Our Government.

(4) "Receiver" means a Receiver of wrecks appointed under Section 3 for any local limits.

Appointment of Receivers of wrecks

3. Our Government may, by notification in Our Government Gazette, appoint such persons as they think fit, to be "Receivers of wrecks" to receive and take possession of wrecks and to perform such duties connected therewith as are hereinafter mentioned within such local limits as Our Government may prescribe.

Finder of wreck to give notice or deliver the wreck to the Receiver.

4. (1) Any person finding and taking possession of any wreck within any local limits for which a Receiver has been appointed or bringing within such limits any wreck which has been found and taken possession of elsewhere shall, as soon as practicable—

(*a*) if he be the owner thereof give the Receiver notice in writing of the finding thereof and of the marks by which such wreck is distinguished; and

(*b*) if he be not the owner of such wreck, deliver the same to the Receiver.

Punishment for default.

(2) Any person omitting to give notice of the finding of, or to deliver, any wreck to the Receiver as required by sub-section (1) shall on conviction be punished with fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000 and in the case of omission to deliver any wreck shall, in addition to such fine, forfeit all claims to salvage and pay to the owner of such wreck if the same

is claimed, or, if the same is unclaimed, to Our Government a penalty not exceeding twice the value of such wreck. The convicting Court shall order the payment of the penalty, and it may be recovered in the same way as the fine.

Notice of wreck to be given by Receiver.

5. Where a Receiver takes possession of any wreck, he shall publish a notification, in such manner and at such places as may be prescribed, containing a description of the wreck and the time at which and the place where the same was found and such other particulars, if any, that may be prescribed.

Claims of owners to wreck.

6. The owner of any wreck in the possession of the Receiver, upon establishing his claim to the same to the satisfaction of the Receiver within one year from the time at which the wreck came into the possession of the Receiver, shall be entitled, upon paying the salvage and the other charges and the customs duties, if any, due, to have the wreck or the proceeds thereof delivered to him.

Immediate sale of wreck in certain cases.

7. The Receiver may at any time sell in such manner as may be prescribed any wreck in his custody if he is of opinion that,—

(a) it is so much damaged or of so perishable a nature that it cannot with advantage be kept; or

(b) it is not of sufficient value to pay for warehousing;

and the proceeds of the same shall, after meeting the charges incurred for the sale, be held by the Receiver for the same purposes and subject to the same claims, rights and liabilities as if the wreck remained unsold.

All unclaimed wreck is property of Government.

8. All unclaimed wreck found in any part of Travancore shall be the property of Our Government.

When unclaimed wreck to be credited to Government.

9. Where no owner establishes a claim to any wreck in the possession of a Receiver within one year from the time at which it came into his possession, the wreck or the value thereof shall be credited to Our Government and be held subject to their orders.

Sale of wreck.

10. If any wreck in the possession of a Receiver is unclaimed by the owner for a period of one year from the time at which it came into the possession of the Receiver or if the owner claiming the wreck fails to pay to the Receiver within such time as may be prescribed the amount due for salvage and other charges and the customs duties, if any, due, the Receiver may sell such wreck by public auction or in such other manner as may be prescribed

Disposal of sale proceeds of wreck.

11. On the realisation of the proceeds of any sale of wreck under this Regulation, the amount due for salvage and other charges, if any, due, shall be deducted therefrom and the balance shall be paid to the owner of the wreck or if no such person appear and make a claim the same shall be credited to Our Government or disposed of in such manner as may be prescribed.

Explanation: The customs duties, if any, due, shall also be deducted before making any payment to the owner of the wreck.

12. If any dispute arises as regards the amount due under this Regulation for salvage, such dispute shall upon application for that purpose, by either of the disputing parties be determined by a Magistrate having jurisdiction over the locality where the wreck is salved or delivered to the Receiver. If the Magistrate so determining is not a District Magistrate, an appeal shall lie from that determination to the District Magistrate to whom the Magistrate is subordinate, provided the appeal is filed within thirty days of the determination. The District Magistrate's decision shall be final.

Dispute as to the amount of salvage settled.

13. The amount of salvage paid to the Receiver under Section 6 or deducted by him under Section 11 shall be credited to Our Government wherever the wreck in respect of which it was paid or deducted was found by the Receiver and shall in other cases be paid by the Receiver to the persons who delivered the wreck to the Receiver.

Payment of salvage.

14. (1) Where more than one person claim title to any wreck in the possession of a Receiver and a dispute arises between them as to that title, that dispute shall be settled by the Receiver,

Disputes as to the title to wrecks-

(2) If any party to a dispute is dissatisfied with the decision of the Receiver, he may, within three months from the date of the communication to him of the decision, take proceedings in any Civil Court having jurisdiction in the matter for establishing his title.

15. Upon the delivery of the wreck or the payment of the proceeds of the sale of wreck by a Receiver in pursuance of the provisions of the Regulation, the Receiver shall be discharged from all liability in respect thereof but the delivery there of shall not prejudice or affect any question which may be raised by third parties concerning the right or title to the wreck.

Receiver discharged on delivery of wreck or sale proceeds.

16. Our Government may make rules (a) for prescribing the manner of giving notice and publishing notification under this Regulation and the persons to whom and the places at which such notices and notificaons shall be sent or published.

Power to make rules.

(b) for prescribed the procedure for the determination of titles and claims and for fixing the amount of salvage pursuant to the provisions of this Regulation.

(c) for prescribing the manner of sales, advertisment of sale and all incidental steps to sales pursuant to the provisions of this Regulation :

(d) for prescribing the manner and places in which any wrecks may be kept in custody or warehoused :

(e) for fixing the fees and charges payable on account of the publication of notifications and the issue of notices and for the various processes incidental to or required for investigations or sales or for the keeping in custody or the warehousing of wrecks :

(f) for prescribing who shall be liable to pay the fees and charges fixed and in what manner the same shall be levied, and how the fees and charges levied shall be utilised or appropriated : and

(g) generally for carrying out the purposes of this Regulation.

17. Nothing in this Regulation shall be deemed.

Provisions.

(a) to affect the provisions of Section 29 of the Travancore Ports Regulation, 1094, (Regulation I of 1094, or entitle any person to salvage in respect of any property recovered by creeping or sweeping in contravention thereof, or

(a) as to creeping or sweeping in ports.

(b) to affect the liability of the owner of the wreck to pay the customs duties, if any due there on, which shall be realised by the Receiver along with the salvage and the other charges, if any, at the time of the delivery of the wreck or the balance of the sale proceeds of the wreck, as the case may be, to the owner and held subject to the orders of Our Government.

(b) as to customs duties.

Rules Under the Travancore Wrecks Regulations.

1. These Rules may be called the Travancore Wrecks Rules: and they shall come into force at once.

2. In these Rules,

(a) "Regulation" means the Travancore Wrecks Regulation (Regulation I of 1108).

(b) "Gazette" means the Travancore Government Gazette.

3. The notification required in Section 5 shall be published in the Gazette and also by beat of tom tom in such places as may be determined by the Receiver. The Receiver may cause notification or any summary of it to be published in any newspaper or newspapers if he thinks it useful to do so.

4. When, under the Regulation or these Rules, any notice has to be given it may be given by delivering to the person concerned a written notice or by affixing it to some conspicuous part of his residence or by sending it to his address by registered Anchal or Post.

5. When any person has established his ownership of the wreck, the Receiver shall give a notice in writing in the manner prescribed in Rule 4 above, requiring the owner to pay the amount due as salvage and other charges within a reasonable period (not exceeding one month from the date of issue of such notice) and take delivery of the wreck.

6. (a) Sales of wrecks under the provisions of the Regulation (except Section 7) shall be held in public auction. At least fourteen days before the date fixed for auction, a notification showing the time, place and date of sale with a full description of the articles to be sold shall be published in the Gazette. The sale shall be further advertised by beat of tom-tom at least five days before the date of sale in the town or market where the sale is to be held or in the town or market nearest to the place where the sale is to be held and also in such other manner as the Receiver may think necessary. In regard to sales under Section 7, the procedure above prescribed shall be followed as far as possible and it may be varied according to the discretion of the Receiver.

(b) Wrecks may be kept in custody or warehoused in such places as the Receiver considers it to be proper and safe.

7. The fees or charges payable on account of the publication of notifications and the issue of notices and for the various processes incidental to or required for investigations, etc., shall be as fixed in the table appended to these Rules. In case of any dispute as to the rate to be applied or to the payment thereof the decision of the Receiver shall be final, subject, however, to the control of Our Government.

APPENDIX.

(UNDER SECTION, 16 CLAUSE (e) OF REGULATION I OF 1108)

Tables of Fees.

(*Vide Rule 7.*)

	Item.	*Rate.*
1.	For publication of notification in the Gazette.	Amount payable according to the prevailing rate for such publication.
2.	For publication of a notification in the newspaper.	Amount payable according to the prevailing rate for such publication in the newspaper.
3.	For tom-toming to give due publicity to the recovery or intended sale of the wreck	Chs. 14 for tom-toming in any one of the Municipal towns or any other one locality for one day and Chs. 10 for every additional locality and | or day.
4.	For issuing a notice by registered anchal.	Chs. 4.
5.	For issuing a notice by registered post.	Chs. 7-2.
6.	For issue of summons to witnesses.	Chs. 10 for each summons'
7.	Mileage for witnesses.	1st class witness Chs. 10 per mile. 2nd ,, 7 ,, 3rd ,, 4 ,,
8.	Custodian's fees.	Chs. 7 per day.
9.	Warehousing.	Chs. 2 per week per ton of 40 c. ft. or 20 cwt. (whichever is larger) for the first week, and Chs. 3 per week for the subsequent weeks or part thereof.
10.	Auction charges.	Chs. 2 for each article subject to a maximum of Chs. 7.
11.	Transport charges—such as hire of boats, carts, head-load coolies, etc.	Rate prescribed by the Account Code.

Port Dues.

Section 39 of the Travancore Ports Regulation runs as follows:—

(1) Within twenty-four hours after the arrival, within the limits of any Port subject to this Regulation, of any vessel liable to the payment of port dues under this Regulation, the Master of the vessel shall report her arrival to the Conservator of the Port.

(2) A Master failing, without lawful excuse, to make such report within the time aforesaid, shall for every such offence be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

Port dues for Travancore Ports.

Name of Port.	Vessels chargeable	Rate of Port Dues.	Due. How often chargeable in respect of the same vessel.
Alleppey Quilon Trivandrum Colachel Cadiapatnam Munambom Manakudy Koilthottam Kovalam	All seagoing vessels of 10 tons and upwards.	9 pies per ton.	The payment of the due at the first Port called at in the State will exempt a steamer for a period of thirty days and a sailing vessel for a period of sixty days from liability to pay the due again at that or any other Port in the State.

Note:—In assessing the Port dues, the date on which a vessel anchored shall be the date from which dues shall be calculated.

(1) A vessel entering a Port in ballast and not carrying passengers shall be charged with a Port-due at three-fourths of the rate mentioned in the third column of the schedule.

(2) When a vessel enters a Port but does not discharge or take in any cargo or passengers therein (with the exception of such unshipment and re-shipment as may be necessary for purposes of repair) she shall be charged with a port due at half of the rate mentioned in the third column of the schedule.

(3) No port-dues shall be chargeable in respect of:

(*a*) any pleasure yacht ; or

(*b*) any vessel which having left any port is compelled to re-enter it by stress of weather or in consequence of having sustained any damage or

(*c*) any vessel which, having entered any port within Travancore, leave it within forty-eight hours without discharging or taking in any passengers or cargo.

(4) The port dues shall be levied subject to the conditions mentioned in the fourth column of the schedule

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF PORT DUES RATES IN COCHIN, CALICUT AND MANGALORE.

Port.	*Rate.*	*Remarks.*
Cochin	2½ as per reg. ton.	for coasting steamers once in 30 days and for foreign vessels on each entry.
Mangalore and Calicut	3½ as per reg. ton.	for coasting steamers once in 30 days and for foreign vessels once in 60 days.

Carriage of Petroleum in Native Passenger ships.

The following Rules govern the carriage of petroleum in Native Passenger Ships.

1. No petroleum which is dangerous within the meaning of the Indian Petroleum Act 1899 (VIII of 1898) shall be shipped on board any ship proceeding or departing from Travancore and no other petroleum shall be carried on board such a ship otherwise than in accordance with the following conditions namely:—

(a) The master, owner or agent shall give notice to the Customs office before permitting any petroleum to be shipped.

(b) Each consignment of petroleum shipped shall be covered by a declaration made and signed by the shipper in Form A (hereto annexed) if the petroleum has been imported into British India or Travancore and otherwise in Form B.

(c) Petroleum shall be shipped either in tins enclosed in outer wooden cases or in hermetically sealed iron or steel drums.

(d) The nature of every consignment of petroleum shipped shall be marked on the outside of the package containing it.

(e) Petroleum shall be stored separate from all other cargo and, as far as possible, away from lights or fires, and none shall be stored in any hold adjoining an engine or boiler.

(f) There shall be a water-tight bulk-head between the engine room and any hold in which petroleum is stored, and the sluice valves of such bulk-head shall be shut down and padlocked.

(g) Save where electric light is used, no petroleum shall be shipped or discharged except between sunrise and sunset, no lights other than electric lights shall be lit in a hold in which petroleum is stored; and no smoking shall be permitted in or near such hold.

(h) No person shall, otherwise than along with, or with the authority of, an officer of the ship, be permitted to visit a hold in which petroleum is stored.

(i) No more passenger shall be carried than can with safety be accommodated in ships' boats in case of accident unless the vessel is a coasting one proceeding on a short voyage and there are provided life belts sufficient for such passengers as cannot be accommodated in the boats.

(j) At any port in which a ship carrying petroleum is for the time being, the Customs Officer, or such other officer as he may nominate in this behalf may take and test any consignment of such petroleum or any single case or drum thereof.

(k) If any petroleum tested under clause (j) is found to be dangerous petroleum defined as aforesaid, the whole consignment of which the petroleum tested formed a part shall be liable to confiscation.

2. If petroleum is found on board any Native passenger ship, clearance shall not be granted without the consent of the Commercial Agent or the Division Peishkar as the case may be.

3. Whoever commits a breach of any of these rules shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees and when the breach is a continuing one, with a further fine which may extend to twenty rupees for every day after the first during which the breach continues.

FORM A.

We hereby do declare that the cases and drums marked as follows:—

Presented for the shipment on the S. S. contained imported petroleum and that the petroleum is contained in the original packages, in which it was importe into this country.

Place. *Shippers.*

Date.

We hereby declare that the whole of the petroleum contained in the case of drums marked and presented for shipment on S. S. is petroleum which is covered by flash point certificate No. , dated , from the Commercial Agent appointed by the Government for testing petroleum, a true copy of which certified to by us is herewith attached

Place. *Shippers.*

Date.

Port Cargo Boat Rules.

Registering officers.—The registering officers for all Ports other than Alleppey are the Port Conservators and for the Port of Alleppey the Pier Master.

2. *Boats plying within a port to be licensed.*—No boat (other than catamarans not plying for hire) shall be permitted to carry goods or passengers, whether for hire or not, to or from any ship or vessel at the port or from place to place within the limits of the port as defined for the time being, unless such boat is lisenced. Nothing in this rule shall apply to boats forming part of the equipment of a ship or steamer or boats maintained solely for purposes of pleasure; but the registering officer may, if he sees fit withdraw this exemption from any such boat.

3. *Survey and measurement.*—The registering officer shall, upon the written application of the owner of a boat and upon the boat being brought to such place as the registering officer may appoint for the purpose, survey and measure the boat in the presence of the owner or his agent and on being satisfied that it is sea-worthy and fit for the service of the port, register the boat in a book kept for the purpose and grant a license in the Form A. Every such license shall remain in force until the last day of Karkatakom following the date of issue, unless cancelled or withdrawn.

4. *Licenses to be produced when demanded.*—Owners of licensed boats shall supply the tindal of each of their licensed boats with the boat's license which shallbe produced at any time when demanded by any duly authorised person. A printed copy of these rules and any written directions issued by the registering officer for carrying the same into effect shall be supplied by the owner to the tindal and shall be shown by such tindal to any consignor or passengers by such boat who shall demand to see them. Owners of licensed boats shall be responsible that the tindals of their boats know how much cargo or passengers their boats are allowed to carry, understand the boat rules and any written directions issued by the registering officer in connection therewith, and shall obtain a declaration from them to that effect and shall produce such declaration to the registering officer when required.

5. *Distinctive numbering of boats.*—Every licensed boat shall, bear on a conspicuous part of it the number mentioned in the license. The number shall be cut on white ground not less than six inches in length and shall be painted in black. English figures on one side and Malayalam figures on the other. No person shall paint or cause to be painted or counterfeited upon any boat, not duly licensed, any such figure as aforesaid or other mark likely to induce the belief that such boat has been licensed.

6. *Change of ownership or control of a boat to be registered.*—No boat which has (*a*) changed ownership or (*b*) been mortgaged or been out of owner's control, shall ply without, in case (*a*) obtaining a fresh license, and in case (*b*) having the license endorsed by the registering officer within six days after the change of possession.

7. *Changes in crew or carrying capacity of boat to be reported.*—Whenever the tindal of any registered boat shall be changed or any alteration in the boat shall be made so as to affect any of the particulars contained in the license granted for it, such change or alteration shall, within 48 hours after it has occured be reported by the owner or owners of such boat to the registering officer who will amend such license except in cases in which such alteration affects the carrying capacity of such boats in which cases, the boat shall be remeasured and the orginal license held by the owner or owners thereof shall be cancelled and a fresh license be issued; and no such boat shall ply until such fresh license shall have been issued. If a boat is absent from the port at the time when such change takes place, the change shall be reported within 48 hours of its return to the port.

8. *Registration of boat's tindals.*—In the month of January, on a date to be fixed by the registering officer, the owner of every licensed boat shall produce before the registering officers, the tindal of his boat with a view to his being registered in a book to be kept for the purpose.

Provided that, if the boat is absent from the port on the date fixed, the owner shall produce the tindal within 24 hours after it has returned.

9. *Annual and special inspection of boats and crews.* All owners of licensed boats shall submit their boats together with their license for inspection by the registering officer every year during the month of January/Makaram at such place as the registering officer may appoint for the purpose. In addition to the January/Makaram general inspection, special or partial inspection may be held by the registering officer or by any person duly authorised by him at any time he may consider necessary. At these musters, each boat shall have its full complement of crew and equipment and no person who, in the opinion of the registering officer, is unaccustomed to the use of boats or is insufficient, shall be employed either as a tindal or as a boat-man.

10 *Repairs of boat ordered on inspection.*—Owners of licensed boats shall execute such repairs to their boats as the registering or inspecting officer shall direct in

order to render them efficient, and no owner or other person shall use any such boat until such repairs shall have been duly executed thereto and the registering officer shall have granted permission for their use. For the purpose of such repairs, boat-owners shall cause their boats to be hauled up to such place or places on the foreshores as the registering officer shall from time to time direct and to no other place. If any such boat be used before such repairs have been fully executed and the registering officer has granted permission for its use, the owner of such boat will be liable for the infringement of this rule.

11. *Boat to ply with full complement of crew and tindal responsible for working his boat.*—The owner or owners of a licensed boat shall provide the boat with such full complement of crew and with such equipment as may have been determined upon by the registering officer and noted in the license. The tindal of the boat shall have the full crew prescribed in the license when the boat is plying and shall not carry passengers or goods in excess of the number or quantity entered in the license for the boat.

12. *Obstructing boat traffic.*—No tindal or boat-man serving in any licensed boat shall, without reasonable excuse, obstruct or hinder the loading, discharge, or service of such boat or of any other boat or obstruct or hinder the boat traffic in the port.

13. *Refusal to ply without lawful excuse.*—Should either the owner or the tindal in charge of a licensed boat plying regularly for hire, without reasonable excuse, of which the registering officer shall, subject to the appeal provided in rule 30 be the sole judge, refuse to allow such boat to ply for hire when required to do so, the license of such boat shall be liable to be withdrawn.

14. *Working of boats at night and in bad weather.* A licensed boat shall not ply within the limits of the port between the hours of 6 P. M. and 5 A. M. without the previous permission of the registering officer and no licensed boat shall ply when flag S indicating bad weather or high sea is displayed from the port flag-staff.

15. *Working of boats in rough weather.*—When the weather is rough, flag R. will be hoisted at the port flag-staff and boats shall then only carry the amount of cargo as allowed by their licenses for rough weather.

16. *Improper loading of boats.*—No person shall load, or cause to be laden, any licensed boat with cargo in such a manner, as to cause or be likely to cause loss or damage to such cargo or to endanger the safety of the boat.

17. *Permissible load of boats in fine and in bad weather.*—No person shall overload or cause to be overloaded any licensed boat with passengers or cargo beyond the number or quantity specified in the license by the registering officer.

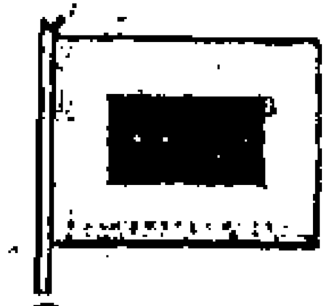
18. Boats shall not carry cargo and passengers at the same time.

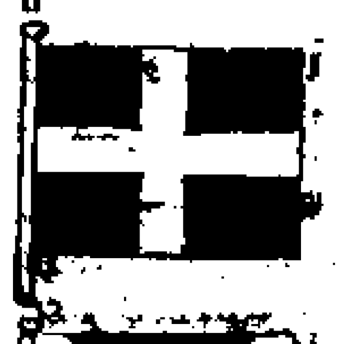
Explanation.—Passengers include any person not being one of the boat's crew and includes coolies going to and from steamers.

Exception.—Boats plying at the Alleppey Port may carry both cargo and oolies (not being passengers), provided that the total weight of cargo and coolies does ot exceed the maximum load allowed for the boat.

19. *Power of owner or tindal to prevent overloading and improper loading.*—Whenever the number of passengers or the quantity of cargo in a boat exceeds the number or quantity entered in the license, or the cargo is not properly stowed, the tindal or owner shall, before starting from the ship or the shore, require any passenger to leave the boat or any consignor, consignee or shipping or anding agent concerned to remove from the boat the whole or any part of the cargo.

20. *Attention to certain signals required of tindals.*—Owners of licensed boats shall instruct the tindals of such boats to pay immediate attention to the following signals of the Commercial Code when displayed from the port flag-staff, viz.—

Flag S.  Indicates bad weather and all boats shall stop work and return to the landing place.

Flag R.  Indicates rough weather and boats shall carry cargo or passengers accordingly.

Flag M. Muster flag. This flag will be hoisted at the port flag staff on the registering officer desiring to carry out rule 9.

21. *Boats interfering with moorrings or with vessels before they anchor, prohibited.*—No tindal or other person in charge of or navigating any licensed boat shall attemp to make such boat fast to any mooring buoy, or shall take it alongside of a vessel ap proaching an anchorage before such vessel has come to anchor or moored to a buoy.

22. *Landing and shipping of passengers and goods to be within port limits.* All passengers and goods shall be landed or shipped within the limits of a port as determined by Government and no person shall ship or land passengers or goods beyond such limits, unless the sanction of the Port Conservator and the Chief Customs Officer at the port shall have been previously obtained.

23. *Arrangements for supply of boats.*—Merchants or other owners of goods and shipping and landing agents and their contractors shall make their own arrangements with licensed boat-owners for the boats required for shipping and landing and for passengers.

24. *Rates of boat-hire.*—No owner of a boat licensed to ply for hire or person deputed by any owner of such licensed boat to carry any cargo or passengers for hire; shall demand a rate beyond that sanctioned by Government for the carriage of any such cargo or passengers.

25. *Fees for registration and inspection.*—The following fees shall be leviable for the licensing of boats and catamarans plying for hire:

Boats other than canoes	Rs. 2 per each license.	
Canoes	Rs. 1	Do.
Catamarans playing for hire	As. 8	Do.

No fee is leviable for getting a license endorsed under rule 6 *(b)* For the grant of a duplicate license when the original license is lost, mislaid or is rendered illegible half the principal fee shall be levied.

26. *Quantity of cargo and passengers allowed.*—Two-thirds of the measurement tonnage of each boat shall be the maximum quantity of cargo it shall carry in fine weather.

Half the measurement tonnage of each boat shall be the maximum quantity of cargo it shall carry in rough weather.

The number of passengers it shall carry shall be according to the following scale:—

Boats carrying one or two tons, 6 passengers; boat carrying over two tons, for every ton in excess 3 passengers in fine weather.

In rough weather, half the above number.

27. *Damage to cargo.*—Should cargo be damaged by the carelessness of the boat-owners or of the men employed by them, the owners shall be held responsible for the cargo so damaged and likewise for any plunder or theft of cargo during transit.

For goods damaged by rain, boat-owners shall not be held responsible. Merchants or owners of goods shall provide tarpaulins when necessary.

28. All disputes regarding the boat service between shippers or passengers and boat-owners or boat-men shall be decided by the registering officer, who shall have power to suspend any tindal or boat-man from acting as such for a term not exceeding one month for the infringement of any rule or insubordination, subject to the appeal provided for in rule 30.

29. *Withdrawal of license.*—The licenses of all boats belonging to a boat-owner who has been convicted for infringing any of the foregoing rules shall be liable to be withdrawn.

30. *Appeal from registering officer's decision.*—An appeal shall lie from the decision of the registering officer upon any matter in connection with these rules to the Principal Port Officer, provided that such appeal be preferred in writing within seven days after the decision of the registering officer shall have been communicated in writing to the party or parties concerned and the decision of the port Officer shall be final.

31. *Prosecution.*—Prosecutions under these rules may be conducted by the registering officer or any person deputed by him.

Penalty for infringing rules. *Note.*—Attention is called to Section 54 of the Travancore ports Regulation, 1 of 1094 which runs as follows :—

"*Penalty for disobedience of rules and orders of Government.*—If any person disobeys any rule or order which our Government have made in pursuance this Regulation and for the punishment of disobedience to which express provision has not been made elsewhere in this Regulation, he shall be punishable for every such offence with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees."

32. These rules do not app to boats coming from any system of inland navi gation into a port.

FORM A.

LICENSE GRANTED TO..........................OWNER OF BOAT MEASURING......................FEET LONG ON THE KEEL.................. FEET BROAD AND.................FEET DEEP, REG. TONS. TO CARRY CARGO OR PASSENGERS TO THE EXTENT SPECIFIED BELOW, TO AND FROM THE SHIP AT OR OFF THE PORT OF...................UNDER THE RESTRICTIONS AND SUBJECT TO THE PENALTIES LAID DOWN IN THE BOAT RULES SANCTIONED BY GOVERNMENT.

								Particulars respecting the owner or owners of the boat.			Particulars respecting the tindal of the boat.			
Date of registry.	Name or number and description of boats.	Rig and equipment.	When built and where.	When repaired last and in what condition.	Weight of cargo.	Number of passengers.	Number of the crew.	Name or names.	Occupation.	Place or places of residence.	Name.	Place of residence.	Period for which the license is to be in force.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
					In fine weather In rough weather	In fine weather In rough weather	In fine weather Tindal... Lascars... In rough weather Tindal... Lascars...							

‡ Two children under 12 years of age=1 adult.

Dated

Registering Officer.

SCHEDULE OF BOAT HIRE FOR THE PORT OF ALLEPPEY.

Description of cargo.	Rate. Rs.	As.	P.	Unit of charge.
BAGS.				
Rice and paddy	6	4	0	per 100 bags.
Pepper, copra, coffee, and ginger.	0	1	3	„ cwt.
Cardamoms	0	2	0	„ cwt.
Turmeric, oilcake (Poonac), flour, arecanuts, gums and resins, sulphur, tamarind, dates, sugar, jaggery, wheat and other grains, seeds and pulse	7	8	0	„ 100 bags.
FISH AND PRAWNS.	0	2	0	per cwt.
SALT AND SALT-PETRE	7	3	0	per 100 bags.
TOBACCO IN BALES OR BUNDLES OF 75 lbs.	5	8	0	per 100 bales or bundles.
ROBBINS:—				
Copra of 1¾ cwts.	12	8	0	per 100 robbins.
Cardamoms	0	2	0	per cwt.
Dried prawns	0	2	0	per cwt.
COIR YARN:—				
Bales of 3 cwt. each	22	8	0	per 100 bales.
Dholls in bundles of 20	0	2	0	per cwt.
Bundles of 1 maund	0	2	0	per cwt.
COIR FIBRE:—				
Bales of 200 lbs. each	15	0	0	per 100 bale.
COIR ROPE	0	2	0	per cwt.
COIR MATS & MATTING :—				
8 quarter rolls of matting	25	0	0	per 100 rolls.
Other rolls of matting	20	0	0	per 100 rolls.
Bundles of mats	20	0	0	per 100 bundles.
FURNITURE	1	8	0	per ton of 40 c. ft.
PALMYRA FIBRE :—				
Bales of 3 cwts. each	20	0	0	per 100 bales.
Bales of 1 cwt each	7	0	0	per 100 bales.
Bundles of 1 cwt. each unpressed.	8	0	0	per 100 bundles.

SCHEDULE OF BOAT HIRE FOR THE PORT OF ALLEPPEY—(*cont'd.*)

Description of cargo.	Rate. Rs.	As.	P.	Unit of charge.
PACKETS.				
Nux Volnica	2	0	0	per 100 packets.
INDIGO IN CASES OR BAGS	0	2	0	per cwt.
TEA				
Full chests	10	0	0	per 100 chests.
Half chests	5	0	0	per 100 chests.
RUBBER.				
Full chests	10	0	0	per 100 chests.
Half chests	5	0	0	per 100 chests.
MICA.				
Cases	10	0	0	per 100 cases.
PLUMBAGO				
Casks or bags	1	4	0	per ton of 20 cwts.
PIECE GOODS, TWIST, GUNNIES.				
Hessians, twine and similar goods, paper and stationery, umbrellas, hardware, crockery glassware, matches, crackers, provisions, oilmanstores and similar goods, in bales, cases, or bundles.	20	0	0	per 100 packages.
STONEWARE AND CROCKERY IN LARGE CRATES	1	8	0	per ton of 50 c. ft.
HIDES & SKINS.				
Cow hides Goat and sheep skins	1	4	0	per ton of 50 c. ft
CEMENT.				
In casks (400 lbs.)	20	0	0	per 100 casks.
In bags	1	0	0	per ton of 20 cwts
COCOANUT OIL.				
Ton-pipes of 20 cwt. each Ordinary pipes 15/20 cwt. each Punchoons 10/15 cwt. each Bazaar H'hds 8/10 cwt. each Do. 5/8 cwt. each Beer H'hds less than 5 cwts each	1	[illegible]	0	per ton of 20 cwts
OIL IN CASES.				
Cocoanut oil and kerosene oil (8 gallons case)	7	8	0	per 100 cases
Lemon grass and other essential oils ½ cwt. each	10	0	0	per 100 cases.
TEA LEAD IN CASES	0	2	0	per cwt.
EMPTY CASES AND CASKS IN SHOCKS	1	4	0	per ton of 50 c. ft.
PACKING BOARDS AND SHINGLES	1	4	0	Do.

SCHEDULE OF BOAT HIRE FOR THE PORT OF ALLEPPEY – (*contd.*)

Description of cargo.	Rate. Rs.	As.	P.	Unit of charge.
TIMBER Scantilings of logs	By agreement.			
SMALL PACKAGES. Such as cases of liquor, casks of dye, kegs of paint etc.	7	8	0	per 100 packages.
METALS. In bars, rods, slabs, sheets, rivets, nails, etc.	1	4	0	per ton of 20 cwts.
MACHINERY. Packages under 5 cwts.	0	3	0	per cwt.
,, between 5/10 cwt.	0	4	6	,,
,, ,, 10/20 cwt.	0	8	0	,,
,, over 20 cwts.	By agreement.			
FIREWOOD in stacks	0	8	0	per 100 c. ft.
COCOANUTS with husks	1	4	0	per 1000.
,, without husks	0	8	0	per 1000.
SUNDRY SMALL PACKAGES	7	8	0	per 100 packages.
ALL OTHER GOODS NOT ENUMERATED	1	4	0	per ton of 20 cwt. or 50 c. ft.
WATER—drinking, in casks	0	12	0	per cask of 50 gallons.
,, in bulk	1	0	0	per 100 gallons.
PASSENGER CANOES	2	0	0	Single trip going and coming.
MINIMUM RATE OF HIRE	1	0	0	per ton on the licensed register tonnage of the boat.

CARGO RETURNED FROM STEAMER.	
Returning from steamer to shore, cargo not landed, and returning to steamer for shipment	one full hire in addition to original hire.
Returning from steamer to shore, cargo landed	Half hire in addition to original hire.
TRANSHIPMENT. From one vessel to another	Full hire.
RETURN TRIP. From same vessel or from another vessel	Full hire.
COUNTRY CRAFT.	Half rates.
MONSOON BOAT HIRE. Steamers working at Alleppey	50 per cent. over above rates.
Steamers working at Monsoon Port	100 per cent. over above rates.

MONSOON PERIOD. From 15th May to 14th August, both days inclusive.

In cases of extraordinary services, such as proceeding to a vessel, in distress the Port Officer shall adjudge and allow such hire as to the circumstances of the case may seem to warrant.

Schedule of Boat Hire for the Ports of Quilon, Trivandrum, Colachel and Koilthottam.

Articles.	Denomination.	Rate. Rs.	ch.	c.	Per.	Remarks.
Coffee, cardamoms, pepper, ginger, arecanuts, turmeric, copra, tamarind, fish, jaggery.	Bags, robbins, or bundles.	7	0	0	100	of 168 lbs.
Tobacco	Bales or bdls.	4	0	0	"	of 75 lbs.
Paddy, rice, wheat and other grains and pulse.	Bags.	7	0	0	100	of 168 lbs.
Salt	Do.	7	0	0	100	Do.
Monozite	Do.	7	0	0	100	of 1 cwt.
" empty bags returned.	Do.	0	19	0	100	
Tea "	Chests.	12	14	0	100	full chests.
Palmyra fibre pressed bales.	Bales.	7	0	0	100	of 1 cwt.
Do. Do. unpressed.	Bundles.	10	0	0	100	Do.
Coir yarn and fibre.	Bales.	7	0	0	100	Do.
Do. Do.	Challs or bundles	7	19	0	100	Do.
Mats and matting.	Bundles.	12	14	0	100	
Piece goods, twist, silk, gunnies, twine etc.	Bales, cases or bundles.	7	19	0	100	of 1 cwt.
Hides	Bales or bundles.	15	0	0	100	
Rubber, indigo, mica.	Cases.	12	14	0	100	
Plumbago.	Casks, cases or bags.	15	0	0	100	casks and cases or 200 bags.
Tiles	..	1	8	0	1000	
Stationery, paper, umbrellas, crackers, matches, crockery, stoneware.	Casks, cases, or bales.	20	0	0	100	
Stoneware in large crates.	Crates.	1	7	0	Ton.	of 50 c. ft.
Provisions and oilmanstores and liquors.	Casks or cases.	12	0	0	100	packages.
Wines and beer in casks.	Casks.	18	0	0	100	casks
Cement.	Casks or bags.	20	0	0	100	casks or 200 bags.
Cocoanut oil.	Pipes or barrels.	0	12	0	Candy.	of 6 cwts.
Metals.	Bars, plates etc.	0	9	0	Do.	Do.
Miscellaneous small packages	Packages.	7	0	0	100	less than 3 c. ft.
Do.	Weight or measurement.	0	14	0	Candy.	or 16 c. ft. or 6 cwts.
Timber planks	..	0	14	2	Do.	Do.
Do. logs.	Per arrangement.					
Firewood.	Stacks.	7	0	0	1000	cubic feet.
Cocoanuts with husks.	No.	1	14	0	1000	
Do. without husks.	No.	1	0	0	1000	
Water, drinking, 50 gallons Casks.	Casks.	1	0	0	Casks.	
Do. in bulk.	..	1	8	0	100 galls.	
Passenger canoes.	..	1	14	0	Trip.	
" with coolies.	..	0	2	0	Trip.	

Return trip from same vessel	...	half rates
" other vessels	...	full rates.
" with coolies	...	full rates.
Transhipment from one vessel to another	...	half rates.

25 per cent. less than the above rates for country craft.

During S. W. Monsoon period from the 15th May to 14th September inclusive, double the above rates.

In cases of extraordinary services such as proceeding to a vessel in distress, the Port Officer shall adjudge and allow such hire as the circumstances of the case may seem to warrant.

Rules relating to the Constitution and Working of the Alleppey Landing and Shipping Fees Committee.

1. Under Section 36 (1) of the Travancore Ports Regulation, I of 1094, a Committee with the following constitution and powers is appointed as a Landing and Shipping Fees Committee of the Port of Alleppey, and the receipts realised under Landing and Shipping dues at that Port shall form a Landing and Shipping Fund, and it shall be available for the payment of all expenses incurred in connection with the ordinary maintenance and minor improvement of that Port, but not salaries of the Principal Port Officer or other Government Officers. The Committee is entrusted with the ordinary maintenance and minor improvement of the Pier together with the cranes and derricks, the godowns, trollies and trolley lines, and other property belonging to Government, as per Schedule.

Godown rent now collected by the Alleppey Customs authorities shall form part of the Landing and Shipping Fees Committee's revenues and the godowns shall be under the control of the Landing and Shipping Fees Committee provided that this rule will apply only to the open godowns.

The direction and control of the Pier and its appurtenances, also staff, will remain with the Marine authority as hitherto. This authority will furnish to the Landing and Shipping Fees Committee a monthly detailed statement of all expenditure incurred.

2. The Committee shall consist of the Chairman for the time being of the Travancore Chamber of Commerce, two non-official Members to be nominated by Government, the Chief Customs Officer, the Assistant Engineer having jurisdiction over Alleppey, the President, Municipal Council, Alleppey, and the Marine Authority.

3. Nominated Members may hold office for three years and shall be eligible for re-appointment at the end of that period.

4. The Chairman of the Landing and Shipping Fees Committee shall be nominated by Government from amongst the Members of that Committee.

5. If any non-official Member is absent for six consecutive meetings, he shall vacate his seat but may be reinstated by Government.

Committee Meetings.

6. The Committee shall meet at least once in a month for the transaction of ordinary business and a copy of the proceedings of each meeting shall be forwarded to the Government through the Principal Port Officer within three days thereof and circulated amongst Members of the Committee. The proceedings will be published in the Government Gazette.

The Chairman of the Committee, or such other Member of the Committee as may be appointed therefor by the Committee, shall be the Convener of the meetings of the Committee.

The Convener, so appointed, shall convene a meeting of the Committee at the least once in a month. He shall also convene a meeting as often as required by the Chairman or by a majority of the Members of the Committee. At the least seven days' notice shall be given of a meeting.

The agenda for each meeting shall be prepared by the Convener and he shall further furnish each Member with a copy of the agenda paper so prepared along with the notice convening the meeting.

The Convener or such other person as may be appointed by the Committee shall be the chief executive authority of the Committee. He shall have in his custody all the papers of the Committee. He shall prepare the minutes of each meeting and submit it to the next meeting for approval. He shall carry out all the orders of the Committee. He shall further report to the Committee an account as to which among its orders have been carried out and which not.

The Committee has by a majority of votes the power of appointing and dismissing the Convener of its meetings as well as the person entrusted with the task of carrying out the orders of the Committee in case he is a person different from the Convener.

7. If at any meeting the Chairman is not present, the Members present shall elect a Chairman for that meeting only from amongst themselves.

8. Four Members shall constitute a quorum and at least one of the Members present should be an Official Member.

9. All questions at meetings of the Committee shall be determined by a majority of the Members present.

10. The Chairman shall have a casting vote in addition to his vote as a Member.

POWERS.

11. The receipts of the Landing and Shipping Fees Committee shall be treated as a separate fund against which all expenditure relating to the ordinary maintenance of the property entrusted to it shall be charged. The surplus shall be separately funded as directed by Government from time to time and be available for the ordinary maintenance and minor improvement of the Port.

12. The Committee shall prepare in each year a Budget of the estimated revenue and the expenditure relating to the funds managed by it for the coming official year, and shall submit the same for the approval of Government

13. The Committee should be consulted as regards provision in the Budget estimates for any fresh items of expenditure against the Landing and Shipping Fund.

14. Any expenditure to be incurred against the Landing and Shipping Fund should be with the concurrence of the Landing and Shipping Fees Committee.

15. The Committee may incur any expenditure up to Rs. 1,000 at a time within the sanctioned allotment for the year consistently with the orders of Government, provided that the expenditure is in promotion of the object to which the Landing and Shipping Fund is set apart to be devoted.

16. In cases of emergency, the Committee may, without the assent of Government, spend any sum not exceeding Rs. 250 on any item for which no allotment in the Budget has been made, provided that the expenditure is in promotion of the object to which the Landing and Shipping Fund is set apart to be devoted.

17. Whenever the Committee sanctions any expenditure under the last foregoing Rule, the Chairman shall forthwith report to the Government, through the Principal Port Officer, the circumstances of the case and the manner in which the Committee incurred the expenditure.

18. The Committee may sanction refunds of Landing and Shipping fees not exceeding Rs. 50, if they are satisfied that the refunds claimed are in order.

19. The Committee may, subject to the control of Government and to such restrictions as regards powers of sanction as laid down *infra*, execute such works and provide such appliances as it may determine to be necessary or expedient for the purpose of the Port of Alleppey.

20. The Committee shall have power to sanction estimates for original works and repairs to buildings, docks and other property entrusted to the Committee up to a limit of Rs. 1,000 in each case, subject to the condition that the allotment for the expenditure in question exists in the Landing and Shipping Fees Committee's Budget, or that a reappropriation is made under proper sanction to meet it.

21. The Committee is empowered to enter into contracts for the purchase and supply of stores paid for from the funds under its control within the sanctioned allotment provided that no contract or set of connected contracts under or by virtue of which a sum greater than Rs. 1,000 may in any event be payable by the Committee shall be valid without the assent of Government.

22. The staff for the Committee may be sanctioned by Government. The Chairman will have the power of appointing and removing all members of the staff carrying a salary up to Rs. 50 per mensem. All appointments carrying a salary of above Rs. 50 per mensem will be made by the Government.

23. With the sanction of the Government, the Committee may raise loans for the execution of capital works for which the Landing and Shipping Fund is found to be insufficient and the interest thereon shall be charged against the receipts of the Committee.

24. The duty of levying and receiving Landing and Shipping fees and the godown rent will continue to be discharged by the Customs authorities as heretofore, who will render monthly statements of revenue collected to the Landing and Shipping Fees Committee.

25. The scale of Landing and Shipping fees to be levied on goods shall not be altered by the Government save with the concurrence of the Landing and Shipping Fees Committee.

26. When there arises any difference of opinion between the Government and the Committee, the Committee will be bound to accept the opinion of the Government. The Government will have power in case of emergency to supersede the Committee and exercise all the functions delegated to it.

27. The Committee shall, as soon as may be after the 1st Chingam in each year, furnish a detailed report to Government on its working during the previous year, in such form and with such particulars as Government may from time to time prescribe in this behalf.

SCHEDULE

of Government properties be entrusted to the Landing and Shipping Fees Committee.

1. Trollies on the Pier :—

In working order	...	48
Damaged and to be repaired.		9
		57

Cranes. On shore at the wharf

5 tons crane	...	1
2½ Do.	...	1
		2

3. The open godowns.

Landing and Shipping dues.

The following schedule of Landing and Shipping dues for the Port of Alleppey is passed under Section 6, Sub-section (1) clause (*k*) of the Travancore Port Regulation I of 1094.

The Pier Tolls levied at the Port of Alleppey are abolished.

SCHEDULE.

Ordinary cargo ... One anna per candy.

	B. Rs.	as.	p.
Steam boilers, each ...	12	0	0
Machinery in pieces or any articles weighing a ton or upwards, per ton ...	2	0	0
Four wheeled carriages, each ...	3	0	0
Three-wheeled carriages each ...	2	4	0
Two wheeled Do. Do. ...	1	8	0
Ponies each ...	1	0	0
Horses each ...	2	0	0
Dogs, sheep and other animals each ...	0	1	0
Pianoforte, each ...	3	0	0
Rickshaws, each ...	0	12	0
Bicycles, each ...	0	8	0

NOTE—Cocoanut oil shall be classed under ordinary goods.

Rules governing the warehousing of goods in the Sirkar sheds and godowns at Alleppey

1. These rules came into force in 1914.

2. On all goods warehoused, warehouse rent will be charged as follows—
   For the first seven days ... ... Free.
   For the first month (continuing from the 8th day) single rate per week as per schedule appended.
   For the second month (continuing from the 8th day double rate per week as per schedule.
   For the third month ... Treble rates per week.
   The rates will be similarly increased for every succeeding month.
   Fraction of a week will be counted as one week.

3. Rule 2 does not apply to the open godowns or sheds which have been built for the temporary accommodation of shippers and which are not intended to be used as warehouses.

4. Goods intended for export may be stored in the open godowns or sheds for SEVEN days free of charge. But in the case of such goods, should the period of free storage exceed seven days, they will be charged DOUBLE warehouse rates from the date of storage.

5. Importers shall not be permitted to use the open godowns or sheds when such godowns or sheds are required by the exporters for the storage of their goods, nor shall importers be allowed to store their goods in the open godowns free of charge for more than two days. Owners of imported goods using such godowns for more than two days will be charged four times the normal warehouse rates from the date of occupation.

6. The warehouse rent shall be paid to the Officer in charge of the Customs House before the goods are removed from the warehouse. But in the case of export by steamers, the above charge may be recovered within 24 hours after the departure of the steamer, a penalty of one rupee being imposed for each day of default.

7. In the case of imports, the Assistant Excise Commissioner shall, whenever he finds it necessary, have power to issue notice to the owner, consignee or agent to remove the goods and pay the rent within a specified time not exceeding 14 days. In the event of failure to pay the rent within such time, the goods or such portion of them as may be necessary, shall be sold by public auction, and the dues of Government, plus 10 per cent. of such duties shall be recovered from the proceeds of the sale.

8. Storage of salt fish, dried prawns or other goods with offensive smell or of a damaging nature in any of the Sirkar warehouses or sheds is strictly prohibited.

9. Inflammable oils, gun-powder, explosive and other goods of a highly dangerous character shall not be stored in any of the Sirkar warehouses or sheds. Persons importing such goods should provide themselves with places where they may be stored with safety. Such goods should at once be removed on import.

SCHEDULE.

Rice, paddy, ginger, turmeric, pepper and other bag cargo ..	Annas 6 per 100 bags per week.
Copra, ginger pepper, turmeric etc. in robbins ..	Annas 10 per 100 robbins do.
Coir yarn and fibre in bales ..	Annas 12 per 100 bales do.
Coir mats and matting in bundles or rolls ..	Annas 12 per 100 bundles or rolls do.
Coir yarn in bundles and dholes ..	Annas 10 per 100 cwts. do.
All other goods ..	Annas 1 per ton of 40 c. ft, do.

Rules governing the warehousing of goods in the Sirkar sheds and godowns at Trivandrum.

1. These rules came into force in 1934.
2. On all goods warehoused, warehouse rent will be charged as follows :—

   For the first two days — free.

   For the first month (continuing from the 3rd day). Single rate per week as per schedule appended.

   For the second month (continuing from the 3rd day) Double rate per week as per schedule.

   For the third month — Treble rates per week.

   The rates will be similarly increased for every succeeding month.

   Fraction of a week will be counted as one week.

3. Rule 2 does not apply to the open godowns or sheds which have been built for the temporary accommodation of shippers and which are not intended to be used as warehouses.

4. Goods intended for *export* may be stored in the open godowns or sheds for two days free of charge. But in the case of such goods, should the period of free storage exceed two days, they will be charged *double* warehouse rates from the date of storage.

5. Importers shall not be permitted to use the open godowns or sheds when such godowns or sheds are required by the exporters for the storage of their goods, nor shall importers be allowed to store their goods in the open godowns free of charge for more than two days. Owners of imported goods using such godowns for more than two days will be charged four times the normal warehouse rates from the date of occupation.

6. The warehouse rent shall be paid to the Officer in charge of the Customs House before the goods are removed from the warehouse. But in the case of export by steamers, the above charge may be recovered within 24 hours after the departure of the steamer, a penalty of one rupee being imposed for each day of default.

7. In the case of imports, the Assistant Excise Commissioner shall, whenever he finds it necessary, have power to issue notice to the owner, consignee or agent, to remove the goods and pay the rent within a specified time not exceeding 14 days. In the event of failure to pay the rent within such time, the goods or such portion of them, as may be necessary, shall be sold by public auction, and the dues of Government, plus 10 per cent. of such dues, shall be recovered from the proceeds of the sale.

8 Storage of salt, fish, dried prawns or other goods with offensive smell or of a damaging nature in any of the Sirkar warehouses or sheds is strictly prohibited.

9. Inflammable oils, gun-powder, explosive and other goods of a highly dangerous character, shall not be stored in any of the Sirkar warehouses or sheds. Persons importing such goods should provide themselves with places where they may be stored with safety Such goods should at once be removed on import.

Schedule

Rice, paddy, ginger, turmeric, pepper and other bag cargo	.. Annas 6 per 100 bags per week.
Copra, ginger, pepper, turmeric etc., in robbins	.. Annas 10 per 100 robbins per week.
Coir yarn and fibre in bales	.. Annas 12 per 100 bales per week
Coir mats and mattings in bundles or rolls	.. Annas 12 per 100 bundles or rolls per week.
Coir yarn in bundles and dholes	.. Annas 10 per 100 cwts. per week.
All other goods	.. Anna 1 per ton of 40 c. ft per week

Godown Accommodation at Alleppey and Trivandrum Ports.

No. of godowns.	*Whether open or closed.*	*Area in Sq. ft.*	*Cubic contents. C ft.*
	ALLEPPEY PORT.		
9	Closed	16,688	2,10,638¼
5	Open	23,531	2,91,802
	TRIVANDRUM PORT.		
1	Closed	3,200	44,800
2	Open	10,400	1,45,600

Tug at the Alleppey Port.

To afford better facilities for loading and discharging cargo by rendering safe and speedy communication between ship and shore, the Alleppey Landing and Shipping Fees Committee, at its meeting held on 22nd October, 1936, considered that a Tug capable of towing three lighters loaded with 40 tons of cargo each and powerful enough to operate in monsoon weather as well, was necessary for the Alleppey Port. The proposed Tug was to be purchased, controlled and run by the Committee, the cost of the Tug which was then estimated at Rs. 25,000 being met by obtaining a loan from Government.

The loan requested by the Committee was sanctioned by Government on certain conditions which were agreed to by the Committee. Tenders for the supply of a suitable Tug for the Alleppey Port were invited and examined by the Committee at its meeting held on 31st May, 1937. The Committee accepted the offer of Messrs. Geo. Brunton and Co. Engineers Ltd., Cochin, for the supply of a Tug 44'×10'×4' 3", and powered by a 66 H. P. Kelvin Diesele Engine, at a total cost of Br. Rs 21,800 subject to Government confirmation.

Rules and Regulations for Measuring and/or Weighing cargo passed by the Travancore Chamber of Commerce. Alleppey.

General Rules.

1. No measurements or weights to be accepted other than those taken by the Sworn Measurers,/Sworn Weighers appointed by the Chamber.

2. Fees to be charged according to the Schedule attached which may be altered by the Chamber in General Meeting from time to time.

3. The Measurer shall measure not less than 5 per cent. of the packages (in the case of coir yarn original measurement in godowns and check-measurement at the end of the pier). In measuring, the Callipers are to take in the rope or iron on the one side of the bale, roll, bundle, ballot or package, and leave it out on the other —1/8 inch to be taken and given alternatively.

Callipers.

4. The callipers shall be handled by the shipper's experienced coolies No force shall be applied beyond the 8 inch jerk. One man will measure and the other will only see that the calliper is held straight and in place. The fixed leg of the callipers shall be placed in contact with one side of the package and the moveable leg shall be brought on to the opposite side of the package with a jerk from a position of rest not greater than 8 inches from the side of the package. Measurer's coolies are not allowed to give an upward jerk when the moveable leg is being brought into contact with the bale. The bar of the Calliper must rest on the packages when measurements are read.

5. No measurements shall be held good unless taken by callipers and other instruments bearing the Chamber's stamp.

Certificates.

6. The Chamber shall give a certificate of measurement and/or weighment, in such form and in such manner, as may be decided upon by the Chamber from time to time. All such certificates shall be signed by the Sworn Measurer in the case of measurement cargo and by two Sworn Weighers in the case of weighment cargo.

7. The Chamber may withhold or recall any such certificate (Rule No. 6) should the Secretary or Committee of the Chamber have reasonable cause to believe that an irregularity has been or is being committed in respect of the shipment to which such certificate relates.

Place of Measurement.

8. Measurements are to be taken where merchandise is stored ready for shipment or at such other place or places as may be decided upon by the Chamber from time to time.

9. Shippers should apply to the Chamber for measurement or weighment of their cargo sufficiently early (as far as practicable, two days before shipment) specifying the time and place at which the Measurer should attend, to ensure the attendance of the Measurer.

Dispute.

10. In the event of dispute, the packages to be re-weighed or re-measured at the end of the pier in the presence of the Shippers' and Steamer Agents representatives, the party calling for re-measurement or re-weighment to pay the fees if previous measurements or weights are found to be substantially correct, in which case, the original measurement or weighment shall be accepted. The percentage of error either way to be 1 per cent. in the case of bundles, mats, matting and druggets, 2½ per cent. in the case of Bales, coir yarn and fibre and 1 per cent. in the case of chests tea, rubber, cases cashew kernels and timber. Percentage of error on items not specified to be decided by the Chamber Committee before re-measurement or re-weighment.

11. Should either party not accept this measurement or weighment, an Umpire to be appointed by the Chamber to re-measure or re-weigh. The measurement or weighment fees will be charged at the usual rate. Fee to the Umpire will be Rs. 15 (Rs. 10 for the Umpire and Rs 5 for the Chamber) to be paid by the objector if the previous measurements or weights are confirmed within the margin of error specified in Rule 10.

12. The charge for measurement or weighment shall be defrayed by the ship.

Weighments of Coir Mats, Matting and Rugs.

13. Two weigh-bridges have been installed one on either side of the base of the Pier and weighments should be effected at these weigh-bridges.

14. Each trolly load will be weighed separately and a weight certificate in respect of each trolly will be issued to the shipper then and there. The certificate will contain the weight of the loaded trolly, the tare of the trolly and the weight of the package which will count for freight, besides other particulars.

15. Shippers are requested to issue special instructions to their agents or clerks to the effect that no package is loaded into lighters for shipment without being weighed and obtaining a weight certificate.

16. In the event of cargo being shut out and returned ashore in a dry condition, or in the event of any loaded trolly once weighed and passed at the weigh-bridge being brought back without loading for any reason, with cargo in a dry condition, all such cargo should be presented before the Supervisor who will re-weigh the cargo and issue a Returned Cargo Certificate containing full particulars regarding contents, marks, weights, etc., and this certificate should be presented to the Steamer Agents who will take the necessary steps for the assessment of freight on the cargo actually shipped.

PART II.

In the case of packages mats, mattings and rugs returned wet, the packages should be produced before the Supervisor who will issue a Returned Cargo Certificate containing the number, the contents, the quality and the marks of the packages so returned. Such certificates should be presented to the Steamer Agents concerned who will take the necessary steps for the assessment of freight on the cargo actually shipped by the shipper.

In regard to packages lost overboard or lost in the sea and not recovered, shippers themselves should furnish a report to the Steamer Agents concerned who will deal with such cases in the same manner as they were doing with similar cases before the introduction of the weight basis for assessing freight.

17. Weight certificate forms in blocks of fifty (in quadruplicate) and the necessary carbons will be made available to shippers or their agents or clerks who are entrusted with the loading of their cargo. In the columns provided for the purpose, shippers or their agents or clerks should enter the following particulars :—

(i) Name of shipper.

(ii) Name of vessel.

(iii) Number of packages loaded on each trolly.

(iv) Contents of the above.

(v) Shipping marks and quality marks and such other particulars as are required to be given on the Bill of Lading.

18. These certificates should be presented in quadruplicate to the Sworn Weighers along with the respective cargo and the Sworn Weighers will scrutinize the entries and note the trolly No., the total weight, and the tare of the trolly as marked on it, and the weight of the packages and, after signing and dating the certificate, will hand over the original to the shipper and send the three copies thereof to be dealt with by the Chamber of Commerce.

19. In loading on trollies, shippers are specially requested to instruct their agents or clerks to see that the packages are loaded with their marks outward so as to facilitate checking by the Sworn Weighers and avoid unnecessary delay.

20. Shippers should see that each trolly contains cargo only for one Bill of Lading, as otherwise it will be impossible to allocate weights to separate Bills of Lading. Odd balances must be weighed individually for each separate Bill of Lading.

Coir yarn bales.

21. In the case of coir yarn bales, the Measurer shall measure not less than 5 per cent. of the bales for shipment in shippers' godowns and check-measure not less than 5 per cent. at the end of the Pier. All bales measured and / or check-measured will be sealed with the Travancore Chamber seal. For Bills of Lading purposes, the average cubical contents of original measurment or check-measurement, whichever is greater, will be taken, subject to the minimum stated in para 23.

22. The Measurer shall take one length measurement, the averages of two breadth measurements and the average of two depth measurements, to obtain the cubical contents of coir yarn bales.

23. The Chamber will issue measurement certificates showing the actual measurements and check-measurements. (Bills of Lading would not be issued by Steamer Agents under the following minima for bales of 3 cwts. nett :

Fine, Common, Weaving, Medium, Vycome, and Roping Yarns ...	9 1/2 C. ft.
All other coir yarns ...	10 " C.

Examining Committee.

24. The Examining Committee appointed by the Chamber shall at their discretion supervise the process of measurements of Coir Yarn Bales. The Committee shall consist of all Chamber members who are shippers of Coir Yarn in bales. It shall be understood that firms be members and not individuals. The duties of the Examining Committee are to check—measure at the end of the Pier and report differences to the Chamber Committee, by checking measurement of bales which have been already measured and sealed or measure any other bales out of a lot as they think fit.

Advertisement of Measurements.

25. Monthly average measurements for each type of yarn shipped, by each shipper, shall be circulated by the Chamber to Chamber members who are all shippers.

Timber.

26. In respect of round timber and logs, the measurements shall be taken as follows :

Length in feet and inches—as found with tape.

Girth :—The mean of three measurements taken with Callipers at the middle and at both ends.

Weighment of C. N. oil drums.

27. All Drums of C. N. Oil for weighment should be numbered, and a weight list in serial order for each grade of drum, *viz.*, 4 cwts., 6 cwts., 8 cwts., and 11 cwts., separately, should be forwarded to the Chamber together with the application for weighment.

28. The weigher shall weigh not less than 5 per cent. of the drums and if any substantial difference in weight from the weight list supplied by the shipper, is found, the Sworn Weigher is empowered to weigh the whole consignment or part thereof, to ascertain the actual weight.

29. Shippers should provide a sufficient number of coolies for handling packages during measurement and / or weighment and sealing.

Rules and Regulations concerning the issue of Late Shipment Certificates, Certificates of Origin and Certificates as to the condition of Bale wrappers or bags etc.

30. Application for certificates of late shipment must be made not later than the last day of the month or period in which the shipment of the goods concerned is due to be made.

31. For the purpose of granting certificates, cargo will be examined by the Chamber's representative not later than the last day of the month or period in which the shipment is due to be made.

32. Certificates will only be granted in respect of the actual number of packages, bearing shipping marks produced to the Chamber's representative for inspection.

33. The fees for the granting of Late Shipment Certificates and other certificates will be charged according to the Schedule, which may be altered by the Chamber from time to time.

Schedule of fees.

MEASUREMENT.

Bales Coir Yarn, Fibre, Cotton, etc.	...	6 pies each.
Rolls, Bundles, Ballots, Joltas, etc.	...	6 " "
Logs	...	2 1/2 annas each.
Scantlings, shooks, drums, etc.	...	4 pies each.
Cases and Chests.	...	8 " "
Tins	...	2 " "

CHECK-MEASUREMENT.

Bales Coir Yarn ... 9 pies per bale actually check-measured.

WEIGHMENT.

Coir Mats, Matting and Rugs	...	8 pies each pkg.
Coir yarn bundle	...	1 anna per cwt.
Surveying and issuing a certificate that the yarn is reasonably dry	...	Rs. 15.

C. N. OIL DRUMS.

Weighing first 100 drums or part thereof	...	Rs. 10.
Every additional 100 or part thereof	...	Rs. 5.

SAMPLING AND TESTING.

Lemon-grass Oil	...	Rs. 10.
Do. do. for weighing	...	Rs. 5.
Glycerine	...	Rs. 10.

CERTIFICATES.

Late shipment certificate	Rs. 5 for members. Rs. 10 for non-members.
Certificates of Origin	Re. 1 for members. Rs. 2 for non-members.
Certificates as to condition of Bale wrappers or bags etc.	Re. 1 for members. Rs. 2 for non-members.
Extra copy of weighment or measurement certificate	Re. 1 for members. Rs. 2 for non-members.

TESTING OF WEIGHING MACHINES AND WEIGHTS.

Rs. 2/8 per weighing machine.
As. 2 per weight of 56 lbs or less.
Adjusting charges extra.

MINIMUM FEES.

Any work ... Re. 1.

RATES OF HIRE FOR BOATS, CARTS ETC.

(1) *Boats.*

	Rate of hire per diem		
	Rs	ch	c.
Cabin boat	4	0	0
1st class canoe	0	21	0
2nd do.	0	18	0
3rd do.	0	15	0
4th do.	0	12	0

Rowers of cabin boats—One and a half chackrams each, per mile, with a *nadacooly* of 6 cash each, per mile, in cases when they have to walk back home or have to be procured from other places, and a halting allowance of 10 chs. each, per day, when they are detained without work.

Canoe-men :—One and a half chs. each, per mile, with a batta of 10 chs. each per day for the days on which they are detained without work.

(2) *Carts.*

(a) General—Rate of hire per mile for all distances exceeding five miles —

1 Low country - 6 Chs.
2 Intermediate tracts—7 Chs.
3 Hilly tracts in Trivandrum Division (Revenue)—8 Chs.
4 Hilly tracts in Quilon and Kottayam Divisions (Revenue)—9 Chs.

Halting allowance to cart-men for days on which no journey is performed—

(1) Devicolam and Peermade Taluks, - Chs. 10 Cash 8.
(2) In other places.—Chs. 7.

No batta should be paid for more than 3 days at the most. If the halt is for more than 3 days, the cart must be discharged and fresh cart obtained when required.

A certificate by the officer concerned that carts are not procurable at or near the place of halt is necessary for the payment of batta.

(b) Special Maximum rate of hire per mile for short distances not exceeding five miles.

1 For the large Municipal Towns of Trivandrum, Nagercoil, Quilon, Kottayam and Alleppey. - 1st Mile 14 Chs. 2nd Mile 8 Chs. Every additional mile 6 Chs
2 Low country—1st mile 9 Chs. 2nd mile 7 Chs. Every additional mile 6 Chs.
3 Intermediate tracts 1st mile 12 Chs. 2nd mile 8 Chs. Every additional mile 7 Chs.
4 Hilly tracts—1st mile 14 Chs. 2nd mile 10 Chs. Every additional mile 9 Chs.

NOTE.—A schedule defining the boundaries of the three tracts for purposes of this rule is given as Annexure I A. to Appendix 3 of the Account Code, Part I.

(c) For the Devicolam Revenue Division, the following are the rates of hire prescribed:—

(i) For long distances exceeding five miles.—10½ Chackrams per mile
(ii) For short distances not exceeding 5 miles—

1st mile Chackrams 17½.
2nd mile „ 14.
Every additional mile „ 14.

N. B.- Fractions of a mile will be taken as one mile for purposes of calculation in all the above cases.

(d) The Commissioner, Devicolam Division, is authorized to engage carts for carriage of office records etc., in the British Villages of Cumbom, Gudalur and other places bordering the Devicolam Division at 7 Chs. per mile.

(e) Heads of Departments are empowered to sanction, in exceptional cases where they are satisfied that the sanctioned rates of cart hire are inadequate, actual expenses on account of petty payments of cart-hire, if the expenditure does not exceed Rs. 10 in any particular case.

(f) Loading or unloading charges at the rate of 4 chuckrams per cart load may, when necessary, be incurred except in the P. W. Department, the expenditure being classed under tour charges.

(3) *Palanquin bearers* :—One chackram and a half each, per mile, with a batta of 7 chs. each, per day, if they have to be procured from elsewhere or if they have to go back home with an empty load.

(4) *Head load coolies*

1st mile	Chackrams	3
2nd mile	"	2½.
Every additional mile	"	1½
Batta when they go back home.	"	7 per day.

NOTE.—In cases where coolies cannot be procured at the rates prescribed above, the heads of departments concerned may allow actual expenses up to a limit of Re. (1) one only in each case. Such claims should be accompanied by a certificate of actual payment explaining the exceptional circumstances and countersigned by the head of the department concerned.

In the Devicolam and Peermade Taluks, head-load coolies and planquin-bearers will be allowed wages at 1½ times the rates prescribed in the plains.

Coolies engaged by the day may be paid wages at the current market rates.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Rules under Sections 4, 5 6, 7 and 8 of the Weights and Measures Regulation VI of 1085.

I. Standards.

The primary standards of weights and of measures of length and of capacity prescribed in Section 2 of the Regulation, are given below

(1) The primary standard of weight is the "Tola," equivalent to 180 grains Troy or one British Indian rupee

(2) The Primary standard for measures of length is the "Yard" equal in length to the standard yard of British India.

(3) The primary standard for measures of capacity is the "Edangali," equal to 80 cubic inches of water.

2. The originals of the above said primary standards of weights and measures shall be in the custody of the Chief Engineer at Trivandrum.

3. The aforesaid originals of the primary standards of weights and measures shall bear, besides the impression of His Highness the Maharaja's Coat of Arms, the inscription:—

(1) 1 Tola.............Standard weight ......Travancore State;
(2) 1 Yard..........Standard measure of length.........Travancore State;
(3) 1 Edangali........Standard measure of capacity........Travancore State.

4. The units of weights and of measures of length and of capacity are, as prescribed in Section 3 of the Regulation, for weights, the said Tola; for measures of length, the said Yard; and for measures of capacity the said Edangali.

5. All weights and measures forming integral multiples or integral sub-multiples of the above units of weights and measures, are authorized sets of weights and measures, as laid down in Section 3 of the Regulation.

6. The weights and measures described in Schedule II hereto appended, or that may hereafter be so declared, shall, under Section 4 of the Regulation, be authorized sets of weights and measures, though they do not form integral multiples or integral sub-multiples of the units of weights and measures aforesaid.

7. No weights, measures, weighing machines or balances, not authorized or certified under the provisions of this notification, shall after 12-2-1914/1-7-1089 be used in any dealing or contract that is, had or made and has its operation within the Travancore State. Any person acting in contravention of this Notification, shall be liable to punishment, as provided in Section 10 of the Regulation.

II. Wardens.

8. All Taluk Tahsildars, Deputy Tahsildars and the President, Municipal Council, Trivandrum, shall be supplied by the Chief Engineer with certified copies of the primary standards and also with sets of authorized weights and measures and balances, for purposes of testing and stamping under the provisions of this Notification and the said officers shall be ex-officio Wardens for the Custody of the said certified copies and the said sets of weights and measures and balances. In regard to liquid measures, the copies and sets to be supplied by the Chief Engineer should be of the description of the "special vessels" referred to in clause (5) of Rule 21 *infra*.

9. Besides the standards and sets of weights and measures and balances supplied under the preceding Rule, the Wardens shall also be supplied by the Chief Engineer with dyes for stamping weights and measures in the manner hereinafter described.

10. All officers of the Government who have to use weights and measures in the discharge of their duties, all managers of companies, and all persons engaged in business or trade, shall submit, for verification to the Warden within whose local limits the head-quarters of the officer concerned is situated, or the business or trade is conducted, the weights, weighing machines, and balances and measures used by them in their dealings, at least once in two years, and pay, for such verification, the fees prescribed hereunder.

11. The Warden shall, on payment of the regulated fees, verify, and shall, if requested so to do, correct, all weights, weighing machines and measures, purporting to be weights and measures authorised under this Notification, and all balances which are brought to him for verification or correction and which appear to him fit for verification or correction. When such weights, weighing machines measures and balances are found or made correct, and are in conformity with the requirements of this Notification, he shall certify to the correctness and conformity by stamping, engraving or branding them with the proper mark in th manner hereinafter described.

12. The Warden may, as mentioned in Section 8 of the Regulation, deface, or render incapable of use, or refuse to verify, correct or mark anything so brought which appears to him unfit for verification or correction.

13. The work of testing and stamping weights and measures shall be done under the supervision of the Wardens by such establishments as may be appointed for the purpose.

14. There shall be appointed, for duty under each Warden such establishment as the Government may, from time to time decide, and the charges on account of such establishment shall be met from the fees collected under the provisions of this Notification.

III. Instructions for testing and stamping Weights and Measures.

15. The object of stamping weights and measures being to induce the recognition of the established standards, no weights and measures not being multiples or fractions of the authorized standards as described in Rule 5, or not being authorised sets of weights and measures as described in Rule 6, shall be passed by the Warden.

16. Only metal weights and measures shall ordinarily be stamped; but where wooden measures are largely in use, they may also be stamped. Every endeavour should, however, be made to induce merchants and others to adopt metal measures in lieu of wooden ones.

A. Testing of weights.

17. The balances supplied to the Wardens being true and sensible, no necessity arises for trying them as to their accuracy before they are used for the verification of weights brought to the Wardens for being stamped. When, however, weights have to be verified by standard weights and only common scales or balances are available, the first thing to be done is to try the balance as to its degree of sensibility (apart from the question of its equilibrium) in the manner hereinafter indicated.

18. Balances brought for verification should be tested as to their accuracy in the manner hereinafter set forth.

The requisites of a good balance are,

(1) It should be true, *i. e.*, when loaded with equal weights, the beam should be horizontal. This requisite is obtained by making the scale-pans of equal weights and the two arms exactly similar in every respect. The truth of a balance may be easily tested by interchanging the weights which keep the beam in equilibrium, when horizontal; if the beam settles again into a horizontal position, the weights are equal and the balance true but not otherwise.

(2) A balance should be sensitive, *i. e.*, when the weights differ by a small quantity, the deviation of the beam from the horizontal should be easily perceptible. If a beam does not turn with 1/500 part of the weight that may be in one scale, it cannot be used for very accurate purposes.

(3) A good balance should be stable, *i. e.*, it should readily return to its position of equilibrium when moved from it, *i. e.*, its time of oscillation about its position of equilibrium should be small. If the sensitiveness of a balance be very great the addition of a small weight to either scale will cause the beam to oscillate and some time will elapse before it attains its position of equilibrium. On this account, the beam is sometimes furnished with a pointer and a graduated arc of a circle. If the pointer oscillates through equal arcs on opposite sides of the point which corresponds to horizontality, the scales may be considered to be equally loaded, without waiting to ascertain whether the beam will ultimately rest in a horizontal position.

Balances used for weighing medicines, gold, diamonds and other precious stones should undergo rigid test as to their sensibility.

19. Besides the common balance, weighing machines called steel-yards or Vellikoles in which one and the same weight is made use of in all cases, are also used.

The most commonly used form of Vellikole corresponds to what is called the Danish Steel-yard, in which the weight is fixed to one end of the beam and the fulcrum is moveable, the thing to be weighed being suspended at the other end of the beam. The beam of the Steel-yard is graduated to denote the point where the fulcrum should be when there is a weight in the scale-pan equal to the weight marked at the point.

Steel-yards brought for verification should be tested as to the accuracy of the graduations.

20. Weights received for verification should be examined thus:—

Suppose a weight purporting to correspond to the standard tola is brought for verification. Place the standard weight in the right-hand scale and exactly counterbalance it. Then take it out and put in its place the weight to be verified. If the beams show an equipoise the weight is correct. It is of no consequence whether the arms of the beam be equal or not, or, in other words, whether the scales are or are not correct.

B. Testing of Measures of Capacity, i. e., Dry and Liquid Measures

21. (*a*) The first thing to be done in the case of dry measures is to measure the diameter carefully. If the diameter of the measure is exactly the same as

that of any of the authorized measures under Rules 5 and 6, the measure may be accepted for testing. If not, the measure should be rejected, as differences in shape are liable to cause variations in the contents of things which do not fill all space.

NOTE:—If a measure is not quite round, the mean between the longest and shortest diameters should be taken as the diameter of the measure.

"(b) All dry measures shall be used struck and not heaped. The standard dimensions of the authorized dry measures shall be as follows :—

Measures.	Diameter in inches.		Height in inches.
Para	8 5/8	...	13 11/16
Edangali	4	...	6 3/8
Irunali	3 1/8	...	5 7/32
Nali	2 1/2	...	4 1/16
Uri	2	...	3 3/16
Ozhaku	1 5/8	...	2 7/16
The Nanjinad Marakal	6 5/8	...	10 11/32
.. padi	3 1/4	...	5 3/8
,, ozhaku	2 1/8	...	3 5/32
,, azhaku	1 5/8	...	21 1/16
Madras Padi (Shencotta)	4 1/2	...	6 7/24
Madras Marakal	7	...	10 2/5

Note —The heights given above for the various measures shall not be used for purposes of testing, but are intended only as a guide to the manufacturers of those measures."

2. In the case of liquid measures, it is not necessary to employ the above test, as liquids fill all space. and differences in the shape of measures do not affect the contents.

3. The capacity of measures should be tested by volume of water, for the proper performance of which, the stamping officer will be supplied with a specially constructed certified copy of primary standard and a specially constructed set of authorized measures as provided in Rule 8 *Supra*.

4. The following instructions should be attended to preliminary to the commencement of the process of testing :—

The best drinking water available should be obtained, as it is the clearest, the measure to be tested should be well washed out, and, if it is of wood, water should be allowed to stand in it for a quarter of an hour before testing so as to guard against absorption during the testing whereby the result would be falsified. If the measure is found to be leaky, the leaks should be caulked, on the outside only with pitch or sealing wax.

5. The test should then be applied in the following manner :-

The rim of the measure should first be moistened : otherwise, water may stand without spilling, quite a sixteenth of an inch above it ; and in a measure of 5 inches diameter, this will represent 1·39 tolas of rice. The measure should then be filled with water by pouring into it from the special vessels according to the size of the measure under examination. Care should be taken to pour the water without overtopping the rim of the measure or spilling. The surface of the water should be exactly level with the rim. The quantity of water used to fill the measure can be easily ascertained from the number of times water was poured into the measure from the special vessels and from the quantity remaining in them. The quantity of water, if any, found to have been spilt or to have escaped by leakage should be deducted from the total quantity poured out from the special vessels. The remainder represents the capacity of the measure in cubic inches of water. If this is equal to the established capacity of the standard measure to which it purports to correspond the measure may be taken to be correct and stamped accordingly; otherwise it should be rejected.

As it is almost impossible to pour out liquid from measures filled to the brim without spilling, the measures used for the purpose of testing should be special vessels made with a narrow neck and broad lip for pouring and standardized to cubic inches.

C. Stamping of Weights and Measures.

22. Subject to the provisions of Rules 5 and 6 *supra*, only those measures of length which agree with the standard yard measure should be stamped.

23. The process of stamping weights and measures and capacity should be conducted in accordance with the following directions :—

(1) Large weights should be stamped on the top close to the handle on either side and smaller weights on any part (the handle excepted) having sufficient even surface to receive the impression equally. Flat weights should be marked either on the top or underneath.

(2) Wooden measures should be stamped by means of a steel dye at the very top so as to guard against subsequent tampering.

(3) If there is a joining at the side of a measure, an impression should be made across it.

(4) To effect the stamping of metal measures, which should be stamped below the rim, it is necessary to introduce the beak of an anvil or beak iron into the vessel (held horizontally for the purpose); the part to be marked should be held closely and firmly down on the beak by one person, whilst another applies the dye on the upper surface, and a third party strikes steadily with a sledge or heavy hand-hammer, until the required impression has been produced.

(5) Measures may also be marked on the bottom by being inverted on an iron stake with flat top somewhat larger than the dye.

(6) In applying a large dye on brass or iron, the sledge hammer must be used; for a small dye, the heavy hand-hammer will be sufficient.

(7) In the case of weights or measures of irregular shapes in use by bazaar-men, no uniform system can be prescribed; but care should be taken to mark them on a part on which the dye can be applied equally.

(8) The Wardens may engage the services of a smith, a hammer-man and bellows boy for performing the operation of stamping neatly.

IV. Fees.

24. The scale of fees prescribed for stamping weights and measures is given in Schedule I; but the Government may alter the rates from time to time. The scale will be so regulated that the fees realised are sufficient to meet the cost of the establishment necessary for stamping purposes. The establishment and other charges of each year should be so fixed as not to exceed the receipts of that year: but should there be any likelihood of a deficit at the end of a year, application for a special allotment should be made to the Government. [The surplus receipts, if any, should be credited to the General Revenues.] Every Warden shall maintain a register of weights and measures stamped and the fees collected.

NOTE:—In conducting the actual operation of testing, the stamping establishments should carry out free of extra charge any slight adjustment that may be found necessary, to make the weights and measures perfectly accurate, care however being taken not to attempt at corrections within the province of skilled workmen.

V. Inspection.

25. The Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam Division, should inspect each party of the stamping establishments in their respective divisions as often as possible and ascertain whether the men understand their work and whether any unauthorised fees are collected. They should also note their remarks in an inspection book.

26. A report on the stamping operations should be submitted to Government by the Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam Division, along with their annual departmental reports.

SCHEDULE I.

Statement showing the scale of fees for stamping weights and measures, prescribed in Rule 24.

	Rate of fees. Rs.	chs.	c.
1. For stamping any one weight, weighing machine, balance, steel yard or measure of capacity ...	0	4	0
2. For the periodical verification of Do. ...		2	0
3. For stamping a measure of length ...	0	2	0
4. For the periodical verification of a measure of length.	0	1	0

SCHEDULE II.

Weights and measures which are declared authorised under Rule 6.

TABLE I.

English lineal measure.

12 in.	..	...	1 foot
3 feet	...	...	1 yard (standard measure of length in Travancore.)
22 yards	...	...	1 Gunter's chain=100 links.
220 yards	...	...	1 furlong
8 furlongs	..	...	1 mile.

TABLE II.

Measure of length in Travancore.

$1\frac{1}{3}$ inches	...	..	1 angulam
24 angulams	...	...	1 kole
4 koles	...	...	1 dendoo=$3\frac{1}{3}$ yards.

TABLE III.

English square measure.

144 square inches	...	..	1 square foot
9 square feet	...	...	1 square yard
$48\frac{2}{5}$ square yards	...		1 cent
10 cents	...	..	1 square chain
10 square chains or 100 cents			1 acre
640 acres	...	...	1 square mile.

TABLE IV.

Measure of area in Travancore.

16 square koles	...	...	1 square dendoo
$434\frac{3}{5}$ square dendoos	...	...	1 acre

TABLE V.

English cubic measure.

1728 cubic inches	...	...	1 cubic foot
27 cubic feet	...	...	1 cubic yard

TABLE VI.

Measure of solidity in Travancore.

24 cubic virals	...	...	1 perukkam
24 perukkams	...	...	1 thoovada
24 thoovadas or one cubic kole		...	1 candy=$15\frac{5}{8}$ Cubic feet

TABLE VII.

English Troy weight (used in weighing gold, silver, diamonds and other costly articles).

4 grains	...	...	1 carat
6 carats	...	...	1 Dwt. (pennyweight)
20 Dwts	...	...	1 oz. (ounce)
12 ozs.	...	...	1 lb. (pound) —32 tolas

TABLE VIII.

English Avoirdupois weight (used in weighing bulky articles of commerce)

16 drams	...	...	1 ounce
16 ounces	...	...	1 lb.=$38\frac{8}{9}$ tolas
28 lbs,	...	...	1 quarter
4 quarters	...	...	1 cwt. (hundred weight)
20 cwts	...	...	1 ton

TABLE IX.

Weights used for weighing opium, ganja, salt etc.

80 tolas	...	...	1 seer.
40 seers	...	...	1 maund.

TABLE X.

Weights used in Travancore for weighing gold and silver.

$5\frac{44}{61}$ grains Troy	...	...	1 panamida
$13\frac{1}{3}$ panamidas	...	...	1 kazhanchu
21 panamidas	...	...	1 Sovereign weight
$30\frac{1}{2}$ panamidas	...	...	1 tola (standard weight in Travancore).

TABLE XI.

Weights used in Travancore for weighing copper, iron, pepper. sugar, tobacco etc.

$5\frac{3}{4}$ tolas	...	...	1 palam
$7\frac{1}{2}$ palams	...	...	1 rathel
100 palams or $13\frac{1}{3}$ rathels		...	1 thulam

TABLE XII.

Dry measure used in Nanjanad.

2 azhakus	...	...	1 ozhaku
4 ozhakus	...	...	1 padi.
8 padies	...	...	1 marakal=4·1190 Edangalis.

TABLE XII A.

Dry measure used in the Devicolam Taluk.

Padi	...	...	$1\frac{1}{4}$ edangalis

TABLE XII B.

Dry measure used in the Shencottah Taluk.

Padi	...	$1\frac{1}{4}$ Edangalis (Edangali is the standard measure of capacity in Travancore and is equal to 80 cubic inches).
Marakal	...	4 Padies.

TABLE XIII.

Dry measure used in other places.

2 ozhakus	...	...	1 uri
2 uris	...	...	1 nali
4 nalis	...	...	1 edangali (standard measur of capacity in Travancore)
10 edangalis	...	...	1 para.

TABLE XIV.

Liquid measure.

4 thavis or thudams	...	...	1 nali.
4 nalis	...	...	1 edangali (standard measure of capacity in Travancore
10 edangalis	...	...	1 para.

TABLE XV.

Measure of country liquor.

6 drams	...	...	1 Imperial pint.
2 Imperial pints	...	...	1 Imperial quart.
[illegible] Imperial quarts	...	...	1 Imperial gallon (3·465 edangalies)

TABLES OF CURRENCY

TABLES OF CURRENCY.

Table No. I.

For converting Travancore to British Indian Currency.

Travancore Currency. Rs.	Chs.	C.	British Currency. Rs.	As.	P.	Travancore Rupees.	British Currency. Rs.	As.	P.	B. Rs.	Chs.	C.
,,	,,	1	,,	,,	0·42	1	0	15	8·63	0	28	0
,,	,,	2	,,	,,	0.84	2	1	15	5·26	1	27	8
,,	,,	3	,,	,,	1·26	3	2	15	1·89	2	27	0
,,	,,	4	,,	,,	1·68	4	3	14	10·53	3	26	8
,,	,,	5	,,	,,	2·11	5	4	14	7·16	4	26	0
,,	,,	6	,,	,,	2·53	6	5	14	3·7	5	25	8
,,	,,	7	,,	,,	2·95	7	6	14	0·42	6	25	0
,,	,,	8	,,	,,	3·37	8	7	13	9·05	7	24	8
,,	,,	9	,,	,,	3·79	9	8	13	5·68	8	24	0
,,	,,	10	,,	,,	4·21	10	9	13	2·32	9	23	8
,,	,,	11	,,	,,	4·63	11	10	12	10·95	10	23	0
,,	,,	12	,,	,,	5·05	12	11	12	7·58	11	22	8
,,	,,	13	,,	,,	5·47	13	12	12	4·21	12	22	0
,,	,,	14	,,	,,	5·89	14	13	12	0·84	13	21	8
,,	,,	15	,,	,,	6·32	15	14	11	9·47	14	21	0
,,	1	,,	,,	,,	6·74	16	15	11	6·11	15	20	8
,,	2	,,	,,	1	1·47	17	16	11	2·74	16	20	0
,,	3	,,	,,	1	8·21	18	17	10	11·37	17	19	8
,,	4	,,	,,	2	2·95	19	18	10	8·00	18	19	0
,,	5	,,	,,	2	9·68	20	19	10	4·63	19	18	8
,,	6	,,	,,	3	4·42	30	29	7	6·95	29	13	8
,,	7	,,	,,	3	11·16	40	39	4	9·26	39	8	8
,,	8	,,	,,	4	5·89	50	49	1	11·58	49	3	8
,,	9	,,	,,	5	0·63	60	58	15	1·90	58	27	0
,,	10	,,	,,	5	7·37	70	68	12	4·21	68	22	0
,,	11	,,	,,	6	2·11	80	78	9	6·53	78	17	0
,,	12	,,	,,	6	8·84	90	88	6	8·84	88	12	0
,,	13	,,	,,	7	3·58	100	98	3	11·16	98	7	0
,,	14	,,	,,	7	10·32	200	196	7	10·32	196	14	0
,,	15	,,	,,	8	5·05	300	294	11	9·48	294	21	0
,,	16	,,	,,	8	11·79	400	392	15	8·64	392	28	0
,,	17	,,	,,	9	6·53	500	491	3	7·80	491	6	8
,,	18	,,	,,	10	1·26	600	589	7	6·96	589	13	8
,,	19	,,	,,	10	8·00	700	687	11	6·12	687	20	8
,,	20	,,	,,	11	2 74	800	785	15	5·28	785	27	8
,,	21	,,	,,	11	9·47	900	884	3	4·44	884	6	0
,,	22	,,	,,	12	4·21	1000	982	7	3·60	982	13	0
,,	23	,,	,,	12	10·95	2000	1964	14	7·20	1964	26	0
,,	24	,,	,,	13	5·68	3000	2947	5	10·80	2947	10	8
,,	25	,,	,,	14	0·42	4000	3929	3	2·40	3929	23	8
,,	26	,,	,,	14	7·16	5000	4912	4	6·00	4912	8	0
,,	27	,,	,,	15	1·89	6000	5894	11	9·60	5894	21	0

TABLE No. V.

For converting British Indian to Travancore Currency.

Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	Chs.	C.	Rs	As.	P.	Rs.	Chs.	C.
,,	,,	1	,,	,,	2·37	,,	13	,,	,,	23	2·5
,,	,,	2	,,	,,	4·75	,,	14	,,	,,	24	15·00
,,	,,	3	,,	,,	7·12	,,	15	,,	,,	26	11·50
,,	,,	4	,,	,,	9·50	1	,,	,,	,,	28	8.00
,,	,,	5	,,	,,	11.87	2	,,	,,	2	1	0.00
,,	,,	6	,,	,,	14·25	3	,,	,,	3	1	8·00
,,	,,	7	,,	1	0·62	4	,,	,,	4	2	0·00
,,	,,	8	,,	1	3·00	5	,,	,,	5	2	8·00
,,	,,	9	,,	1	5·37	6	,,	,,	6	3	0·00
,,	,,	10	,,	1	7·75	7	,,	,,	7	3	8·00
,,	,,	11	,,	1	10·2	8	,,	,,	8	4	0·00
,,	1	,,	,,	1	12·50	9	,,	,,	9	4	8·00
,,	2	,,	,,	3	9·00	10	,,	,,	10	5	0.00
,,	3	,,	,,	5	5·50	20	,,	,,	20	10	0·00
,,	4	,,	,,	7	2·00	30	,,	,,	30	15	0·00
,,	5	,,	,,	8	14·50	40	,,	,,	40	20	0·00
,,	6	,,	,,	10	11·00	50	,,	,,	50	25	0·00
,,	7	,,	,,	12	7·50	60	,,	,,	61	2	0·00
,,	8	,,	,,	14	4·00	70	,,	,,	71	7	0·00
,,	9	,,	,,	16	0·50	80	,,	,,	81	12	0·00
	10	,,	,,	17	13·00	90	,,	,,	91	17	0·00
	11	,,	,,	19	9·50	100	,,	,,	101	22	0·00
	12	,,	,,	21	6·00						

Tables for calculation of

For month of 29 days.

No. of days.	Amount at Re. per mensem		Multiples of 29.					
A.	Ch.	C.	Rs.	B.	Rs.	B.	Rs.	B
1	0	15·45	1	29	35	1,015	69	2,001
2	1	14·90	2	58	36	1,044	70	2,030
3	2	14·34	3	87	37	1,073	71	2,059
4	3	13·79	4	116	38	1,102	72	2,088
5	4	13·24	5	145	39	1131	73	2,117
6	5	12·69	6	174	40	1,160	74	2,146
7	6	12·14	7	203	41	1,189	75	2,175
8	7	11·59	8	232	42	1,218	76	2,204
9	8	11·03	9	261	43	1,247	77	2,233
10	9	10·48	10	290	44	,276	78	2,262
11	10	9·93	11	319	45	1,305	79	2,291
12	11	9·38	12	348	46	1,334	80	2,320
13	12	8·83	13	377	47	1,363	81	2,349
14	13	8·28	14	406	48	1,392	82	2,378
15	14	7·72	15	435	49	1,421	83	2,407
16	15	7·17	16	464	50	1,450	84	2,436
17	16	6·62	17	493	51	1,479	85	2,465
18	17	6·07	18	522	52	1,508	86	2,494
19	18	5·52	19	551	53	1,537	87	2,523
20	19	4·97	20	580	54	1,566	88	2,552
21	20	4·41	21	609	55	1,596	89	2,581
22	21	3·86	22	638	56	1,624	90	2,610
23	22	3·31	23	667	57	1,653	91	2,639
24	23	2·76	24	696	58	1,682	92	2,668
25	24	2·21	25	725	59	1,711	93	2,697
26	25	1·66	26	754	60	1,740	94	2,726
27	26	1·10	27	783	61	1,769	95	2,755
28	27	0·55	28	812	62	1,798	96	2,784
			29	841	63	1,827	97	2,813
			30	870	64	1,856	98	2,842
			31	899	65	1,885	99	2,871
			32	928	66	1,914	100	2,900
			33	957	67	1,943		
			34	986	68	1,972		

DIRECTOIN FOR USE :—Multiply the given No. of days with the rate of wages (whole
an the difference between these 2 figures (if any) in column A. The figure in
number of Rupees and the figures to the right of the figures you found in colum

wages for broken periods.

For month of 30 days.

No. of days.	Amount at Re. 1 per mensem.		Multiples of 30.					
A.	Ch.	C.	Rs.	B.	Rs.	B.	Rs.	B.
1	0	14·93	1	30	35	1,050	69	2,070
2	1	13·87	2	60	36	1,080	70	2,100
3	2	12·80	3	90	37	1,110	71	2,130
4	3	11,73	4	120	38	1,140	72	2,160
5	4	10·67	5	150	39	1,170	73	2,190
6	5	9·60	6	180	40	1,200	74	2,220
7	6	8·53	7	210	41	1,230	75	2,250
8	7	7·47	8	240	42	1,260	76	2,280
9	8	6·40	9	270	43	1,290	77	2,310
10	9	5·33	10	300	44	1,320	78	2,340
11	10	4·27	11	330	45	1,350	79	2,370
12	11	3·20	12	360	46	1,380	80	2,400
13	12	2·13	13	390	47	1,410	81	2,430
14	13	1·07	14	420	48	1,440	82	2,460
15	14	0·00	15	450	49	1,470	83	2,490
16	14	14·93	16	480	50	1,500	84	2,520
17	15	13·87	17	510	51	1,530	85	2,550
18	16	12·80	18	540	52	1,560	86	2,580
19	17	11·73	19	570	53	1,590	87	2,610
20	18	10·67	20	600	54	1,620	88	2,640
21	19	9·60	21	630	55	1,650	89	2,670
22	20	8·53	22	660	56	1,680	90	2,700
23	21	7·47	23	690	57	1,710	91	2,730
24	22	6·40	24	720	58	1,740	92	2,760
25	23	5·33	25	750	59	1,770	93	2,790
26	24	4·27	26	780	60	1,800	94	2,820
27	25	3·20	27	810	61	1,830	95	2,850
28	26	2·13	28	840	62	1,860	96	2,880
29	27	1·07	29	870	63	1,890	97	2,910
			30	900	64	1,920	98	2,940
			31	930	65	1,950	99	2,970
			32	960	66	1,980	100	3,000
			33	990	67	2,010		
			34	1,020	68	2,040		

Rupees). Find out in column B the highest number that does not exceed this product column. Rs to the left of the figure you found in column B will give the required A give the required chackrams and cash

Table for calculation of

For the month of 31 days

No. of days.	Amount at Re. 1 per mensem.		Multiples of 31.					
A	Chs.	C.	Rs.	B.	Rs.	B.	Rs.	B.
1	0	14.45	1	31	35	1,085	69	2,139
2	1	12·90	2	62	36	1,116	70	2,170
3	2	11·35	3	93	37	1,147	71	2,201
4	3	9·81	4	124	38	1,178	72	2,232
5	4	8·26	5	155	39	1,209	73	2,263
6	5	6·71	6	186	40	1,240	74	2,294
7	6	5·16	7	217	41	1,271	75	2,325
8	7	3·81	8	248	42	1,302	76	2,356
9	8	2·06	9	279	43	1,333	77	2,387
10	9	0·52	10	310	44	1,364	78	2,418
11	9	14·97	11	341	45	1,395	79	2,449
12	10	13·42	12	372	46	1,426	80	2,480
13	11	11·87	13	408	47	1,457	81	2,511
14	12	10·32	14	434	48	1,488	82	2,542
15	13	8·77	15	465	49	1,519	83	2,573
16	14	7·23	16	496	50	1,550	84	2,604
17	15	5·68	17	527	51	1,581	85	2,635
18	16	4·13	18	558	52	1,612	86	2,666
19	17	2·58	19	589	53	1,643	87	2,697
20	18	1·03	20	620	54	1,674	88	2,728
21	18	15·48	21	651	55	1,705	89	2,759
22	19	13·94	22	682	56	1,736	90	2,790
23	20	12·39	23	713	57	1,767	91	2,281
24	21	10·84	24	744	58	1,798	92	2,852
25	22	9·29	25	775	59	1,829	93	2,883
26	23	7·74	26	806	60	1,860	94	2,914
27	24	6·19	27	837	61	1,891	95	2,945
28	25	4·65	28	868	62	1,922	96	2,976
29	26	3·10	29	899	63	1,953	97	3,007
30	27	1·55	30	930	64	1,984	98	3,038
			31	961	65	2,015	99	3,069
			32	992	66	2,046	100	3,100
			33	1,023	67	2,077		
			34	1,054	68	2,108		

DIRECTION FOR USE.—Multiply the given No. of days with the rates of wages (whole and the difference between these 2 figures (if any) in column A. The figure in number of Rupees and the figures on the right of the figures you found in column A give

wages for broken periods—(*contd.*)

For month of 32 days.

days.	Amount at Re. 1 per mensem.		Multiples of 32.					
A.	Chs.	C.	Rs.	B.	Rs.	B.	Rs.	B.
1	0	14	1	32	35	1,120	69	2,208
2	1	12	2	64	36	1,152	70	2,240
3	2	10	3	96	37	1,184	71	2,272
4	3	8	4	128	38	1,216	72	2,304
5	4	6	5	160	39	1,248	73	2,336
6	5	4	6	192	40	1,280	74	2,368
7	6	2	7	224	41	1,312	75	2,400
8	7	...	8	256	42	1,344	76	2,432
9	7	14	9	288	43	1,376	77	2,464
10	8	12	10	320	44	1,408	78	2,496
11	9	10	11	352	45	1,440	79	2,528
12	10	8	12	384	46	1,472	80	2,560
13	11	6	13	416	47	1,504	81	2,592
14	12	4	14	448	48	1,536	82	2,624
15	13	2	15	480	49	1,568	83	2,656
16	14	...	16	512	50	1,600	84	2,688
17	14	14	17	544	51	1,632	85	2,720
18	15	12	18	576	52	1,664	86	2,752
19	16	10	19	608	53	1,696	87	2,784
20	17	8	20	640	54	1,728	88	2,816
21	18	6	21	672	55	1,760	89	2,848
22	19	4	22	704	56	1,792	90	2,880
23	20	2	23	736	57	1,824	91	2,912
24	21	...	24	768	58	1,856	92	2,944
25	21	14	25	800	59	1,888	93	2,976
26	22	12	26	832	60	1,920	94	3,008
27	23	10	27	864	61	1,952	95	3,040
28	24	8	28	896	62	1,984	96	3,072
29	25	6	29	928	63	2,016	97	3,104
30	26	4	30	960	64	2,048	98	3,136
31	27	2	31	992	65	2,080	99	3,168
			32	1,024	66	2,112	100	3,200
			33	1,056	67	2,144		
			34	1,088	68	2,176		

Rupees). Find out in column B the highest number that does not exceed this product column 'Rs.' to the left of the figure you found in column B will give the required the chuckrams and cash

PART II.

Table showing the commission at 8 annas per cent British and

Bh. Rs.	Commission				Bh. Rs.	Commission			
	As.	P.	Chs.	C.*		As.	P.	Chs	C.*
1		·96		2·28	26	2	For the amount of pies see the first pie column in the same horizontal line.	3	11
2		1·92		4·56	27	2		3	13
3		2·88		6·84	28	2		3	15
4		3·84		9·12	29	2		4	2
5		4·80		11·40	30	2		4	
6		5·76		13·68	31	2		4	4
7		6·72		15·96	32	2		4	8
8		7·68	1	2·24	33	2		4	11
9		8·64	1	4·52	34	2		4	13
10		9·60	1	6·80	35	2		4	15
11		10·56	1	9·08	36	2		5	2
12		11·52	1	11·36	37	2		5	4
13	1	0·48	1	13·64	38	3		5	6
14	1	1·44	1	15·92	39	3		5	8
15	1	2·40	2	2·20	40	3		5	11
16	1	3·36	2	4·48	41	3		5	13
17	1	4·32	2	6·76	42	3		5	15
18	1	5·28	2	9·04	43	3		6	2
19	1	6·24	2	11·32	44	3		6	4
20	1	7·20	2	13·60	45	3		6	6
21	1	8·16	2	15·88	46	3		6	8
22	1	9·12	3	2·16	47	3		6	11
23	1	10·08	3	4·44	48	3		6	13
24	1	11·04	3	6·72	49	3		6	15
25	2	0·0	3	9·00	50	4		7	2

For the decimal portion see the first cash column in the same horizontal line.

for amount from Bh. Re. 1 to Bh. Rs. 100—both in Travancore currency.

Bh. Rs.	Commission. As.	P.	Chs.	C.*	Bh. Rs.	Commission. As.	P.	Chs.	*
51	4	For amount of pies see the first pie column in the same horizontal line.	7	4	76	6	For amount of pies see the first pie column in the same horizontal line.	10	13
52	4		7	6	77	6		10	15
53	4		7	8	78	6		11	1
54	4		7	11	79	6		11	4
55	4		7	13	80	6		11	6
56	4		7	15	81	6		11	8
57	4		8	1	82	6		11	10
58	4		8	4	83	6		11	13
59	4		8	6	84	6		11	15
60	4		8	8	85	6		12	1
61	4		8	11	86	6		12	4
62	4		8	13	87	6		12	6
63	5		8	15	88	7		12	8
64	5		9	1	89	7		12	10
65	5		9	4	90	7		12	13
66	5		9	6	91	7		12	15
67	5		9	8	92	7		13	1
68	5		9	11	93	7		13	4
69	5		9	13	94	7		13	6
70	5		9	15	95	7		13	8
71	5		10	1	96	7		13	10
72	5		10		97	7		13	13
73	5		10	6	98	7		13	15
74	5		10	8	99	7		14	1
75	6		10	1	100	8		14	

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